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*Ying Wá Fan Wan' Tsüt, Iú,*



A

# TONIC DICTIONARY

OF THE

## CHINESE LANGUAGE

IN THE CANTON DIALECT.

*By J. Wells Williams.*



**CANTON:**

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PREFACE.]

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MAIN

This Dictionary contains only a portion of all the characters in the Chinese language, but they are those in general use, and such as occur most frequently in books and ordinary writings. The total number of characters in Kánghí's Dictionary is set down at about 44,400, of which nearly 15,000 are either duplicate or obsolete forms, while of the remaining 30,000, fully two-thirds are names of places or persons, or old, unusual words seldom met with in the course of one's reading. All these characters are included in the Dictionaries of both Drs. Morrison and Medhurst, but in those of De Guignes, Gonçalves, and Callery, a selection of the common characters has been made, to the number of from 11,000 to 13,000 in each work. That this last number includes all that are really necessary is partly proved by the usefulness of the work of Gonçalves, and especially that of De Guignes, which has been in the hands of students for more than two score years, and by Klaproth's Appendix to it, in which, after years of study, he added only a few hundred characters to the main work. It is evident, therefore, that when we have dictionaries like those of Morrison and Medhurst, containing the meanings and forms of all the characters, there is less need of repeating the same in other works; as the unusual ones are so rarely met with, and the student will always have Kánghí's Dictionary at hand if no other. There is, indeed, always a chance of meeting with an unusual character, as the name of a person or place, in any book one may take up; and for these the fullest dictionary is the most satisfactory.

This work contains 7850 characters, including a few common abbreviations and duplicate forms. Its plan is stated on page xxxiii of the Introduction, and it is hoped that it will be found to work well in practice. How the work itself has been performed, and whether it is any advance on what has been already done, will be decided by those who use it. With the books already published;

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it will form a tolerably complete apparatus for learning the Canton dialect, though not all that is wanted. These works are five, viz.—

Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect, 3 Parts. By R. Morrison. 1827.

The Beginner's First Book in Chinese. (Canton Vernacular). 1847.

A Chinese Chrestomathy in the Canton Dialect. By E. C. Bridgman. 1841.

Easy Lessons in Chinese, specially adapted to the Canton Dialect. By S. W. Williams, 1842.

A Vocabulary with Colloquial Phrases of the Canton Dialect. By S. W. Bonney, 1854.

The first two are out of print; the next two contain also some directions and exercises for learning the general language, the sounds alone being in this dialect.

Chinese lexicographers have done much to elucidate their own language, and we may regard the common dictionary of Káng-hí, called *Káng-hí Tsz' Tien* 康熙字典, which has been in use throughout the empire for nearly 150 years, as one of the best dictionaries ever published by Asiatics. The list of works of this class given by Callery proves the vast labor spent in this direction by Chinese scholars through a long series of generations. Yet, in respect to satisfying the requirements of a foreign student, no Chinese dictionary will be found sufficient. The uses of a character as a verb, a noun, a particle, or an adjective, are usually not given at all, chiefly because Chinese grammarians do not habitually make these distinctions; and the definitions are made by quoting other words as synonyms, and not by explaining the usages of the one under examination. For instance, take the word 'lai 禮, an important one in Chinese literature. Káng-hí says it means, "To follow (or tread in); whatever men do in serving the gods to obtain happiness; to put in form, to obtain (or show) the form of an act. A surname." None of the metaphorical and derivative senses are given, which, as will be seen by reference to the character, have now become important and common. These generally have yet to be carefully collected from good authors, and their application illustrated.

The difficulties in making a complete Anglo-Chinese lexicon result from three causes. First, the vast extent of the literature, running

through many ages, naturally involve changes in the use of words by so many authors of different degrees of intellect, genius, and learning. The same word has been used by these authors to denote different shades of meaning, and it is a great labor to trace out these meanings. *Second*, it is not easy to find exact equivalents for Chinese words in European languages. Even in concrete things, as 書, 筆, 鞋, 船, the differences are numerous, and require explanation before calling them a *book*, a *pencil*, a *shoe*, or a *ship*; how much more unlike must they be when mental, religious, or poetical terms are to be explained by words from languages so dissimilar as English and Chinese. The Chinese, like other nations, necessarily describe their mental and abstract thoughts by words derived from sensible objects, and the scope and application of such words are familiar to them, but not so to the foreigner, whose mind has been trained differently. What adds to this difficulty is the vague and erroneous ideas the Chinese have respecting many things, which embarrasses one who tries to define them by the more precise words of his own language. *Third*, the years of study which are required in a wearisome climate before a foreigner is even partially fitted for making a dictionary, has also proved a serious hindrance to the preparation of a complete lexicon in the Chinese language. No one has yet sat down to the work unfettered by other engagements, and willing to spend his life in making a full dictionary of this language.

This volume will assist in learning to speak the Canton dialect, and as the meanings of the characters are the same, any one can use it in translating. It is as suitable for learning the Court dialect as Morrison's is for learning the Canton or Tiéchiú dialects; and those who are unable to procure the larger works, may find aid in it to enable them to read Chinese books. It has been prepared with care, by consulting previous works and a large collection of phrases written out by competent natives, and the meanings synthetically made up from the examples in which they occur. The space did not permit a large portion of these phrases to be explained as fully as would have been desirable to understand their application. Technical uses of words in law, medicine, astrology, poetry, and such science as the Chinese possess, have not been very extensively

collected hitherto; this work probably contains a few more than any other, and perhaps expressed a little more definitely. It is no assistance to a foreigner to know that *li* is the name of a fish, or *ying* the name of a bird, or *chang* the name of a mountain, though these words may convey to a Chinese as definite an idea as the words *carp*, *eagle*, or *Alps*, do to an Englishman. Yet in most cases only an approximation can yet be made to defining hundreds of such words.

With these remarks this Dictionary is offered to students in Chinese, and especially to those who are engaged in the excellent work of enlightening this people in true religion and science. It is a freewill offering to the cause of missions in China. The sheets were necessarily struck off as fast as they were written, and a printing-office was carried on at the same time to obtain the funds to print them with. The proof sheets were kindly looked over by Rev. John B. French, to whose careful examination of the tones and sounds the work owes much of its accuracy. A few errors in the tones, aspirates, and sounds of the words have unavoidably crept in, some of which have already been noticed, but it has not been thought necessary to make out a full list of errata.

S. W. W.

CANTON, AUGUST 1st, 1856.

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The standard of pronunciation for the Canton dialect is a small duodecimo handbook, sometimes issued separately, but more frequently combined with a letter-writer and forms of invitation, cards, funeral eulogies, &c., so that one may help to sell the other. It is called *Kong-ú ch'ik-tuk, Fan-wan ts'üt-iú hòp tsáp* 江湖尺牘分韻撮要合集 Letters for Travelers and a Collection of Important Characters divided by their Tones. The preface of the work is a mere bookseller's recommendation, and gives no hints upon the motives or principles which guided the compilers in arranging the characters. It is as follows:—

“Books giving the sounds of characters, and forms for letter-writers, are among the most common works in bookstores; but the largest of them are so cumbrous and bulky as to be troublesome to refer to, while the smaller kinds are too condensed to be satisfactory for reference. Consequently, neither of them are well suited for convenient use. Wú Hieh-pú of Yú-shán, and Wan K'í-shih of Wú-k'í have, however, jointly arranged a collection of words by their tones, and an assortment of letters for the use of traders in their travels, which are both comprehensive and brief, giving the kernel of the matter. The two works assist each other; and as they are not too large to carry about with one, they are also full and easy of reference; for as it would be inexpedient to require the purchaser to get two bulky books at a high price, they are now combined into a single neat ‘sleeve gem,’ and arranged on the top and bottom of the page; so that if one is in doubt respecting the meaning of a character, he can readily look it up among the classes of sounds; and if he does not know the exact sound, it will not be troublesome to gather it from the reading. Thus one part of the volume will help the other, like a carriage and a boat when one is traveling by land and water, both having their appropriate uses and position. Those who are learned will appreciate the propriety of these remarks. A prefatory note.

“Summer of 1782.”

This pocket dictionary is usually bound in four thin volumes, and sold for twenty-five cents; it contains 7327 characters, and only 175 pages, or on the average 42 to each page, which plainly shows how

meagre are the definitions. In comparison with the local vocabularies used at Amoy and Fuhchau, it is very imperfect, and proves the ignorance of the compilers of what was wanted for a local dictionary, or leads one to infer that they did not know how to prepare a good one. There is no table of initials and finals as in those vocabularies, nor any list of syllables, by combining which one can get the proper sound of a character; for he who uses it, strangely enough, is supposed to know already the sound of the character he is in search of. The unwritten sounds or colloquial words used by the people of Canton are nearly all omitted, which is one of the greatest defects in it, and renders it far less useful to the foreigner who is learning the dialect than those just spoken of. One reason, probably, why so little notice is taken of these colloquial words in the Fan Wan is the disregard the Cantonese pay to them in their writing, as no one would degrade his composition by inserting them. This rejection has had the result of keeping the greater part of them unwritten, and the compilers of the Fan Wan, knowing no authorized characters by which to express them, nor having any tabular system of initials and finals in which to insert them so that the student could find them, have omitted them. In fact, except in these two ways, a Chinese actually has no possible means to express a sound, and the latter mode is so clumsy and unsatisfactory that it would probably be understood by few natives who use the book.

The adoption of proper characters to denote these unwritten sounds is a troublesome matter for a native writer, and it is not surprising that he avoids their use. However, they are occasionally written, but not all on the same principles. Sometimes a well-known character of the same tone is selected to express the sound; and its evidently utter inaptitude in the connection to express any sense is depended upon to intimate that it is used for a colloquial word. This expedient is frequently employed by partly educated persons in letters, when they do not know, or cannot remember the proper characters. Another device to indicate colloquial words is to prefix the character *kan* 口 mouth, or *yan* 人 a man, at the side of some well known character of the same sound, but not always of the same tone. The words *tsai* 載 a cargo; *ka'fo* 傢伙, furniture; *mai* 咪 do not; *ts'oi* 睬 pshaw! and *te* 嗒 remiss, &c., are examples

of this sort. Sometimes, again, a character which comes nearest in tone is taken to represent the needed sound, and the knowledge of the reader is expected to inform him that it is employed in a vulgar sense. The words *nín* 年 milk; *lán* 欄 a bazaar; and *nái* 奶 a lady, are examples of this practice. Again, characters having nearly the same meaning as the colloquial word, but of an entirely different sound, are adopted, so that even if the reader does not know the vulgar sound he will make no mistake as to the sense. Thus, the words *hung* 烘 to roast, used for *nung*, to scorch, to scowl; *hung* 孔 a hole, used for *lung*; are instances of this mode of adaptation. Lastly, entirely new characters are made for some of them; as *lat* 𠵹 to detach, *páng* 𠵹 a knock, which of course have no currency in other parts of China, as neither their sound or meaning will be known elsewhere. Besides these, there are a few colloquial words, as *fing*, *kwit*, *fik*, *ap*, &c., for which no characters can be found, and which cannot therefore be written at all.

The best course to adopt respecting the colloquial words found in this dialect, has been a matter of considerable perplexity in the preparation of this Dictionary. There being so many modes to express them, it was concluded to follow that plan for each character, which seemed to be the best understood among the people. The student must not however place much dependence on many of the characters employed to denote these unwritten sounds, for they are not uniformly represented, and other persons would perhaps choose different characters. The colloquial meanings of a word are usually distinguished from the more authorized definitions, so that no trouble will, it is hoped, be found on this score to those who use the dictionary in other parts of China, where the colloquial is entirely different.

The characters are classed in the Fan Wan under thirty-three finals, whose sounds are represented by standard and well known characters, as given in the annexed Table, all of them in the four upper tones, except the two last finals. The characters in the second half have been selected from the body of the book to illustrate the lower tones, and to aid the scholar in discriminating the two series. There, are however actually fifty-three finals in the dialect, if we include the terminations in the fourth tone,

Ords. FIRST SERIES, comprising the Upper Tones.

No.	1	2	3	4	Ping Shing.	Shéung Shing.	Hu Shing.	Yap Shing.
1	先	鮮	線	屑	sín	'sín	sín'	sít,
2	威	偉	畏		wai	'wai	wai'	
3	幾	紀	記		kí	'kí	kí'	
4	諸	主	著		chü	'chü	chü'	
5	修	叟	秀		sau	'sau	sau'	
6	東	重	凍		tung	'tung	tung'	tuk,
7	英	影	應		ying	'ying	ying'	yik,
8	賓	稟	嬪		pan	'pan	pan'	pat,
9	張	掌	帳		chéung	'chéung	chéung'	chéuk,
10	剛	講	降		kong	'kong	kong'	kok,
11	朝	沼	照		chiú	'chiú	chiú'	
12	孤	古	故		kú	'kú	kú'	
13	駕	婉	怨		ün	'ün	ün'	üt
14	皆	解	介		kái	'kái	kái'	
15	登	等	兇		tang	'tang	tang'	tak,
16	師	史	四		sz'	'sz'	sz''	

脣

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Ords. SECOND SERIES, comprising the Lower Tones.

No.	1	2	3	4	Ping Shing.	Shéung Shing.	Hu Shing.	Yap Shing.
1	連	璉	鍊	列	lin	'lin	lín'	lít,
2	迷	米	袂		mai	'mai	mai'	
3	宜	議	貳		í	'í	í'	
4	如	語	寓		ü	'ü	ü'	
5	留	柳	陋		lau	'lau	lau'	
6	容	勇	用		yung	'yung	yung'	yuk,
7	靈	領	令		ling	'ling	ling'	lik,
8	文	敏	問		man	'man	man'	mat,
9	陽	仰	樣		yéung	'yéung	yéung'	yék,
10	王	往	旺		wong	'wong	wong'	wok,
11	寮	料	料		liú	'liú	liú'	
12	無	母	務		mò	'mò	mò'	
13	元	軟	願		ün	'ün	ün'	üt
14	鞋	雙	懈		hái	'hái	hái'	
15	盟	猛	孟		mang	'mang	mang'	mak,
16	詞	似	自		ts'z'	'ts'z'	tsz''	

欲力勿藥鑊

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急

刼卒

甲發括

割蛤

ˌkɑm	ˌkɑu	ˌtsoi	ˌkɨm	ˌtsun	ˌsui	ˌfo	ˌkɑm	ˌfɑn	ˌkɑ	ˌkún	ˌfui	ˌché	ˌkon	ˌkòm
kam	káu	tsoi	kɨm	tsun	sui	fo	kám	fán	ká	kún	fúi	ché	kon	kòm
kam	káu	tsoi	kɨm	tsun	sui	fo	kám	fán	ká	kún	fúi	ché	kon	kòm
kap			kíp	tsut			káp	fát		kút			kot	kòp

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入業律蠟辣末褐合額

ˌyam	ˌmáu	ˌtʰoi	ˌɨm	ˌlun	ˌlui	ˌngo	ˌlám	ˌlán	ˌngá	ˌmún	ˌmúi	ˌshé	ˌhon	ˌhòm	ˌp'áng	ˌ'ng	ˌ'ng
yam	máu	tʰoi	ɨm	lun	lui	ngo	lám	lán	ngá	mún	múi	shé	hon	hòm	p'áng	'ng	'ng
yam	máu	tʰoi	ɨm	lun	lui	ngo	lám	lán	ngá	mún	múi	shé	hon	hòm	p'áng	'ng	'ng
yap			ɨp	lut			láp	lát		mút			hot	hòp	ngák		

N. B. In these two orders, no words occur in this series.

Orda. FIRST SERIES, comprising the Upper Tones.

No.	1	2	3	4	Ping Shing.	Shéung Shing.	Há Shing.	Yap Shing.
1	先	威	幾	諸	修	東	英	賓
2	鮮	偉	紀	主	叟	重	影	稟
3	威	幾	諸	修	東	英	賓	張
4	鮮	偉	紀	主	叟	重	影	稟
5	威	幾	諸	修	東	英	賓	張
6	鮮	偉	紀	主	叟	重	影	稟
7	威	幾	諸	修	東	英	賓	張
8	鮮	偉	紀	主	叟	重	影	稟
9	威	幾	諸	修	東	英	賓	張
10	鮮	偉	紀	主	叟	重	影	稟
11	威	幾	諸	修	東	英	賓	張
12	鮮	偉	紀	主	叟	重	影	稟
13	威	幾	諸	修	東	英	賓	張
14	鮮	偉	紀	主	叟	重	影	稟
15	威	幾	諸	修	東	英	賓	張
16	鮮	偉	紀	主	叟	重	影	稟

Orda. SECOND SERIES, comprising the Lower Tones.

No.	1	2	3	4	Ping Shing.	Shéung Shing.	Há Shing.	Yap Shing.
1	連	迷	宜	如	留	容	靈	文
2	連	迷	宜	如	留	容	靈	文
3	連	迷	宜	如	留	容	靈	文
4	連	迷	宜	如	留	容	靈	文
5	連	迷	宜	如	留	容	靈	文
6	連	迷	宜	如	留	容	靈	文
7	連	迷	宜	如	留	容	靈	文
8	連	迷	宜	如	留	容	靈	文
9	連	迷	宜	如	留	容	靈	文
10	連	迷	宜	如	留	容	靈	文
11	連	迷	宜	如	留	容	靈	文
12	連	迷	宜	如	留	容	靈	文
13	連	迷	宜	如	留	容	靈	文
14	連	迷	宜	如	留	容	靈	文
15	連	迷	宜	如	留	容	靈	文
16	連	迷	宜	如	留	容	靈	文



7. *Ying, yik*, like *sing, king, quick, wing*. So many words under this order change the final into *eng* and *ék*, that a separate list has been made of them in the general Table of Sounds, but the proportion is small; all the common words are noticed in the body of the Dictionary. At Macao and thereabouts, a large proportion change the final into *ang* and *ak* of the 15th order, as 兄, 京, 明, 擇, 兵, into *kang, kang, mang, nang, pang, &c.*, by which the people from Hiángshán district are recognized at Canton. (*Leng, paëng, te-ang, saung.*)

8. *Pæn, pat*, like *fun, son, shun, tun, won*, never like *man, fan, hat, cat*. Variants in the *yap shing*, passing into the long sound *át* of the 25th order, are occasionally heard, but a more frequent change is into *pín, pít*, or *pen, pet*, which is peculiar to the people of the districts of Sinhwui and Káuyáu southwest of Canton. (*Pun, kân, fut, yet, chât.*)

9. *Chéung, chéuk*, like the combined sounds in *say 'em*; there is no English word with this diphthong. The variations in this final are rare. (*Chaong, cheong, lay-ung, yok, naung, tsay-uk.*)

10. *Kong, kok*, like *long, song, wrong, hatok, baulk*; never like *sock, lock*. There is no difficulty in recognizing all words under this final, even when as is occasionally the case, they are heard like *lóng*. (*Paong, kauk, lók, wóng, hoak, tsoang.*)

11) *Ká, lò*, as *coo, cuckoo, lo, hoe, flow*. The compilers of the Fan Wan seem to have been unable to distinguish the characters under this final into the two *ká* and *lò*, and have combined them apparently because they are both heard in some of them ended in *ú*. Those beginning with *k, m, sh, and s* are *ká, ká, mú, sú, shú*, into *lò, mò, shò, sò*, but under other initials there is no trouble in distinguishing them. (*Lo, low, ku, foo.*)

12) *Chíu*, like *new, faw*, both vowels being plainly sounded. This final is now and then heard like *éu*, as 要 *éu* for *íu*; 溺 *néu* for *niú*; and also sliding into the 4th as 曉 *hú* for *hiú*. (*Kew, chiu, tee-ue, tíu.*)

13. *Ūn, út*, like the *u* in *ruin, June, jute, dilute*. The variations under this final are unimportant, and those are where the vowel is changed in a few words to *è*, as 媛 *nèn* for *nün*. (*Heuct, shün, út, une, sute.*)

14. *Kái*, like *aye*, *aisle*, never shortened into *nigh*, *fly*, like the 2d final, though that frequently is prolonged into this. The Chinese discriminate between the diphthongs *ai* and *ái* with much accuracy, and the student should pay particular attention to them at first, or he will constantly confound them. (*Pai, nie, ti, kái, kye.*)

15. *Tang, tak*, like *tongue, sung, hung, muck, luck*, never like *hang, bang, jack, sack*. There are many words placed under this final, which from the constant tendency to lengthen the vowel are heard like the 32d final, as 生 *sháng* for *shang*, 行 *háng* for *hang*, 北 *pák* for *pak*, &c.; many of these variations are noticed in the body of the work. (*Pung, hǎng, tuk, mǎk, hek, sháng, yák.*)

16. *Sz', tsz'*, like no words in the English language, but much like a hiss. The people of Canton itself pronounce these two words very clearly, but in the villages around and south of it, they are changed into *shí, sū, szū, schí, tsū, tsí, ch'í*, so that in many cases it is hard to recognize them. (*Sze, sz, sse, ss', tse.*)

17. *Kam, kap*, like *hum, some, come, sup, tup*, never like *ham, rap* nor *came, lame, nape, rape*. A few words properly referred to this final lengthen the vowel into *kám, káp*, like the 24th, and others also are changed into short *e*, as *kem, nem*. (*Yum, shup, lǎm shǎp.*)

18. *Káu*, like *how* very much prolonged; the difference between this, and the 5th final is merely in the longer sound of the *á*. There are no variations in pronunciation worth noticing in this final. (*Pow, kaow, chaow.*)

19. *Tsoi*, like *boy, noise, loiter*. The *oi* in some of the words referred to this final inclines to *ui* of the 22d, as 來內台 *lui, nui, tui*, for *loi, noi, toi*, but a little care will easily discriminate them; most of the words are uniformly sounded. (*Toy, suy.*)—

20. *Kim, kip*, like *cream, seem, team, sheep, reap*. The words under this final are very uniform, and there is no particular character worth noticing as a variant. (*Keem, leep.*)

21. *Tsun, tsut*, like the *u* in *put, nuisance*, the sound lying between the vowel sounds in *fun* and *fool*, in the 8th and 27th orders; the 8th, 21st and 27th finals *pan, tsun, kún*, are kept very distinct by the Chinese, and must not be confounded. It is not easy to distinguish the *u* in this order from the *u* in *tung, tuk*, as some have endeavored to do, for if the word *tsun* be slowly prolong-

ed into *tsung*, it will be seen the difference is in the quantity rather than in the quality of the vowel. (*Tsun, soot.*)

22. *Sui*, a combination of *u* in the preceding order with *i*; there is no similar sound in English. Words under the 4th final commencing with *s*, *l* or *n*, easily run into this, and some of those placed here, as *tsui*, *yui*, *tui*, also run into the 28th order. The Chinese, who are not fettered or guided by any alphabetic sounds, often discriminate these nearly homophonous words better than we do. (*Suy, mooy, soŷ, shoo-e.*)

23. *Fo*, like *law*, *saw*, *taw*, not *lo*, *no*, *two*; the *o* as in *long*, *saon*, as in the 10th and 30th orders. This final undergoes no changes, that are worth noticing. (*Waw, hó, láw, hō.*)

24. *Kám*, *káp*, like *calm*, *psalm*, not like *ham*, *jamb*, *rap*, *map*. The characters under this final are comparatively few, and the changes in their pronunciation very slight. (*Lahm, kam, tarm, chaap, kap.*)

25. *Fún*, *fát*, like *Jahn*, *father*, not like *fan*, *fat*, *man*, *mat*. In the district of Shunteh, some characters in this order take a singular change to *èn*, as 𪛗 *hèn* (like *mane*), 𪛗 *pèn*, 𪛗 *kèn* (like *cane*), and so of others. (*Wun, pann, fat.*)

26. *Ká*, like *ma*, *pa*, a syllable that can hardly be mispronounced; there are no variations in the characters found under it. (*Ka, fah, laa.*)

27. *Kún*, *kút*, like *loon*, *coot*, *nuot*, *noon*, presents no changes in the sounds of the few characters found under it worth noticing. (*Poon, foot.*)

28. *Fúi* is a well defined diphthong, like *buoy*, broader than *sui* in the 22d order, and having only one initial in common with that; the consonant has much influence on the quantity of the vowel. (*Tsŷ, luŷ, kooy, nui, oo-e.*)

29. *Ché*, like *may*, *lay*, *they*, *yea*; it has few aberrations, and most of those are mispronunciations from the 3d order, under a few initials. (*Yay, ya, se-ay.*)

30. *Kon*, *kot*, like *lawn*, *brawn*, *fought*, *sought*; there are very few characters under this final, and in the mouths of many persons some of them, as *on* and *ngon* are heard like *ong* and *ngong*. (*Hoan, kŋ, ón, kôt.*)

31. *Kòm, kòp*, like *home, comb, hope*, not like *some, come, sup*, or *tom, hop*; there is a peculiar *ora rotunda* observable in the pronunciation of the few words referred to this order. (*Kám, káp, kóm, kóm, káp, kóp, kóp.*)

32. *P'áng, pák*, sounded with a broad *a*, and not like *bang, hang, crack*. Many words under the 15th final are so uniformly sounded like this that they should properly have been placed under it; there is a constant tendency of the short vowels to lengthen into the broader ones. (*Hák, lang, chak.*)

33. 'Ng, 'M, are sounds heard in all languages, in rapid conversation, but such as are seldom written; *ang* and *am* is perhaps a better form of writing them than that here adopted. (*Im, 'm, ing, ng.*)

#### LIST OF THE INITIALS.

No list of initials is given in the Fan Wan; there are twenty-three in all, which are here represented by the following characters. The first one is a mute, and used when the final only is pronounced, having no consonant before it.

1 Au 毆	6 Kín 見	11 Má 馬	16 Sám 三	21 Ts'ai 齋
2 Chí 之	7 K'ing 傾	12 Nám 南	17 Shing 聖	22 Wá 華
3 Ch'ut 出	8 Kwai 鬼	13 Ngá 牙	18 Tá 打	23 Ying 英
4 Fung 風	9 Kw'á 誇	14 Pá 把	19 T'oi 台	
5 Hoi 開	10 Lam 林	15 P'o 婆	20 Tsing 精	

The diversities in the initials are so much fewer than those in the finals, that they are soon described, though for their number they give more trouble, perhaps, than the others.

1. All words having no initial consonant, are very liable to have a nasal *ng* or an *h* prefixed to them, or to have the vowel-altered. The people in Hiángshín, Macao, and Sin-ngán, change many words in this way, so that if one does not see the character, he will look for it under *h* or *ng*.

2, 20. The initials *ch* and *ts* are constantly confounded, and some persons are absolutely unable to detect the difference, more frequently calling the words under *ts* as *ch*, than contrariwise. All cha-

acters with the sounds *tsz'* and *ts'z'* are liable to be heard *chí* and *ch'í*, with a stronger breathing than those properly read *chí* and *ch'í*.

4. The people along the coast and south of Canton often alter the initial *f* into *h* or *w* in some words, and retain it in others; it changes sooner before *á* or *a*, than before *i* or *u*.

10, 11. The two initials *l* and *m* are frequently so interchanged in the mouths of some people, that one is much puzzled to distinguish them, and even *n* is altered too; as *lám* 南 for *nám*; *mán* 欄 for *lán*; *lò* 奴 for *nò*; &c. The number of such words is not very great, and while the few who speak thus cannot discriminate the initial consonant before some vowels, they never interchange them before others.

16, 17. The initial *sh* is called *s* along the coast; in the districts of Hiángshán, Sinning and Sinngán, this obtains to a very great extent; *shui* 水, *shū* 書, *shuk* 熟, *sháng shing* 省城, &c. &c., being heard *sui*, *sū*, *suk*, and *sáng sing*, as in the 'Tiéchiú and Amoy dialects. The initial *sh* is a complete shibboleth to the people of those districts. West of Canton, many are found who change *sz'* into *sū*, and a large part of the words beginning with *s* are changed into *sh*, just the opposite of the usage at Macao.

These five classes of changes are the most frequent, and with those in the finals may perhaps discourage the beginner whether he be able to learn a speech which varies so much in its pronunciation. The proportion the variants bear to the whole body of characters is not so great, however, as he might conclude, and when once ascertained it will not be difficult to follow them. There are, however, no individual will ever be found who has them.

#### SYSTEM OF ORTHOGRAPHY USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

The system of writing the sounds of the Chinese characters adopted in this Dictionary is nearly like that proposed by Sir W. Jones, and already used to some extent in China. It is exhibited in the following table:—

1. <i>a</i> as in <i>quota</i> , <i>variable</i> ;	<i>fan</i> , <i>lam</i> , <i>tang</i> , <i>kat</i> .
2. <i>á</i> as in <i>father</i> ;	<i>lán</i> , <i>kám</i> , <i>cháng</i> , <i>pát</i> , <i>káp</i> , <i>há</i> .
3. <i>e</i> as in <i>men</i> , <i>dead</i> , <i>said</i> ;	<i>cheng</i> , <i>heng</i> .
4. <i>é</i> as in <i>they</i> , <i>neigh</i> , <i>say</i> ;	<i>ché</i> , <i>mé</i> , <i>shé</i> , <i>tséung</i> .

5. *i* as in *pin, finish*;                      *ying, kik.*  
*Q* 6. *í* as in *machine, feel, ere*;              *hi, sin, kím.*  
 7. *o* as in *long, lord, law*;                *ko, song, kon, kok, hot.*  
*Q* 8. *ò* as in *so, hoe, crow*;                *nò, kòm, hòp.*  
 9. *u* as in *bull, prassing into rule*;      *tsun, sut, tung, yuk.*  
 10. *ú* as in *school, fool, rule*;            *kú, fún, pút.*  
 11. *û* as in French *jeune, Pune*;        *sut, út.*  
 12. *ù* as in *turn*;                            *hù, tù.*  
 13. *ai* as in *while, high, fly, hushai*;      *kai, sai.*  
*Q* 14. *ái* as in *wisle, aye*;                    *fai, mái.*  
 15. *au* as in *now, round, plough*;        *mau, sau.*  
 16. *áu* as in *howl, pronounced longer*; *cháu, káu.*  
 17. *éu* as in *Capernaum, say 'em*;        *héung, léuk.*  
*Q* 18. *iú* as in *pew, chew*;                  *hiú, siú.*  
 19. *oi* as in *boy, toil*;                    *oi, tsoi.*  
 20. *ui* nearly as in *Louis, peculiar*;      *sui, lui.*  
 21. *úi* as in *cooing, chewing*;            *múi, fúi.*  
 22. *sz'* This is an imperfect vowel sound, unknown in European languages; if in pronouncing the word *dizzy*, the two letters *di* be changed to *s*, this sound will be made.  
 23. *'m* or *hm*, is spoken with a closed month, like a voluntary half cough.  
 24. *'ng* is a nasal sound, made by stopping the nose when it is spoken.

The consonants need no illustration, as they are uniformly pronounced as in English —

<i>ch</i> , as in <i>che</i> ;	<i>ng</i> , as in <i>sing</i> ;
<i>f</i> , as in <i>fit</i> ;	<i>p</i> , as in <i>pap</i> ;
<i>h</i> , as in <i>have</i> ;	<i>s</i> , as in <i>sea, yes</i> ;
<i>l</i> , as in <i>ling</i> ;	<i>sh</i> , as in <i>shut, shion</i> .



Fan Wan is given in that dialect under it, they are here added. For the sounds given to the characters in this dialect, the dictionaries of De Guignes, Morrison, Gonçalves, and Medhurst, nearly agree throughout; and though what is termed the *kwán hwá* differs as much as any of the local dialects, when it is heard in different parts of the country, still there is a general resemblance. This system is more strictly that which is known among the Chinese as the *Nán hwá* or Southern dialect, in contradistinction to the *Péh hwá* or Northern dialect, the cities of Nánking and Peking respectively being regarded as the standards of authority of the two. The additional finals and initials found in the Court Dialect alone are the following:—

*ei*, nearly as in *weigh*, but very open, both vowels being heard.

*íá*, as in *yard*, *piastre*, both vowels plainly heard.

*íáh*, like the last, but ending abruptly.

*íái*, a triphthong, each letter of which is heard.

*íáng*, like *íáh*, except the final *ng*; both are pronounced broad.

*íáu*, *íé*, *íeh*, *ien*, *ih*, *in*, *ioh*, *iueh*, *iuen*, *iuh*, *iun*, and *iung*, are all to be sounded distinctly, the *i* to be plainly enunciated before the other letters.

*oh*, is an abrupt ending, like *knock*, though not so decided.

*ueh*, *uen*, and *uh*, are all to be sounded distinctly. All words ending in *h*, are in the *jih shing*, but it is generally so soft as to lead many to say that this tone does not occur in the court dialect.

By combining all the fifty-three finals with all the twenty-three initials, there would be 1229 sounds in the dialect which could be represented by Roman letters; there are however only 707 different syllables given in this Dictionary, many possible combinations, as *kwóm*, *táng*, *lút*, *püt*, *kwéung*, *fám*, *foi*, *lon*, *shot*, *san*, *ma*, &c., not occurring in the dialect. The table of all the sounds here given will show the paucity of different vocables, though it does not probably include *all* the variations heard among the people, which however most frequently run into other sounds occurring in the table, and do not often exhibit new sounds. The list of finals in the first column is arranged according to the table from the Fan Wan on page xiv, and not alphabetically.

[illegible]

Má	Nám	Ngá	Pá	P'ó	Sám	Shing	Tá	T'oi	Tsing	Ts'ai	Wá	Ying
mín	nín	.....	pín	p'ín	s n	shín	tín	t'in	tsín	ts'in	.....	.....
mít	nít	ngít	p't	p't	sít	sh't	tít	t'ít	tsít	ts'ít	wít	.....
mai	nai	ngai	pai	p'ai	sai	shai	tai	t'ai	tsai	ts'ai	wai	yai
mi	ní	ngí	pí	p'í	.....	shí	tí	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	nū	.....	.....	.....	sū	shū	.....	.....	tsū	ts'ū	.....	.....
mau	nan	ngau	pau	p'au	shu	shau	tau	t'au	tsau	ts'au	.....	yau
mung	nung	.....	pung	p'ung	sung	shung	tung	t'ung	tsung	ts'ung	.....	yung
muk	nuk	.....	puk	.....	suk	shuk	tuk	t'uk	tsuk	ts'uk	.....	yuk
ning	ning	.....	ping	p'ing	sing	shing	ting	t'ing	tsing	ts'ing	wing	ying
nik	nik	.....	pik	p'ik	sik	shik	tik	t'ik	tsik	ts'ik	wik	yik
meng	neng	.....	peng	p'eng	seng	sheng	teng	t'eng	tseng	ts'eng	.....	yeng
mek	.....	.....	pek	.....	sék	shék	.....	t'ek	tsek	ts'ek	.....	.....
man	nan	ngan	pan	p'an	san	shan	tan	t'an	.....	ts'an	wan	yan
nat	nat	ngat	pat	p'at	sat	shat	tat	.....	tsat	ts'at	wat	yat
.....	néung	.....	.....	.....	séung	shéung	téung	.....	tséung	ts'éung	.....	yéung
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	séuk	shéuk	téuk	.....	tséuk	ts'éuk	.....	yéuk
mong	nong	ngong	pong	p'ong	song	shong	tong	t'ong	tsong	ts'ong	wong	.....
mok	nok	ngok	pok	p'ok	sok	shok	tok	t'ok	tsok	ts'ok	wok	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	sú	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
mò	nò	ngò	pò	p'ò	sò	shò	tò	t'ò	tsò	ts'ò	.....	.....
miú	niú	.....	piú	p'íú	síú	shíú	tíú	t'íú	tsíú	ts'íú	.....	.....
.....	nūn	.....	.....	.....	sūn	shūn	tūn	t'ūn	tsūn	ts'ūn	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	sūt	shūt	tūt	t'ūt	tsūt	ts'ūt	.....	.....
mai	nái	ngái	pái	p'ái	sái	shái	tái	t'ai	.....	.....	wái	.....
mang	nang	.....	pang	p'ang	sang	shang	tang	t'ang	tsang	ts'ang	wang	.....
mak	nak	ngak	pak	.....	sak	.....	tak	.....	tsak	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	sá'	.....	.....	.....	tsá'	ts'á'	.....	.....
.....	nam	ngam	.....	.....	sam	sham	tam	t'am	tsam	ts'am	.....	yam
.....	nap	ngap	.....	.....	sap	shap	tup	.....	tsup	ts'ap	.....	yap
mau	nau	ngau	pau	p'au	.....	shau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	noi	ngoi	.....	.....	soi	.....	toi	t'oi	tsoi	ts'oi	.....	.....
.....	nim	.....	.....	.....	.....	shim	t'im	t'im	tsim	ts'im	.....	.....
.....	níp	.....	.....	.....	síp	shíp	típ	t'íp	tsíp	ts'íp	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	sun	shun	tun	t'un	tsun	ts'un	.....	yun
.....	nut	.....	.....	.....	sut	shut	.....	.....	tsut	.....	.....	.....
.....	nui	.....	.....	.....	sui	shui	tui	.....	tsui	ts'ui	.....	yui
mo	no	ngo	po	p'ó	so	sho	to	t'ó	tsó	ts'ó	wo	.....
.....	nám	ngám	.....	.....	sám	shám	tám	t'ám	tsám	ts'ám	.....	yám
.....	náp	ngáp	.....	.....	sáp	shap	táp	t'áp	tsíp	.....	.....	.....
mán	nan	ngán	pán	p'an	sán	shán	tán	t'án	tsán	ts'an	wá	.....
nat	nat	ngát	pát	.....	sát	shát	tát	t'át	.....	.....	.....	.....
má	ná	ngá	pá	p'á	sá	shá	tá	t'á	tsá	.....	wá	.....
món	.....	.....	pún	p'un	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
mít	.....	.....	pút	p'út	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
múi	.....	.....	púi	p'úi	.....	.....	túi	t'úi	tsúi	ts'úi	.....	.....
mé	né	.....	pé	.....	sé	shé	té	.....	tsé	ts'é	.....	yé
.....	.....	ngon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	póm	.....	.....	.....	tóm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	póp	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
mang	.....	ngáng	páng	p'áng	.....	sháng	.....	.....	.....	.....	wáng	.....
mak	.....	ngák	pák	p'ák	.....	shák	.....	.....	.....	ts'ák	wák	yák
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	sú	.....	tú	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



Amoy, unaccented vowels have been used, and the tones marked by accents over the letters, which is likely still more to confuse those who may try to read the sounds in that dialect, as a single quotation will show.

*Só kóng e, tiap-á-kú, chin-chià<sup>n</sup> sī siá<sup>n</sup>-mih í-sù? Goá m̄ chai í e só kóng.*

At Fuhchau, the dialect is written very nearly like the Amoy, without the tones superadded; but at Ningpo there is more dissimilarity, as an example will show.

*Cü-go t'in-s yin-c'ih-læ, lih-læ hyiang-en-go jing-siu-pin.*

The differences between all these modes of writing Chinese sounds are really not very great, for in none of them has the English alphabet been followed, and it would not be very difficult to reconcile them to one standard, an object which appears still more desirable when the plan of Romanizing them for the use of unlearned natives is taken into the account. Perhaps it would, however, be best to discard them all, and adopt Lepsius' universal alphabet, with which he proposes to harmonize the mode of writing all languages.

## 2.—THE TONES.

THE *shing* 聲 or tones form one of the most difficult and peculiar features of the Chinese spoken language, but they can neither be fully or easily described satisfactorily, for the reason that no European language has them. Strictly speaking, they are neither tones, modulations, accents, nor emphasis, as those words are usually applied in western languages; they probably more nearly resemble the sound of notes in music. The note *G* on a violin, an organ, or a bagpipe, strikes the ear very differently, like the voices of a child or man; the note is alike on the gamut, and its chords on all those instruments; but let *G* sharp be struck on one of them, and we feel the discord, it is not the note at all. So in respect to Chinese *shing*; if the right *shing* be not spoken, the right word is not spoken,

it is some other word. For instance, if a person says *kú*<sup>2</sup> instead of *kú* 孤 an orphan, he does not say the word for *orphan* at all; he says that for 故 *old*, or 固 *firm*, or 顧 *to hire*, or some other word equally remote in meaning. It is as if on the violin the player strikes *G* sharp, instead of *G* natural; though he makes a note he makes no chord with the organ or bagpipe sounding *G* natural; as it were, he speaks the wrong tone, and does not express his meaning. It may not be indeed the case in Chinese, that the hearer will *always* misunderstand the speaker even if the tones are pronounced wrong, for there are additional clues to the meaning, but the chances are against it.

Many explanations and illustrations of the tones have been written, but as no one can get a clear idea of them until he has begun to learn them from speaking with the people, it does not seem to be worth while here to repeat what has been said in other works upon this subject; but simply to refer to those treatises,\* and denote the way in which they are marked in this Dictionary. What adds to the difficulty of understanding the differences between the tones, is that the same name is applied by the natives to really different tones in different dialects; in which, to complicate the matter still further, the tone of the same character is sometimes changed; consequently, a person can hardly be sure that what is applicable to one dialect, is descriptive of the same thing in another. The Chinese have written about the tones to some extent, but their definitions, from the nature of the subject, do not help foreigners much. The people learn the pronunciation of words by the ear, and refer to a dictionary when in doubt about the tone, just as we do to Webster or Richardson to get the right spelling, but not to learn what the tones are.

The compilers of the Fan Wan have formally arranged the characters under each final by the four tones; and have also further separated the upper and lower series, and the aspirated characters

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\* Preface to Morrison's Dictionary, Vol. I; Medhurst's Dictionary of the Fuhkien dialect, pp. i-lvii.; and Dyer's Vocabulary of the Fuhkien dialect; Easy Lessons in Chinese, pp. 43-55; the introduction to the Chinese Chrestomathy; Chinese Repository, Vol. III, pp. 26-28; Vol. IV, p. 172; Vol. VI, p. 579; Vol. VII, p. 57. Callery's Systema Phonicum, pp. 68-72; Williams' English and Chinese Vocabulary, pp. xxvii-xxxi. From these works the student will derive all the hints about the tones that description can give him.

into separate columns, though they have not so distinctly specified them. The eight tones as given in the Table on pages xiv, xv, are clearly distinguished by the Cantonese, and every word in this Dictionary has been marked according to its tone by semicircles, something like the mark used by the Chinese, as here exhibited.

<i>shéung</i>	<i>shéung</i>	<i>shéung</i>	<i>shéung</i>	<i>há</i>	<i>há</i>	<i>há</i>	<i>há</i>
<i>p'ing</i> , <i>shéung</i> ,	<i>hü</i> ,	<i>yap</i> ,	<i>p'ing</i> , <i>shéung</i> ,	<i>hü</i> ,	<i>yap</i> ,		
or upper monotone	or upper rising ton.	or upper falling to.	or upper abrupt ton.	or lower monotone	or lower rising ton.	or lower falling ton.	or lower abrupt tone
[ˊ]	[ˊ]	[ˊ]	[ˊ]	[ˋ]	[ˋ]	[ˋ]	[ˋ]
𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
溫	穩	慍	屈	雲	尹	混	核
wan	'wan	wan'	wat,	wan	'wan	wan'	wat,

There is more attention paid to the *p'ing shing* or monotone, in its upper and lower inflection, than any other, and while the three last are collectively called *chak*, *shing* 仄聲 or deflected tones, the first retains its name. If the beginner gets a good idea and practice of the *p'ing shing*, therefore, he will more easily get the others. The '*shéung shing*' is also called the ascending or rising tone; the *hü' shing* the departing or falling tone; and the *yap shing* the entering or abrupt tone; these appellations are simply the literal renderings of the native terms.

As the tones in Chinese are totally distinct from accent, in their own or other languages, there are many objections to using the common and generally understood marks (as ' ^ ~) on the tops of the vowels to denote them, as has been done in romanizing some dialects, and in the dictionaries of De Guignes, Medhurst, and others. By taking another sign, there is no mixing of radically different symbols over the same syllable, as in *këèn*, *köyh*, *më"ā*, *só'*, where one of the marks affects the power of the vowels, and the other denotes the tone of the Chinese character. Since diacritical marks in all European languages modify the power of the vowels, it is desirable not to introduce any confusion in writing words, the more so as the tones in Chinese are so entirely different; it is better to adopt a new symbol,

The Burmese, Siamese, and Shyan languages all possess something resembling the Chinese tones. The Burmese have two marks, a *shay-pouk* (°) and an *amyeet* (,) to denote the different tones or stress of voice, which changes the signification of words. The Chinese denote a different tone in a few common bilingual characters by marking them on that corner which is held to correspond to the required tone, as 會 惡 難 王 度, though this is not always done. No books are ever printed with the tones marked to each character, for the reason that every person who can read is deemed to be acquainted with them.

The Chinese do not distinguish the upper or lower series when they mark the tones, nor do they mark the aspirated characters. They have not even a well known definite term to denote the aspirate, the phrase *p'an hi* 噴氣 being rather of foreign than native origin, and one which every native scholar does not understand without some explanation. It is represented usually by a Greek spiritus asper ['], or an inverted comma ['], when the former is not to be obtained, to which some add an *h* also, as *ch'hang*, *t'ho*, *p'han*, *t'hik*, but not wisely, for there is danger of confounding it with such English words as *fan*, *though*, *thick*.

In order to learn the tones and aspirates, it is desirable for the student to pay special attention for awhile to merely reading and pronouncing the characters, irrespective of their meaning or form. This should be done when commencing the study, for a vicious pronunciation of the tones is seldom corrected; and one is less liable to be misunderstood if he pronounces a word a little wrong, as *heng* for *hing*, *cheuk* for *tsek*, than if he gives it the wrong tone. For instance, a native will consider this sentence in the Canton dialect 棒一張床呢處, less barbarously pronounced if he hears it *ling yet, ch'ang ts'ong ní sh'ü*, with all the tones correct, than if it should be spoken *ning' yat, 'chéung ch'ong' ní' chü*, with all the tones wrong, which would perhaps be nonsense to him.

The Table given on pages xiv, xv, should be thoroughly learned, by reading it backwards and forwards, until the distinction between the first three tones in both series is seen. A good practice also is to read over the tables of characters given in the *Fan Wan* under



each final in the first part of it, where all the initials found under each one are arranged by the tones. Thus, under the 27th final, these leading characters are thus arranged, the upper coming before the lower series.

官 <i>kún</i>	管 <i>kún</i>	貫 <i>kún</i>	括 <i>k'út</i>
般 <i>p'ún</i>	碗 <i>ún</i>	判 <i>p'ún</i>	抹 <i>mút</i>
潘 <i>p'ún</i>	欸 <i>fún</i>	半 <i>pún</i>	潑 <i>p'út</i>
歡 <i>fún</i>	本 <i>pún</i>	喚 <i>fún</i>	闊 <i>fút</i>
盤 <i>p'ún</i>	滿 <i>mún</i>	玩 <i>ún</i>	鉢 <i>pút</i>
門 <i>mún</i>		叛 <i>pún</i>	末 <i>mút</i>
桓 <i>ún</i>		悶 <i>mún</i>	勃 <i>p'út</i>
			活 <i>út</i>

The practice of repeatedly reading these collections of characters under each final, with a teacher, closely following his voice and accent, will give the beginner as clear an idea of the difference between the eight tones as he can get, and the practice he needs at the same time. Foreigners speak generally in a higher key than natives, and pronounce most words in the *p'ing shing*, even when the termination shows that it is in the *yap shing*. There are far more words, too, in the *p'ing shing* than in any other two tones.

Another exercise which can be followed with advantage, is to read sentences artificially constructed of characters having the same final, like the following:—

'Ling 'ting ying ming 嶺頂鷹鳴 the eagle is screaming on the hilltop.

'Tán kán ngán' fán 灘間鴈返 the geese are gamboling in the rapids.

Fuk, uk, lín shuk, 複屋鹿宿 the deer sleeps in the back shed.

'Pá pá 'pá 'pá pá pá tí' 爸爸把把笆笆地 papa rakes the ground with a rake.

'Yau yau tau' 'tsau tk'au 'sau shau' 有油荳酒求叟售 ask the old man to buy my oil, pulse, or wine.

'K'au 'yau tau' 'kau 'tau, 'k'ü t'au tsau' 'tsau 舅有荳九斗 佢偷就走 he stole ten pecks of uncle's beans and ran off.

*'Ming 'ting ping ting t'ing 't'ing t'ing'* 酩酊兵丁停挺聽  
a drunken soldier leaned on his staff to listen.

Exercises like these, accompanied with frequent reading of the characters, at the same time committing selected sentences to memory, may seem a waste of time and labor to the beginner, but afterwards he will perceive the advantages. The matter of learning the tones accurately is one of simple imitation, as one learns a tune, or to mimic the voice of another, rather than to find out their nature and then train the voice according to certain rules.

The importance paid them by natives appears to have been an effort to avoid the confusion which must ensue in speaking so many homophonous words, unless there was something to distinguish them to the ear. The Chinese spoken language is so meagre in vocables that it is no surprise that those who speak it should endeavor to qualify the tones, and vary the modulation of the syllables in every way they can, if by so doing they can add to the accuracy of their speech and facilitate conversation. In this Dictionary, for instance, there are eighty-one characters included under the syllables *ki* and *k'i*; and a native will so pronounce each one that in most cases he will be understood without much difficulty, though the context, and the dissyllabic phrases in which some of the characters are used, may perhaps assist as much as the right tone. But a foreigner would find difficulty at first in detecting any difference in the pronunciation of the whole number eighty-one, if a native should read them off to him. The chief hindrance in learning these tones lies in the want of practice in such delicate modulations—a practice quite unnecessary to those speaking any European language—rather than in any mystery as to their nature. Practice in speaking, with close attention at first to the right sound, will soon give a habit that will gradually become easy; if the student does not learn them in this way, no rules can help him.

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## 3.—PLAN OF THIS DICTIONARY.

THIS Dictionary is called a Tonic Dictionary, because the characters in it are arranged under each syllable, according to their tones, beginning with the 'shéung p'ing shing 上平聲 or upper monotone, then the há' p'ing shing 下平聲 or lower monotone, followed by the 'shéung 'shéung 上上, and há' 'shéung 下上, or upper and lower rising tone, the 'shéung hü' 不去, and lastly the há' hü' 下去 or upper and lower retiring tone, always in this same order. The other two tones, the 'shéung yap 上入 and há' yap 下入 will of course be found under other syllables.

In printing the volume, two main objects have been aimed at. The first was to compress the essential part of a dictionary of the Chinese language into a small space, and make as portable a volume as could be done consistently with its usefulness, one which could be carried with one when traveling, or handily used in learning common characters. The second object grew out of the first: that was to give all the examples in Roman letters only, the tone and aspirate of each word being carefully marked. This plan had already been tried in De Guignes' Chinese Dictionary, but was not very useful in that work in consequence of the characters being arranged under their radicals and not by syllables, so that the student, who was not already well acquainted with the characters, knew not where to turn for them, even with the assistance of the tedious list of syllables at the end. It was the want of Chinese type which compelled the editor to publish that work as he did. The plan of Gonçalves was an improvement on that of De Guignes, for he inserted the characters to his examples with their translations, omitting the sounds. In the works of Morrison and Medhurst, both are given; in the small work of Goddard, both are omitted, as no examples were contemplated by the plan of his work.

In the Fan Wan, the attempt has been made, by writing the sound and tone of each word in every quotation, to enable the student, with the help of the translation following it, to refer to all the characters in it, by turning to them under their proper syllables. If the characters had been introduced without their sounds, there

would have been a saving of room, but not enough to make the book its present size. Portability was deemed of so much importance, that advantages incompatible with it were sacrificed. A single instance will show how much the volume would have been increased without adding a single sentence, if the characters had been inserted in such type as is now available. When fonts of Chinese type are made as small as they have occasionally been cut, (as 誰識種, or 萬事又敬甚,) it will be more practicable to introduce them.

**木** Wood; a tree; wooden; the 75th radical of characters pertaining to wood; one of the five elements and eight sounds; stiff, unbending; honest, unpretending; yat, *á' iú shū' muk* a single tree; *muk, tséung'* or *tau' muk, yan*, a carpenter; *muk, liú'* timber, lumber; *muk, á' au*, a block of wood, a billet, a stump; *muk, hok*, a wooden dipper; *muk, héung*, putchuck *téuk, muk* to chop wood; *muk, sing*, Jupiter; *muk, 'k'éung*, cross-grained; *chong' muk, chung*, to "strike the wooden bell," is to get the bribe without paying it over to the ruler; *muk, 'ngau yan*, an image, a dunce; *sz' fong muk* a square block, a poor stick of a fellow; *muk, mún*, "wooden doors," i. e. a rich family.

**木** Wood; a tree; wooden; the 75th radical of characters pertaining to wood; one of the five elements and eight sounds; stiff, unbending; honest, unpretending; yat, *á' iú shū' muk*, 一條樹木 a single tree; *muk, tséung'* 木匠 or *tau' muk, yan*, 門木人 a carpenter; *muk, liú'* 木料 timber, lumber; *muk, á' au* 木頭 a block of wood, a billet, a stump; *muk, hok*, 木壳 a wooden dipper; *muk, héung* 木香 putchuck; *téuk, muk* 斷木 to chop wood; *muk, sing*, 木星 Jupiter; *muk, 'k'éung*, 木強 cross-grained; *chong' muk, chung*, 撞木鍾 to "strike the wooden bell," is to get the bribe without paying it over to the ruler; *muk, 'ngau yan*, 木偶人 an image, a dunce; *sz' fong muk* 四方木 a square block, a poor stick of a fellow; *muk, mún*, 木門 "wooden doors," i. e. a rich family.

Care has been taken to have all the characters quoted in the examples contained in the book, so that when at a loss it can be referred to. If there be any doubt as to which is the right one out of a number, the meaning of the sentence will soon lead to it; and it may be added that the habit of supplying the characters as one reads over the quotations given in a definition, will tend to impress them upon the memory, and make them familiar. If unluckily, the tone has been placed wrong, or the syllable incorrectly printed, then the meaning will aid in selecting the right character; but it is believed that the errors in the quotations are not numerous. If the sound of a character is not remembered, it can be found by referring to the Index at the end. There is room on the margin for writing a few characters when it is desired, and in many cases it will prove useful to do so.

In order to find a character in the Index, it is necessary first to ascertain its radical, and then count the number of strokes made in writing the rest of it. The largest part of the radicals are characters in common use, and the student will do well to learn the whole number thoroughly, so that he can tell their order and meaning. It will not only be useful in looking up words in the Chinese lexicons, but it will greatly assist him in remembering their composition and meaning. The best mode of impressing the forms of the characters on the memory is an important question; but in most cases, the union of the radical and primitive, as *the* two parts to be remembered, has the advantage of simplicity, and the sound and meaning can be attached to these by the laws of association better than to a collection of strokes made apparently without plan. After learning the radicals, a careful examination of the primitives as given by Callery will show the principles on which the great mass of characters in the language are formed, and practice in reading and writing will then make them familiar.

Many of the most common characters are the most difficult to find in the index; they are generally placed under the simpler radicals, where they should be looked for first. For instance, 以, 全, 令, 仄 are all under 人; 亞, 亘, 井, are under 二; 兒, 先, are under 儿; all of which are referred to these radicals chiefly because it was a prominent part of the character, and likely to catch

the eye. Such anomalous instances amount to about two hundred, all of them primitives, while the remainder will give less trouble in ascertaining the proper radical. About one half (108) of the radicals are placed on the right or left of the primitive,—constituting one half of the character, and easily recognized. Others, like 二, 勹, 匚, 乚, 口, 行, 門 and 鬥 embrace the primitive, and give no trouble. About 40 of them are placed on the top of the primitive, a few of which enter into combination with it, as in 奉, 夷, 彝, in such a manner as to give some hesitation as to the radical; while others, as 宀, 广, 疒, 爪, 穴, 竹, 冫, 艹, 声, 雨, are more apparent. For many of the remainder, where the radical is either in combination, or the character is formed of two or three radicals, as 相, 壁, or 現, practice will soon give the necessary facility in finding them. Some characters as 齋, 廟, 髒, 獐, 榛, 揭, made up of two primitives, are usually placed with reference to their meaning, and not to the most prominent part where they would be looked for; but their number is small. An examination of the radicals and the groups placed under them will be found in Williams' Easy Lessons, pp. 4-29, and in Medhurst's Chinese and English Dictionary, pp. xvi-xxiv.

In counting the number of strokes in a character, the radical is not reckoned. After becoming familiar with the radicals themselves, and having a general acquaintance with the primitives, the number of strokes can most quickly be ascertained by inspection. For instance, the character *mú* 粥 rice porridge, found under the radical *lik* 鬲, is made up of 弓, 弓, 米 and 蔑, which severally number 3, 3, 6, and 15 strokes, or 27 in all; the character *ts'ui* 濺 bubbling water, placed under the radical *shui* 水, is composed of 曲, 豆, 去, 皿, numbering 6, 7, 5, and 5 strokes, or 23 in all. The number of characters formed of so many strokes as these is very few, and in most cases a glance at the word is sufficient to see how many make it.



# A TONIC DICTIONARY

OF THE

## CANTON DIALECT.

(1)

A. *Yá*

[Words in *a* or *á*, are often heard beginning with *ng*, as *ngá*, *ngai*, *ngat*.

*呀*

*Yá*

A colloquial word. An interrogative particle; also one indicating that the affirmation is indisputable; a mere final answering tone, having no meaning; *'hò á* well, very well; *'á wai* poor, necessitous; *'k'á* *'kò m wá* *'á*, he said so; *mat*, *'yé á*, what? *'kò m tsò* *'á*, no, this is the way to do it.

*鴉*

*Yá*

A raven with a white streak on its breast; *'lò á*, a raven or crow; *'á ò á*, written roughly; *'á p'ín* *'mai*, opium.

*呀*

*Yá*

A colloquial word. An interjection used in answers, denoting surprise or alarm; alas! dreadful.

Read *ngá*; the wrangling of children; to open the mouth wide; *ngá lán* *'mai*, cochineal.

*丫*

*Yá*

A fork, a crotch; the parting of two branches, fingers, or tines; *'á t'au* or *'á wán*,

a slave girl; *'á kok*, *kai* a little boy; *'á ch'á*, a fork, a rest for clothes' sticks; *shū* *'á* fork of a tree; *sám á lò* meeting of three ways, a trivium.

*𪛗*

*Yá*

The confused noise of children studying; dumb; to keep silent, for which the next is used; *'á mai* an enigma; *ts'ing nán* *'á 'yan*, hard to bear it patiently.

Also read *ak*; *ak*, *ak*, the sound of giggling.

*𪛗*

*Yá*

Dumb, unable to speak; dull, faded; a cracked sound, as a bell; wheezing; nape of the neck; *'á tsai*, a dumb boy; *'á hau smò ín*, will not speak, sulky; *'á tuk* dumb people are revengeful; *sheng tái* *'á*, the sound is indistinct.

*呀*

*Yá*

A colloquial word. A final particle, adding intensity to the meaning; *'m 'hò á* not at all good.

Also spoken *á*; ten, used after a higher number; an answer, a word of reply like Aye! *á* *'hò*, yes, well; *sz* *'á* *ts'ín*, forty cash.

**亞阿** Hunchbacked; to esteem lightly, to regard as inferior; second; next to, junior, inferior; a syllable prefixed to proper names, for which the second is often used; it also impersonates epithets; *ai mui* a younger sister, a lass; *ai mat*, Mr. So and So; *ai pi* a silly fellow; *ai ch'o*, a raw hand; *ai pa*, papa; *ai t'ai*, boy, you lad; *pat ai*, *ai yan*, not inferior to others.

**亞** Brothers-in-law; *yan ai* relatives by marriage, especially brothers or parents; *mo tik, yan ai* I am not related to him at all.

(2)

Ai.

**唉** A particle of surprise or pain; to beg, to ask; *ai ya*, whew! halloo! oh, dear! *ai mat*, *ni kom tsò* oh! why did you do so? *ai kau ni*, I intreat you.

**矮** Low; diminutive; short; *ai lo tsai*, a pigmy, a little old man; *pi chéung ai tang tsai ni tsò* get a low stool for you to sit on—to delude one; *ai tak tsai* too low.

**縊** To hang, to strangle one's self; the warp of cloth; *ai sz kwai*, ghost of a suicide; *ai keng*, hung by the neck.

**翳** A feather fan or screen, a flabellum; to screen, to intercept; to seclude from observation; to keep close, to repress; to destroy; anything

that intercepts; an obscurity in the eyes; trees dying; a fabulous sort of pheasant.

**瘧** A colloquial word. Feverish; sultry, hot; hurried breathing, a stricture in the breast; *ai hi* difficulty of breathing; *ai ts* hot weather; *shan tsz ai* it's feverish; *ai fai* to feel grieved; *ai char* indigestible.

**瘠** Lean, cadaverous, meager, poor.

**風** Strong, herculean, athletic. A colloquial word; grief, sorrow; *pai ai* trouble, resulting from affliction or poverty.

**晦** Cloudy and windy; the sun obscured and nearly hid by the clouds.

(3)

Ai.

**挨** To lean upon, to trust to; to push away, to carry on the back; to place alongside; to strike; to force, to crowd, as with the elbows; to graft; next, near; passable; to lie down, to recline; *ai mai ni pin* lean it against here; help here a little; *yan tak ai pang* has some dependance or resource; *yan tai shan ai*, he has powerful friends; *ai ka tik*, lie down a little; *ai tak hu* it will answer; *ai mun ai u* to gad and stare, as a virago; to go from door to door to examine; *ai t*, to mutually rely upon; *ai lai* to trust for help; *ai man*, towards evening.



**隘**  
Yai A pass, a defile; narrow, confined, straitened; distressed, urgent; narrowminded, mean; impeded, stopped up; *yan kòm' áí'* way is all crowded; a jam; *háp' áí'* narrow as a pass; a contracted mind.

**噏**  
A colloquial word; to call after, to bawl; to quarrel; crowded, thronged; *ái' káu*, to wrangle, to dispute; *ái' p'o' shau lung*, hallooed till he split his throat; *ái' náu'* thronged; brawling; *ái' mat' yé*, what are you scolding about? *shap' áí' 'kan cháng ngan*, ten to one it is a quarrel about money.

(4)

Ak.

**握**  
Uh To grasp, to hold within the hand; a little, as much as the palm can hold; *ak, teng'* to grasp firmly; *ak, 'shau*, to shake hands; *ak, sch'i*, to hold in the hand; *ak, iú'* necessary.

**渥**  
Uh To moisten, to soak; to enrich with favors; to fertilize; to cover or daub thick; shining, rich; *ak, smung*, deeply grateful for; *yan ak*, imperial favor; *ak, tán*, to make very red.

**幄**  
Uh A curtain, a screen; a large tent, a marquee; to protect, to shelter.

**厄**  
Ngeh } Knots in a tree; small door in a house; impeded, cramped; to be ill-used, to be straitened; *ak, k'ung*, poor; *ngai ak*, in danger.

**阨**  
Ngeh An obstruction, a stop; a defile, a pass; a dangerous path; embarrassed, distressed, poor; *kió'an' ak*, hampered, restrained.

**扼**  
Ngeh To seize or hold with the hand; to gripe, to clutch; the grasp; to pull; *ak, 'ún' káu chí*, held him by the wrist a long time.

(5)

Ák.

**鉅**  
Ngeh An unauthorized character. A bracelet; a bangle; *kéuk, ák*, a anklet; *kam ák*, a gold wristlet; *séung ák*, a plated or gilded ring; *ak, t'au*, clasps of bracelets.

**輓**  
Ngeh A yoke; the yoke of a carriage; a yoke, a restraint, a principle of conscience.

**阨**  
A colloquial word; also pronounced *ak*, and *ngak*, 'To deceive, to delude, to take in; *'kòm yéung' ák, yan ké'* are you going to cheat him so!

(6)

Am.

**吮**  
Ngan To feed with the hands; to hold in the mouth; a word used by Buddhists.

**掩**  
A colloquial word. To cover with the hand; to conceal from; *'am unái shéung 'ngán*, to cover both eyes; *'am chü* hide it; *'am tik, púi' 'shau*, give him a little sop, cover his palm.

(7)      Ám.

40  
 花  
 Han An unopened flower; 'ám tá'm', the lotus flower; a poetical name.

(8)      Án. *Yáin*

晨  
 Ngán Evening, sunset; a serene, clear, sky; tardy, behindhand; peaceful, gentle; rich, full, said of furs; a tiffin; 'ái shán án' to rise late; 'shéung' án' forenoon; 'fan' án' káu' to take a siesta; 'fong' án' hok' a recess in school; 'shik' án' to eat lunch; 'án' chau' noon; 'tsò' án' to get tiffin; 'kò'm' án' so late!

鷓鴣  
 Yen A kind of small partridge, which breeds on the ground, and is said to crow in the morning.

(9)      Ang. *Jing*

鶯  
 Ying The nightingale, or a gay species of thrush that nestles on the willow and sings well; variegated plumes; 'aong ang', the mango bird; 'ang ko', a parrot; 'ang ko pi' a Roman nose.

A colloquial word; a knot in a stick of wood; 'p'ek, kau' 'ch'ái ang, split this knot for me.

罍  
 Ying An earthen jar, with a narrow neck, to hold oil, &c.; 'ang ang' 'tsai, a tadpole.

鸞  
 Ying The harmonious singing of birds; 'ang ang' the caroling of birds; 'met. the dissensions of friends.

哽  
 Kang Stoppage in the throat; hesitation in speech from rage or impediment; 'ang í', sobbing; 'ang sak, unable to talk.

痠  
 Kang Disease, sickness. A colloquial word; to stick up, to press into or on; to increase or emboss; 'ang tak, kéuk, t'ung' they hurt my foot; 'ang fú, to emboss; 'shang shek' 'ang, to have a stone bruise; 'ang sam, to disturb one, as bad news; painful.

更  
 A colloquial word, a corruption of 'kang'. More, still more; try again; 'ang' 'yau í'm, there are more; 'ang' 'noi í' rather longer time.

(10)      Áng.

甕  
 Ying Used with the preceding. a vase, a jar, a gallipot, an earthen pitcher; 'fong' 'kwo áng, a jar of sweetmeats; 'yau áng, an oil can; 'yat, áng' 'yé, a thing; 'shui áng, a water pitcher.

(11)

Ap. *Chik*

洽  
 Hiah Read háp. To instil, to saturate, to soak; to imbue, to pervade; to blend, to harmonize, to agree; 'háp' 'sam, of one mind.

A colloquial word. To cover, over, to keep from the air ; to cover, as with a poultice ; poor, inferior ; slovenly, neglected ; *ap, wái²* spoiled by mold ; *ap, ap, ts'ui²* crinkling, as light pastry ; *ap, chap, p'ò²* a miserable, dirty shop ; *ap, ch'ong*, to poultice ; *úi, shū* *ap, ú²* to roast a potato or taro in ashes ; *met.* to enjoy one's self secretly.

(12)

Áp. 鴨

鴨, Yah

A duck, a mallard ; *'hín ap*, a wild duck ; *láp, ap*, dried ducks ; *'ch'áu ap, p'in²* fried duck cutlet ; *ap, miú²*, ducklings ; *pú² ap, 'tsai²* to hatch ducks artificially.

押, Yah

To sign, to affix a seal, to stamp ; to control, to guard ; to arrest, to seize, to detain ; to compel, to force ; to escort ; to suppress ; a lockup or detention room in a yámun ; *wák, fá ap*, to make one's mark, to write a device ; *ap, fo²* to escort goods ; *ap, 'k'ü tsò²* make him do it ; *ap, sung² yan*, an escort ; *'m kám ap, 'ní²*, I'll not keep you ; not detain you ; *ap, wan²* to rhyme ; *ap, shūn*, custom-house boats, guard-boats ; *ap, chan²* to go into battle ; *ts'im ap, fong*, a lockup ; *ts'im ap*, to endorse an edict, in red ink ; *ap, pong* to look after, to escort ; *ap, tung*, kept over winter ; left over the season, as teas.

(13)

At.

At. A colloquial word. To thrust in, to put into, as a purse or drawer ; *at, lok²* put it in ; *at, 'k'ü iú²* he must want it, make him take it.

(14)

At. 退

退, Ngoh

To stop, to bring to a standstill ; unforeseen obstacle ; to reach, to arrive ; to cut off, to put a stop to ; *'cho at*, to stop one doing, to restrain ; *at, tek²* to hold on to rice ; *at, yuka² mán*, hard to curb one's lusts.

押, Yah

To pawn for a time ; to reserve, to keep back ; *at, kwai²* deposit money ; *'héung at*, recognized pawn-shops ; *kai² at*, a hair band-pin ; *at, p'iu²* to pledge or shave a pawn ticket ; *'kau 'ng at*, a five per cent. discount pawnbroker ; *'siú at*, a little pawn-shop ; *tong² at*, to pawn.

憂, Kiah

A lance, a spear ; to spear ; uneven, rough, jolting ; usual, as rules or ceremonies ; *at, at*, stammering.

提, Yah

To pull up ; to eradicate ; *at, miú²*, to pull up a shoot in order to hasten its growth.

拈, Kiah

Straw with the outer skin removed to weave into hassocks for worship.

惹, Kiah

To dismiss care ; contented, lighthearted ; happy looking ; *at, sín*, pleased.

**壓** To overthrow, as a wall; to supply a want; to press down, to steady, to settle; to bend; to subject, to suppress, to conquer; to injure, to oppress; to repress, as alarm; to intimidate; *át, wár* to crush, to hurt by laying on; *át, pák, sing* to vex the people; *át, án* to subdue, to put a stop to, as a row; *át, king*, to quiet one's fears; *át, chí* to steady; *chan' át*, to repress (a revolt); to remove evils; *át, shat*, to press solid.

**關** To shut, to stop up; to obstruct; to suffocate; to prevent superiors knowing; *át, sak*, to stop up, as water.

**額** The root of the nose; the frontal sinus; a saddle; *ts'uk, át*, to knit the brows; *yau át*, a lemur.

(15)

Au.

**區** A surname; a measure of four pecks; *puk, au*, to conceal.

**甌** A bowl, a deep cup; *ngá, au*, a basin to hold water; *ch'á, au*, a tea-cup; *án, au*, a tobacco-cup; *pán, au*, half a cup, as of wine; *muk, au*, a wooden bowl.

**鷗** A gull; *pák, au* or *shán, au*, a kind of gull found about Canton; *shá, au*, a white gull.

**謳** To sing songs in recitative; a chant; a ballad, a ditty; *út, au*, Canton songs; *au, yam*, to sing songs.

**歌** To sing; to crow merrily; in which it is like the last.

**歌** Used for the next, to vomit; *au, tó*, a headsman's sword.

**歌** Interchanged with the last.

**歌** To vomit; the noise of retching; to spit out; a child's prattle; to sing, to make a glad noise; *'au, hüt*, to spit blood; *'au, fán ch'ut, dai*, to disgorge; to pay back; *tsok, 'au*, a disposition to vomit; *'au, kiú 'kí sám* threw up several times; *'au, á*, children humming; *'au, t'ò* to puke; *'au, long* seasick.

**打** To fight, to hit with a stick; to strike, to knock; *tau' 'au*, to wrangle, to fisticuff; *'au, yuk*, to disgrace a man by knocking him; *'au, tá*, to beat, to take a stick to.

**泡** To soak, to macerate, to steep; to soften by soaking; *au' lán* soaked and spoiled; to macerate to rage; *au' oní*, soaked till moldy; *'m, k'am* *au* it will spoil if soaked long; *au' tó' ch'au* soaked till it stinks; *au' nau* glutted, loathing food; *'aug shín' au' ch'au yuk* to fry eels in pork fat, *met.* to add insult to injury.

Read *au*; bubbles on the water; frothy spume.

(16)

Au.

**坑** A furrow, a hollow; an unevenness in the ground; undulations; rolling, as land.

A colloquial word. Poor, destitute; *áu ai* in want.

搨

To snap a thing in two; to twist, to break; to drag along; 'áu chít, to break in two; 'áu sui' to snap in shivers; 'áu 'shau 'keng, to try the strength of the hands; to fall out about a matter; 'áu 'chün 'kong, to speak in irony, badinage; 'áu sū, to catch fish in a lifting net.

A colloquial word. Warped, bent; curved; 'áu 'áu tik, a little crooked; 'áu lün, to curve.

搨

Yau

Obstinate, self-willed, perverse; to rush against madly; 'áu 'keng, stiffnecked; 'áu 'hí' disputatious, opinionated; 'áu 'tò' tím' woi 'chí, I must have it so or not at all; chap, 'áu' set in his way; 'fán 'áu' whimsical, contrariwise.

搨

A colloquial word; a turn, a corner; 'chün 'áu' turn the corner.

凹

Yau

Indented; meandering; the dip of the horizon, the undulations in hills; a hole, a depression, a pit; 'shán 'áu' a valley; 'áu' tsz' characters cut in bas relief.

(17)

Chá.

渣

Chá

Name of a river; dregs, grounds, residuum; sediment, settlings, refuse after expressing juice; 'tsz' 'kang 'chá, shell lac; 'mò 'chá, there's no refuse left. Often used for the two next.

楂

Chá

A sour red berry as large as a cherry, called 'shán 'chá, used for its acid.

瘡

Chá

Pimples on the nose, wine blotches; pimples on the skin; 'tsau 'chá, wine blossoms.

踏

Chá

To tread upon; to put the foot on; 'chá 'táp' to stand.

搨

Chá

To put the hand upon, to feel, to press down, to take; 'chá 'yé, to handle.

搨

Chá

A unauthorized character. To grasp, to grab, to clutch; to hold or take firmly; to work, as a bellows; to use; a handful; 'chá 'fung 'séung, to work a bellows; 'chá 'yat, 'tái' 'chá, grab a big handful; 'chá 'kan, hold it fast; 'chá 't'án, to keep a gambling-table; 'chá 'tak, 'wan, I hold it safely; 'chá 'shui 'chü 'yuk, water-sogged pork; 'chá 'fo 't'ung, to be a scullion; 'yau 'chá 'shau I have security; 'mò 'chá 'ná, nothing to hold on by; a Buddhist priest is so nicknamed; 'chá 'k'ün 't'au, to double up the fist; 'chá 'chü' 'kai' 'tsai, to grab him by the tail; 'chá 'lán' to crush in the hand.

嗒

A colloquial particle implying a short time; 'táng 'há 'chá! wait a moment; 'yam 'sch'á 'chá, only just to take a cup of tea.

搨

Chwa

To beat a drum or a bell with a stick.

鮓

Chí

A rank condiment of fish or flesh and salted hashed fine, with red rice and oil; 'chá 'sü, a sort of Medusa or sea-blubber; 'lá' 'chá, rank, dirty, foul.

**疔** A running ulcer; a severe disease; *shang 'chá soi*, a swelling on the cheek.

**詐** To deceive, to cheat, to impose upon; erroneous, false; to feign, to make believe; artful, cunning; fraudulent; *chá' 'kwai chá' 'má*, pretending to act like a fool; *ngo chá'* to extort money falsely; *kán chá'* to delude; *chá' 'ká á*, false; *chá' ngai'* to humbug, suppositious; *chá' fan'* to sham sleep; *chá' ching' hi'* to feign to be good.

**蚱** A large locust, called *'má chá'* or *chá' 'mang*; *chá' shin*, a small species of cicada.

**醅** A wine press; to press or separate spirits; used for the next.

**榨** An oil-press; a sugar press; to press or extract juices; *lok chá' 'ch'ong*, to violently extort money; *yau chá'* an oil press; *chá' chiú*, a sugar-press shed.

**乍** At first, suddenly, hastily; for a moment; inadvertently, unexpectedly; *chá' 'yau chá' 'mò*, all at once there is some and then we have none; *chá' 'án*, abruptly, at once; *chá' kin'* happened to see.

**搥** An unauthorized character. To press down, to squeeze between the hand; *'lò hong, tò chá' 'ch'ut, yau*, he even squeezes oil from rice chaff.

**咋** A loud sound, a rude noise. A colloquial particle implying doubt, perhaps; also a final sound, implying it is so; I understand it; *'kóm yéung' chá'* so will do, eh!

(18)

Ch'á.

**差** Mistaken; to err, to differ; to miss the mark, to exceed; error, fault, discrepancy, excess; differing, unlike, unassorted; *tái' 'chá tak 'chá*, very wrong; *'chá tak 'ün*, very different; *'chá ts'o' kénk*, a blunder, a faux pas; *'chá fit*, *'m 'ung*, differ very slightly; *'chá pat, to*, nearly the same; *'chá ts'o'* a mistake; *'ching' 'chá sai'* all weighed wrong.

**岔** Streams or roads diverging; *sám 'chá lò' 'kau*, a trivium; *sám 'chá 'cho*, a river in Liántung.

**叉** A fork in a road; a prong, a crotch; to cross or interlace the fingers; *uoo 'chá*, a pitchfork; *agan 'chá*, a silver fork; *'ü 'chá*, a fish grains; *'chá shiú*, to roast on a fork; *'shá 'chá*, to fence with tridents.

**杈** To fork out, to nip; to drive out, to pitch out, to strike; *'chá 'ch'ut, hi'* turn him out; *'chá 'ch'ü' 'k'ü*, harpoon it.

**茶** Tea; the infusion of tea, a tea; *pò 'chá* to make tea; *kin' 'chá*, to hand tea; *'chá 'fa*, the Camellia; *'hak 'chá*, black tea; *'luk 'chá*, green tea; *'kuk 'chá*, to draw tea; *'chá 'pái*, a tea-cup; *'chá 'á*, a tea-pot; *'chá 'shí*, a tea-spoon; *'chá 'shün*, a long tea saucer; *'chá 'shün 'chá*, to fire tea; *'tsò 'chá*, to cure tea; to set out tea; *'chá 'dam*, a tea store; *'chá 'kü*, a tea-saloon; *'tò 'chá*

*dai*, bring tea to the visitor; *ch'á séung*, a tea-caddy; *yat séung ch'á ip*, a box of tea; *ch'á kí*, a teapoy; *ch'á sz'* a tea-taster; *ch'á müt*, tea dust.

**ㄟ** A euphonic final sound used in chanting, to prolong the line.

**搽** An unauthorized character. To smear, to rub in; to anoint; to rub in; *ch'á pák pi' kə*, to whiten his nose, i.e. to palm off, to dupe; *ch'á fā 'hau mín'* to disguise one's face; *ch'á yéuk*, to spread a plaster; *ch'á fan*, to rub on cosmetics.

**槎** Drift-wood; a small raft; to fell trees, to hew wood; *shing ch'á*, to raft timber.

**查** A raft, a float; to examine, to inquire into; it appears that, having learned, I have ascertained; *ch'á ch'át*, to examine, to scrutinize; *fong ch'á*, to ask about; *ch'á kái*, to patrol the streets; *ch'á kwo' sái'* inspected them all; *ch'á shau*, I find it has been received; *ch'á ch'á 'lá 'lá*, idle prying into matters, tedious questioning.

**託** To talk extravagantly, to vaunt; to deceive; *ch'á' i'* strange, foolish.

**吒** } Used for the last. To foam and sputter in anger; to talk angrily; to grumble; *ch'ik ch'á* to rail at.

**姪** A handsome girl, a beautiful unmarried young lady.

**蜡** To bind up, sealed up, as in winter; *pát ch'á* a sacrifice of thanksgiving to the earth in winter for ripening crops.

(19)

Chai.

Ch'

**擠** A colloquial word. To place, to put down, to put by; *chai mái*, put it aside; *chai pín ch'ü'* where shall I put it? *chai pín ch'ü' tò 'hò*, put in it down anywhere.

**晰** Brightness of stars; *ming sing chai' chai'* the twinkling lustre of the stars.

**制** To adjust, to cut, to form; to govern, to regulate, to rule; to limit, to hinder, to prevent; to invent, to make; a law, a rule, a regulation; *tsoi' chai'* or *'shau chai'* to wear mourning for parents; *'yau tsit, chai'* I can do so much; *chai' st'oi*, a governor-general; *kám chai'* to restrain, to set limits; *chai' 'kan kóm' tò*, to limit one; *chai' tò*, to tame, to subdue; *tsz' chai'* self-restraint; *chai' shü*, an imperial dispatch; *chai' tò'* a pattern, laws; *kam' chai'* a prohibition; *chai' ti'* the court; *sui' chai'* a sexagenary; *chai' fok*, a close surveillance.

**製** Interchanged with the last.

**裁** To invent, to make; to cut out clothes; a fashion, a mode; to compound, as medicines; a pattern; a fur cloak; *'mi chai'* well made; *ü' chai'* done by his Majesty; *'hò chai' fát*, well compounded; *fát, chai' 'yé*, useless things; *chai' tsò'* to invent; *chai' i' shéung*, to cut out clothes; *'hau chai'* skillfully made.

**掣** To obstruct, to hinder from entering; to take, to choose out, to raise up; to select; to pull, to draw; *chái' ts'ím*, to draw lots; *chia chái'* to compel, to force; *chá' chái'* *tsung'* a twitching, as of children in convulsions; *chái' tsin'* like lightning, as an electrical machine acts; *híp' chái'* to restrain; *chái' chái'*, to impede, to embarrass.

**滯** Water impeded; condensed, congealed; to obstruct, to stop; indigestible, disagreeing, piled up; *shik' chái'* indigestible; *chái' chái'* to restrain; impeded; an obstruction, stoppage; *ai' chái'* fullness in the stomach; hindering; slow progress; *fú' chái'* stupid looking; *pán' chái'* an old fogey; adhering to the old way; *'cho chái'* hindered, let, detained; *chái' k'í'* a stoppage of secretions.

(20)

Chái.

**齋** To respect, to reverence; to abstain from; pure, reverential, serious; a retiring Chai room, a closet; *'tá chái'*, to get a soul out of tartarus; *'tá chái' hok*, storks for the soul to ride to heaven; *met.* a pander; *tái' sz' chái'*, offerings placed before the purveyor of hungry spirits; *chán' chái'*, a closet; *shū' chái'*, a library; *ts'ing' chái'*, an entire fast; *'lo chái'*, to beg vegetables;

*chái' kái'* to fast from animal food; *chái' tsjü'* to fast at All-souls; *shik' chái'*, to fast on vegetables; *de hon' chái'*, all sorts of vegetables; *chái' kú'*, to live at ease; *chái' chong'*, respectful, reverential.

A colloquial word. A final particle denoting that it was said, that it is so; *mat, yan wá' chái'*, somebody has said; *'hó ts'z' k'ü wá' chái'*, just as he said.

**齊** Interchanged with the last. To respect; decorous; the heart pure, to chasten the desires.

**債** To bear a burden; to owe; a debt; *kín' chái'* to owe a debt; *chái' chái'*, a creditor; *tsai' chái'*, a debtor; *wán' chái'* to repay; *'lo chái'* to collect debts; *fong' chái'* to let capital; *ts'it' i' pín' chái' 'tan*, cut off his ears and make him a stool of debt.

**寨** A stockade, a palisade; an encampment; a stockaded village; a sheep-pen; *ts'ák' chái'* a robber's hold; *chái' chái'*, wife of a bandit chief who guards the hold; *'tá chái'* to frequent brothels; *luk' kok' chái'* a stockade defended by chevaux-de-frise; *ying' chái'* barracks, a camp, a military station.

**豸** A fabulous feline beast, called *'hái chái'* embroidered on censor's robes, indicative of discrimination.

Read *'chí*; the 153d radical of characters of feline beasts; a worm, a hairless grub.



(21)

## Ch'ái.

**差** To commission, to send on a message; to manage, to act; **Ch'ái** a messenger, an envoy; a legate, a commissioner; *ch'ái sz'* a bailiff; *ch'ái yik* a policeman, a lictor; *ch'ái sz'* an errand; *hái' ch'ái*, a criminal's guard; *'fú ch'ái*, an unpleasant duty; *ch'ut ch'ái*, sent as legate; *'p'áu king ch'ái*, a courier with dispatches.

**釵** A broad hair-pin; *met.* females; *puk ch'ái*, to divine by a hair-pin when a husband will return; *kw'án ch'ái*, a bevy of women; *king ch'ái*, a thorn hair-pin, *met.* poverty; *fung' ch'ái*, an ornamental hair-pin with a phoenix.

**猜** To guess; to doubt, to conjecture; to dislike; to abhor; to fear, to apprehend, lest; *ch'ái yat kuk chung*, to bet a glass of wine; *ch'ái kwat p'ái*, to guess on dominoes; *ch'ái tok*, an opinion or idea, to guess; *ch'ái múi*, or *ch'ái 'm'*, *morra*, to guess at the fingers—a game; *ch'ái á*, to suspect, to doubt of; *ch'ái sim*, to suspect and dislike; *ch'ái ngám* guessed right; *ch'ái yat ch'ái* make a guess; *'ní shí' ch'ái*, *há'* just guess.

**柴** Firewood, faggots; brushwood; fuel; to stop up; *yat pá ch'ái*, a faggot of firewood; *ch'ái t'au*, half burned sticks; *kon ch'ái pang' fo*, if dry wood is near the fire, [will

it not catch] ? *ch'ái fá*, kindlings; *ch'ái fo*, firewood; *p'á ch'ái*, to cleave wood; *ch'ái mún*, a cottage door; *p'áu ch'ái*, shavings; *ch'ái san*, faggots of wood.

**齊** A class, a company; persons of the same sort; it makes the plural of the first person; *'ng ch'ái*, we.

**豺** A ravenous beast; a lynx or wolf; *ch'ái long tong tó* the wolf is in the way—said of oppressive rulers; *ch'ái long*, a wolf; *ch'ái long sing' ts'ing*, a wolfish disposition.

**蹠** Also read *tún*. To stamp, to trample, to tread on with the heel; to rase, to destroy; the heel; *'ch'ái 'ün sok*, a treader on rope ladders—a thief; *'pí sai kwá sp'í 'ní' ch'ái*, let you step on a melon skin—trip you up; *'ch'ái p'ó' ying p'ún*, to remain victorious; *'ch'ái chü' 'k'ü*, step on it; *'kí shí ngau 'ch'ái kéuk*, when is your birthday? *'ch'ái shat*, to tread on firmly; *'ch'ái tang fá*, to tread on lampwicks (a thief); *'ch'ái shing yuk' tséung'* trampled to death.

**蠚** The sting of a bee, or other insect; a sort of scorpion with a long tail.

**瘵** Weary, sick; *ld ch'ái'* consumption, a wasting disease; *Ch'ái tsz' ch'ái'* to bring trouble on one's self.

**嚼** To gnaw, to bite; to eat rapidly; to swallow, to bolt; *ch'ái' hüt*, to suck blood; *ch'ái' ngít*, to eat with a noise. Also read *shái'*.

(22)

## Chak.

仄 *Ts'eh* Inclined, slanting, leaning, oblique; the name of the three deflected tones; *k'ing chak*, tipped over, upset; *chak, sheng* the oblique tones; *chak, lau* vile, erring.

昃 *Ts'eh* The sun declining to the west; the afternoon; to wane, as the moon; *yut, chak*, day is declining.

簀 *Ts'eh* Boards of a bed; a bed mat; to collect; luxuriant. Read *chái*; a strainer for spirits.

瞢 *Ts'eh* Obscure, hard of understanding; the secret springs, the hidden cause; occult, profound.

側 *Ts'eh* Side, the side; on the side; to incline, to bow down, to bend; lateral; perverted; mean, low; rebellious, seditious; *chak, shat*, a concubine; *mo cháp, chak*, don't turn it over; *chak, pin*, the side; *chak, chak, t'í* a little one-sided; *fán chak*, the rear, the back side; a rebellious cabal; *chak, t'í*, apply the ear; *yut, chak*, afternoon; *shí 'ngo chak*, stand at my side.

(23)

## Ch'ak.

測 *Ts'eh* To sound, to fathom; to estimate, to measure; clear, as varnish; *ch'ak, tok*, to comprehend, to conjecture; *ch'ak, tsz'* to dissect characters, as

when divining; *pat, ch'ak*, unexpected; *f'ui ch'ak*, to explain, to reason; *pat, 'ho ch'ak*, incomprehensible.

側 *Ts'eh* Secret grief, distress; to pity, to commiserate, to sympathize; *ch'ak, yau ch'í sam*, kind-hearted, humane.

(24)

## Chák.

責 *Ts'eh* To reprove, to reprimand, to blame; to punish, to fine; to sustain, to be responsible for, to have charge of; to lay a weight on; to squeeze smooth; to press; to ask, to demand; *chák, fat*, to fine; *chák, ch'í* 'k'ü, keep it down; *chák, 'sz'* crushed to death; *chák, ch'éung*, to compel repayment; *chák, fat*, to punish; *chák, man* to subject to the question; *chák, shing*, to charge with; *chák, yam' sham' chung* onerous duties devolve on him; *chák, tsoi* to ballast a ship; *chák, lán* crushed in pieces.

窄 *Ts'eh* Narrow, strait; compressed; groveling, mean, narrow-minded; *pik, chák*, contracted, illiberal; *'ts'ín chák*, confined, cramped; *sam ch'éung chák*, little-minded; *chák, kwo' f'au*, too narrow; *ko' tsz'* *chák*, its meanings are few; *chák, w'* a lane.

竿 *Ts'eh* Like the last; a quiver; a bamboo ceiling of a roof; to hasten out; to press; to tattoo or brand, as a punishment.

舢舨, A boat; *chák, mang'* a small boat, a punt, a piunace, a junk's gig.

澤, A marsh, a fen, a pool; to fertilize, to soften, to enrich; to anoint, to make to shine; to benefit, to favor; humid, slippery, smooth; to show kindness to; to wash, to moisten; to make to grow; fertile; redolent of, as fragrance; favor, kindness; *'shau chák* to brighten by handling; *yun' chák* fresh, moist; *wát chák* glossy; *'ü chák* wet with rain; *yan chák* to confer favors.

擇, To select, to pick out, to choose, to prefer; *'chák, yat* to choose a [lucky] day; *'ní kòm' 'kán chák* you are so hard to suit; *yam' 'ní 'kán chák* just as you like; *chák, káu*, to take associates.

擲, To throw down, to throw at; to throw away, to reject; to waste, as one's time; *chák, ai*, to refuse, to give back; *chák, chung'* to hit; *chák, t'au* or *chák, shik*, to throw dice; *chák, 'kau 'tsai*, to throw nines, i.e. to gamble; *h' chák* to discard.

摘, To pluck, to cull; to pull, to pick; to lay hold of; to move on, to start; to point out; *chák, yan'* to take away [an officer's] seal; *chák, 'tù tok lai*, pull a flower down; *yat, chák* one picking; *chák, 'kwo*, to pick fruit; *chák, teng*, to take away an officer's button.

翟, A surname. This and the last are also read *t'ik*, with the same meanings.

擢, To pull up; to take out, to select, to raise, to promote; to employ in office; to reject, to extinguish, as good resolutions; *chák, fát, nán 'shò*, the hairs can not be counted by pulling them out—his crimes are numberless.

宅, A dwelling, a mansion, a residence; a grave; to dwell, to fix, to settle; to conform to; an office, a station; *'yéung chák* houses, residences; *tái' chák, i' chák* eldest son and second son's dwellings; *yam chák* a grave; ancestral halls or shrines; *chák, chiu'* to divine for a grave.

蝶, A large green caterpillar, called *chák, chuk* which feeds on bean leaves.

躑, Going back and forth; embarrassed, undecided; *chák, chuk* irresolute.

誚, To blame, to reprehend; to disgrace officers, to punish by disgracing; to scold, to be angry at, to find fault with; *flaw*, error; a change of appearance; *chák, kán*, to disgrace an officer.

(25)

Ch'ák.

策, A bamboo slip, such as books were once engraved on; a book, writings; a stratagem, a plan, a means, an expedient, a scheme; a switch, a whip; a divining slip; to switch; *'kán ch'ák* books, chapters, &c.; *mò ch'ák* without plan,

schemeless; *ch'au ch'ák*, to contrive; *ch'ák má*, to whip a horse. Used for the next.

**策**, *Ts'eh* A thorn, a spike, a prick; to prick, to pierce with a thorn.

**册**, *Ts'eh* A slip; an inventory, a register, a list; a patent or commission of nobility; a census book; to choose; to plan, to make a plan or scheme; *t'in ch'ák*, to enrol, to write a list; *ú' hau ch'ák*, a register, a census of people; *p'ai mún ch'ák*, the register of families; *woong ch'ák*, imperial census.

**栅**, *Ts'eh* Posts of a stockade; a railing; a palisade; *hon ch'ák*, a guard at gates; *ch'ák lán*, gateway of streets; *mún ch'ák*, door posts.

**拆**, *Ch'ih* To break up or open; to split, to unrip; to destroy, to pull down, to take away; to dissect, to take to pieces; *ch'ák shé* to pull a house down; *ch'ák sán* to scatter, by breaking or taking to pieces; *ch'ák fung*, to open a letter; *ch'ák í shéung*, to unrip clothes; *ch'ák sai* pulled to pieces; *'yau mat ch'ák fát*, what way shall we arrange the matter? *ch'ák 'hau yut*, unlucky days for consulting; *ch'ák 'hau kò yéuk*, plasters for chapped feet.

**坼**, *Ch'ih* To rive, to crack; to open, to burst open, as buds; split, riven, cracked; *káp ch'ák*, bursting of buds; *'hóm ch'ák*, cracked, as a bowl; *ch'ák ch'ák ti' sheng*, a wheezing, cracked voice.

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Cham.

**針**, *Chin* A needle; a cauterizing probe; to prick; to use needles in acupuncture; leaves of the pine; *ch'ün cham*, to thread a needle; *kú ch'ui cham*, a pin; *cham p't séuk t'it*, mean, stingy; *cham 'chi*, to embroider; *hon 'shū cham*, a thermometer; *'ngán cham*, a needle; *man cham*, a mosquito's sting.

**箴**, *Chin* Used for the last. A probe, a surgeon's needle; to probe; a caution, a check; pointed, urgent; to exhort, to rebuke, to urge to reform; *cham kw' ai*, admonition, rebukes; *cham ming*, cautionary maxims.

**砧**, *Chin* A stone to beat clothes on; an anvil; a block for lifting by athletes; *muk cham*, a horse block; *chū 'pi cham*, a fillet of pork; *cham 'pán*, a cutting board, used by butchers.

**斟**, *Chin* To pour from or into; to ladle out, to lighten; to deliberate, to adjust; a ladle, a spoon; *cham 't'o lok*, all well settled; *t'ung 'ni cham cham*, let us talk it over; *cham ch'á*, to pour out tea; *sai' cham*, to whisper; *cham chéuk*, to consult about.

**槌**, *Chin* Used for *sham* 甚, the mulberry seed. An ax or bill; a staff.

**枕**, *Chin* A pillow; a stake; a crossbar in a carriage; to pillow on, to lie near to; contiguous, adjacent, lying on; *'sz' 'ché séung*

'*cham tsik* the dead lay pil-  
lowed on each other; '*cham*  
*pín*, in bed, in private; '*cham*  
*pún* a bedfellow; '*cham tsik*  
*mán on*, cares disturb his pil-  
low, harassed; 'i '*cham*, a sup-  
port for the ear; *huk*, *kwang*  
á '*cham*, pillowed on his arm;  
'*cham t'au*, a pillow; '*cham*  
*kwat*, the occiput; *on* '*cham*  
*mò yau*, to sleep quietly.  
As a verb, also read *cham*'.

**怎** An interrogative word; what,  
how? '*cham yéung*' in what  
manner; '*cham tik*, what?  
'*cham shang t'ù pán*' how  
would he look? '*cham kòm*  
*pat tai t'au*, how could I de-  
cline assent?

**浸** A colloquial word. A coat,  
as of paint; a thickness, an  
envelop, a skin; *ts'at*, *sám*  
*cham*' varnished it three times;  
*mok yat cham*' *sp'í*, pull off  
one covering.

**朕** Anciently used for I; now  
the royal We, Ourselves; *cham*'  
*chiú*' subtile, recondite.

A colloquial word. A puff, as  
of smoke; *yat cham*' *ín*, a  
puff of smoke; *yat cham*' *fo*  
*fan*, an explosion of incense.

(27)

Ch'am.

**沉** To sink; to immerse; to  
put under water, to be lost;  
**洗** to quash, to suppress; muddy,  
deep, dull, as colors; a lake;  
*shat shau ch'am chui*' gar-  
rulous; '*sch'am lun*, lost, ru-  
ined; '*sch'am müt* to lose in

the water; '*sch'am ün*, lost in  
the depths; '*sch'am on*' to quash  
a case; '*sch'am nik* drowned,  
in doting on; '*sch'am chung*  
very sick; *shap sch'am 'kau*  
*sp'ò*, the odds are against him;  
*sch'am héng*, aloe.

**霏** Dark, cloudy for a long time;  
*yam yam sch'am sch'am*, dull,  
rainy-looking.

**鱔** The roe or eggs of fish; the  
name of a fish.

**譏** To slander, to vilify; to dis-  
credit; '*ch'am ín*, slanderous  
aspersions; '*ch'am yan*, to  
asperse one.

**讖** To verify, to prove; a prog-  
nostic; to fulfill; '*ch'am ü*, a  
prophecy, a hidden meaning;  
*ch'am hí*' tiresome, talkative;  
*ch'am wai*, to agree with the  
prophecy.

(28)

Chám.

**斬** To sunder, to cut in two;  
to cut off; to execute, to de-  
capitate; capital; to root up;  
to break off, as intercourse;  
faded, forgotten, vanished;  
'*chám shui*, mourning for par-  
ents; '*chám t'ün*, to cut in two,  
to break off, as a business;  
'*chám t'au*, to decollate; *iü*  
'*chám*, to divide a criminal in  
the middle; '*chám teng tsit*  
*t'it*, to cut an iron nail—decid-  
ed, sincere; '*kám chám*, to su-  
perintend an execution; '*chám*  
*hoi*, to cut open; '*chám fát*  
to subjugate; to prune.

**湛** A northern affluent of the Yellow R. near Shánsi; to sink in; to soak, to immerse, to imbibe, as a sponge; to plunge in; deep, limpid, still, as water; clear, calm, as a quiet moonlight.

**蘸** To dip, as a pencil in ink, or sop a morsel in gravy; used by some for baptize. Vulgarly pronounced 'yám; as 'yám shí' 'yau, dip it in the soy.

**賺** To impede, to hinder; to sell, to profit; to gain unfairly, to palm off poor goods; 'cho chám' to deceive; to hinder.

**站** A stage, a journey; yik, chám' a stage; chám' t'au, end of a journey; yat, chám' lò' a stage, usually reckoned to be a league.

(29) Ch'ám.

**揸** To stab; to sustain, to support, to lead; to supply a want, to make up; to divide with another; to pull out; 'ch'ám fan' lai t'im, make another share for him; 'ch'ám fú, to uphold.

**杉** Fir, pine; ch'ám' muk, deal; yat, luk, ch'ám' a block of pine, a blockhead; ch'ám' muk, ling p'ai, a pine tablet—is worthless.

**懺** To repent; to confess one's errors; ch'ám' fú' to repent.

**儻** Irregular, disorderly, as undrilled troops; unequal, uneven; lám ch'ám' ugly; confused, disorderly, sulky.

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Chan.

**眞** True, sincere, unfeigned, genuine, pure; in fact, truly, indeed, no mistake; a likeness; actual, not secondary; spiritual, subtle, pure, unmixed; chan 'yan, a sprite, a phantom of a man; 'chan ko' 'ts'z' in fact, it was like; 'sé 'chan, to draw portraits; 'chan hai' it is so; 'chan 'tsong ching' fan' this thing proves him a thief; 'm 'chí 'chan 'ká, I don't know whether it is so or not; 'chan 'sam, true-hearted; 'chan fú' hí' low-spirited; 'chan ching' truly, indeed; 'chan 'kong, it is really so.

**珍** Valuable, precious, excellent; important, rare, noble; to prize; a delicacy; a rarity, a treasure; 'chan 'chü, pearls; 'chan 'pò, precious; 'chan chung' to take care of, as the health; to esteem; 'chan m' delicious; 'chan 'chü 'fun, pearl sago; 'chéung shéung' 'chan, a pearl in the hand—a daughter.

**甄** Often read 'yan in Canton. A potter, a maker of earthen ware; to mold, to model, to figure in clay; to mold another's mind; to be molded, guided, transformed, or influenced; to examine, to distinguish; plain, intelligible; 'chan t'ò mán' lui' to fashion and direct all things, as God does; 'chan pít, 'yan ts'oi, to discern men's abilities.

**瞋** To stare at angrily, to glare at; *ch'an nò mò tò* angry beyond measure.  
Ch'in

**陳** To arrange, to set in order; to spread out; to say, to reply; to state, to express; to memorialize; a long time, an old thing; many, all; a feudal state near the present capital of Honán; *tsò' ch'an ts'it' déung*, to lack food in Ch'in —to be in straits; *p'ò ch'an*, to seat or rank in order; *ch'an ch'it*, to arrange in order; *'shéung pié ch'an ts'ing*, to state one's thoughts to H. I. M.; *ch'an p'i kóm' kau'* old as a dried orange skin, faded.

**陳** A medicinal herb, good for rheumatism; *yah ch'an*, a plant like origanum.  
Ch'in

**塵** Dust, small particles; effluvia, atoms, molecules; the world; worldly vice and pleasures; confused times; *ch'an a'au ts'it'* a cloud of dust; *'sai ch'an*, to wash down the dust, to give a feast to friends come back; *p'ò kau' ch'an*, to follow another's example; *ch'an oi*, dust; *ch'an kau*, covered with dust; *fung ch'an*, dusty from travel; *mò yat, 'tím ch'an*, clean; *ch'an tsuk, ch'an shai'*, or *shung ch'an*, the dusty world; *fat ch'an*, to dust.  
Ch'in

**矧** To stretch; still more, how much more; to grin wide; *ch'an üt*, to say further.  
Shin

**疹** Pustules of any kind; eruptions, pimples; a cutaneous disease; sore lips; *tau' ch'an* small pox pustules; *pán ch'an*, eruptions.  
Chin

**哂** To smile, with slight contempt; to look pleased; *ch'an siú'* to smile; *ch'an náp'* to smile on receiving.  
Shin

**畛** To divide fields; to come before the gods; to announce the emperor's coming; to die; a motive; *kw'ai' ch'an*, dikes between fields.  
Ch'in

**紵** To bind with cords; to turn to twist; to revolve; a revolution; perverse, crabbed.  
Ch'in

**紵** Single thin garments, black silk worn in summer; embroidered garments; *ch'an hi kwik*, single grasscloth.  
Chin

**診** To examine, to look at; to try, to verify; *ch'an mung'* to interpret a dream; *ch'an mak*, to feel the pulse.  
Ch'in

**軫** The boards of a carriage; the cross board; to move; a carriage; cramped, disturbed, distressed; the last of the 28 constellations,  $\beta$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\gamma$ , in Corvus; pegs of a lute; *hü ch'an*, crooked, winding.  
Chin

**纈** Filaments from a cocoon; a thread; to tie; black; *shui ch'an pat' pin'* whose black hair will not change?  
Chin Shin

**鬣** Bushy, black hair; a fine head of black hair.  
Chin

**裯** Inner garments; to help, to assist; to patronize; to befriend; to give; to give effect to; to show off; to match; *ch'an kan*, a sash; *ch'an shám*, inner skirts; *pong ch'an* to give custom to; *ch'an ch'it' k'it'*, to fellowship; *ch'an ch'it'*, a flyleaf in books; *ch'an t'it'*, plaits on a petticoat.  
Ts'in

**槨** A coffin; to collect firewood;  
Ts'in *kún ch'an'* a coffin; *kún ch'an' uk*, a sort of dead house or shed at a grave.

**齕** To shed the milk teeth, as children do; shedding or renewing the teeth.  
Ts'in

**趁** To follow, to come up behind, to walk after; to avail, to take; to embrace an opportunity; at the time of;  
Ch'in

*ch'an' hū 'lá 'shí*, to go to market; *ch'an' shí hau'* to improve the time; *ch'an' kí ú'* take advantage of the opportunity; *ch'an' fung 'shai 'k*, hoist sail when there's a wind; *ch'an' ün'* as I wished it; *ch'an' shai'* avail of a favorable time.

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Chán.

**盞** A shallow cup for oil; a wine saucer; the classifier of lamps;  
Chán *tang 'chán*, a saucer for a night lamp; *yat, 'chán tang*, a lamp.

**琖** A wine-cup, made deeper than the preceding, of jade, or other valuable stone.  
Chán

**醺** Muddy, unsettled spirits; liquor beginning to clear; a cup, a goblet.  
Chán

**饌** To eat, to drink; to feed persons; to provide for; dressed food: *ch'it, chán'* to set out a dinner; *shing' chán'* a banquet; *ts'oi' chán'* food; *'yau mat, ngáu chán'* what delicacy did you have for a relish?

**撰** To regulate, to correct, to dispose in order; to grasp; to compose, to record; a rule, a statute; a received maxim; a business, an act; to edit, to revise books, to publish; *sau chán'* the first Hánlin academicien; *chán' shut*, to narrate. Read *'sün*; to select; to send. Read *sün'*; to reckon, to count.

**撰** Same as the above. To exhort by precepts; *chán' man*, to write essays; *pai' chán'* to prepare a eulogistic paper.  
Chán

**站** To stand; to stand erect; to stop; a stoppage; *chán' 'hí loi*, stand up! *chán' pán*, to file off in rank, and salute an officer.  
Chán

**棧** A covered loft; palisades; a scaffold; a covered, plank-ed road cut out of the side of hills; a hearse, a workshop; a warehouse; a storehouse, a stable, a pen, a sheepcote; a wooden bridge or pathway; *chán' fong*, a warehouse, a packhouse; *chán' tsò*, storage charges; *miú chán'* a kennel for cats.  
Chán

**輓** A tumbril for carrying the wounded; a hearse; *chán' ló'* a military carriage for sleeping in.  
Chán

**𧈧** A tiger cat; *chán' mái*, a tiger shedding its hair.  
Chán

**綻** A rent seam; to rip, to tear, to rend; a hint, inkling; *p'o' chán'* the affair is known, to hint a matter; *'lá tak, p'i hoi yuk, chán'* beaten till the flesh was laid bare; *chán' lit*, rip the seams.  
Chán



*dzan* 賺? An unauthorized word. To profit, to make gain in trade; *chán' ds' in*, to make money; *to chán' profitable*; *mò tak chán'* no profit; *chán' tak, lò*, got my outlay back; *chán' wan'* nothing but a trouble. Read *wán*; to sell goods at a profit.

## (33) Ch'án.

*tsa* 產 To produce, to grow; to bear, to increase; an estate, a patrimony; an occupation; the productions of a country; natives; a sort of flageolet; a birth, act of parturition; *pò 'ch'án*, a strengthening pill; *sü 'ch'án*, an abortion; *fan 'ch'án* to divide the patrimony; *shang 'ch'án*, an increase, to have a child; *ch'án ip*, one's property, real estate; *ká 'ch'án*, family possessions; *t'ò 'ch'án*, productions; *k'ing ká pú' 'ch'án* the family lost everything.

*tsa* 產 Tortuous paths among the mountains; *kin 'ch'án*, wind-ing, crooked, as paths.

*tsa* 剗 Interchanged with 剗 the next. To level off, to spade up; to reap; to trim iron; *Ch'án 'ch'án t' ai' t'ò*, to plane a razor; *kóm' ká 'ch'án*, may your race all be cut off; *ch'án 'héung*, sandalwood shavings burned for the dead.

*+* 鑊 A thin iron plate; a shovel, a plane; a spoke-shave, an iron shave; to cut and pare; to level; *wok, 'ch'án*, a rice

shovel; *yet, fú' 'ch'án k'án*, a set of shovel and tongs; *'ch'án 'ts'ò 'ch'á 'kan*, to root out, to extirpate; *'ch'án 'shán*, to scarp hills, to dig in a level. 槓 A colloquial word. A door sill; a threshold; *'k'í mún 'ch'án*, standing in the door-way.

## (24) Chang.

箏 A kind of harpsichord with 12 copper strings; *fung Tsang 'chang*, glasses hung to jingle in the wind; *'lá 'chang*, to thrum the guitar; *'feng' 'fung 'chang*, to fly a singing kite.

淨 Cold, shivering. Incorrectly but commonly used for 淨. *Tsang 'sing' clean.*

棒 A bundle of sticks, a number of sticks tied up into a fag-  
*Tsang got.*

琤 The tinkling sound of gems when they are struck or rung together.  
*Tsang*

鐃 A small cymbal, a small sized gong; the ringing sound of metals.  
*Tsang*

諍 To remonstrate with; to stop a wrong; *kán' 'chang'* to reprove one's sovereign; to reprehend.  
*Tsang*

## (35) Ch'ang.

爭 To wrangle, to strive for precedence; to contest, to litigate; to reprove, to remonstrate, in which senses it

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Cháp.

**執** To take in the hand, to pick up, to lay hold of, to grasp; to apprehend, to catch; to maintain, to retain; to stop up; a handfull; *cháp, 'yan*, a father's old friend; *'shau cháp*, to receive and keep [as evidence]; *cháp, tsz'* to set types; *cháp, 'ch'au*, to draw lots; *cháp, chung*, to keep a due medium; *cháp, 'au'* a pertinacious dispute; *kú' cháp*, obstinate, set in his way; *kok, cháp, yat, ngai'* each follows his trade; *pò' cháp*, to arrest; *cháp, sz'* to manage business; an officer's retinue; *cháp, 'shau*, take by the hand.

**執** To fetter a horse or cow; *'fettors, shackles*; to bind, to secure; a cord.

**汁** Gravy, juice; thickened liquor; slosh; the juices or essence of a thing got by expressing; sleety rain, wet snow; *pan' long cháp*, betel juice; *ts'oi' cháp*, liquor left after cooking vegetables; *cháp, 'm tak, tám' háp*, not had a mouthful of gravy to suck—I've had no benefit from it.

Also read *kíp*; harmonious.

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Cháp.

**刺** To prick, to puncture; to embroider; a document, a paper; a particular sort of paper;

a diploma; a contract; to write out, as a list of prices; a reply from a higher officer; a remonstrance to the emperor; *'chí cháp*, stationery; *cháp, 'tsz'* a remonstrance; *'kám' cháp*, a diploma bought by a *kiensang*; *cháp, ká' ts'in*, write the prices; *cháp, lok, pò'* put it to account; *cháp, 'tán*, a contract for a purchase. The word *cháp*, used in Canton is derived from this.

**閘** A guarded gate, a barrier, a barricade; dam; a barrier like a turnstile or a stockade; a lock, a flood-gate; to shut a gate; *cháp, ts'ui* a guard-house at a gate; *'hoán cháp* to shut the gate; the Barrier at Macao; *'shui cháp* a waste-weir, a mill-race or sluice with gates; *cháp, 'fú* a gatekeeper; *'hoán cháp* to guard the gate; *cháp, 'mún*, a street gate; *'shéung cháp* put in the bars.

**鉞** Read *sáp*; a spear; a javelin; to engrave, to inlay, to in-chase on metal; to scatter, to sprinkle.

A colloquial word. One bladed shears working on a pivot; to slice or pare with shears; *cháp, 'hoi*, cut it open; *'pán' long cháp*, betel-nut shears; *cháp, 'gék, ts'oi'*, to slice medicine; *cháp, 'sui'* slice it fine.

**鞍** Read *k'ap*; panniers or pack-saddles made of wood, used by muleteers.

A colloquial word. A camp chair; *'má cháp* a camp-stool; *cháp, chák, fan'* to sleep on the side.

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## Ch'áp.

**插**, To insert, to pierce, to set in, to stick into; to tuck in, to thrust into or through; to transplant; to set in a socket; to meddle, to interfere in; an iron pointed pole used to carry sheaves, or pry up clods, for which **鑿** is also used; *ch'áp*, *yéung*, to set out rice shoots; *ch'áp*, *'tsui*, to interrupt (in talking); *ch'áp*, *yik' nán*, *fi* he can not fly away; *ch'áp*, *tsong*, to implicate one by leaving something in his house; *ch'áp*, *piú*, to stick on labels; *ch'áp*, *shíú*, a stuffing put into roast pigs; a concubine's child; *shí ch'áp*, a narrow purse; *ch'áp*, *'skan lok k'ü* to meddle in officiously; *pát*, *t'oi pát*, *ch'áp*, eight bearers and eight outriders; *ch'áp*, *'i yan ying*, to stick flags in the ears when whipping a thief.

**扱**, Wrongly used for the last. To take, to receive; to raise; to curtsey with the hands bowed to the ground; to tuck up the skirts.

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## Chat.

**陞**, To ascend, to go up, as a hill; flourishing, as an age; very, exceedingly; name of a city; *chat*, *lung*, very grand; *yuk*, *chat*, an ancient name of Ngauhwá hien in Kánsuh.

**質**, Substance, essence, nature, the material of; plain, undorned; sincere, honest; to cross-examine, to confront; to establish, to substantiate; opposite to, to appear in presence of; firm, as a texture; a disposition, a habit; a target; *hi' chat*, the complexion; the elements of; *chat*, *sun'* to confront the accused and witnesses; *chat*, *p'ak*, plain; *chat*, *ti'* temperament, constitution; talents; *'pan chat*, the disposition.

**鑢**, An ax, a hatchet; an anvil or iron block, used by smiths and others.

**騰**, A stallion; to mount; to ascend; to raise, to promote; to fix, to determine; *yam chat*, to think upon kindly, a secret benevolence; *tsik*, *yam chat*, to perform many good deeds.

**只**, Only, merely; but, however, yet; *chat*, *'hò 'kóm 'ché*, this way alone; *chat*, *tak*, do otherwise, only could.

Also read *'chí*, in the same senses; and only *'chí*, when it is used as a final particle.

**枳**, A colloquial word. A cork, a plug, a stopple; to cork, to fasten a stopper; *'tsm chat*, a bottle cork; *chat*, *shat*, *'k'ü*, cork it tightly.

**窒**, To close, to stop up the mouth of; to hamper, the moon in opposition; *chat*, *'shau chat*, *kéuk*, impeded, things not to one's liking; *chat*, *ch'ü'* *'k'ü*, stop it up tight; *chat*, *ngoi'* difficulties.

**姪** A brother's children; *chát*; *tsz'* a nephew; *chat*; 'sü, a niece; *ngor'* *chát* a wife's nephews; *sin chát* sons of alumni of the same year; *kán' chát* young relatives.

**蟄** Retired into silence; to burrow; insects burrowing, or becoming torpid in holes; *king chát* "excited insects," is the name of the fifth of the 24 terms; March 5th to 20th.

**咬** To bite, to snap at. Read *ái*, sound of laughter, to laugh outright.

**桎** Fetters, gyves, stocks of wood or iron; to manacle; to pierce; a thing to clog wheels; *chát*, *kuk*, fetters; *chát*, *kat*, a linchpin; *met.* a censor of manners, a guide of affairs; *wat*, *wat*, *chát*, *chát*, cramped, cribbed, the room is scanty;—a colloquial phrase.

**槌** To cut down grain; to beat, to knock with the fist.

**蛭** A leech; *'shui chát*; a blood-sucker, of which there are several kinds.

(41) Chát.

**扎** To pluck up; to bind, to bind around, to bundle up; a bundle; to make or cut out paper images; *chát*, *yut*, *chát*, bind it into a bundle; *chát*, *kéuk*, to bind the feet of girls; *chát*, 'kan, bind it tight; *'chí chát*, paper houses, &c., to burn to the dead; also paper strings; *chát*, *mai* 'k'ü, tie it

up in a roll; *yat*, *chát*, *fá*, a nosegay; *chát*, *lak*, *shang*, cut out to the life.

**札** A tablet for writing; a letter, a document, writings; untimely death; a thin slip of wood; fold of armor; a paddle; *ngán' chát*, an epistle; *'kén chát*, or *shü chát*, a letter.

**軋** Creaking roll of a wheel; a creaking, grating, sound; punishment of the rack or wheel; *seung mo chát*, to harass or impede each other; *chát*, *chát*, creaking, jingling.

**茁** Grass or plants starting out of the ground; fat, hearty, vigorous, said of cattle; *'ts'ò chát*, *k'í ngá*, the grass is sprouting.

(42) Ch'át.

**察** To examine, to judge, to search out the truth; to observe closely, to inquire into all particulars; *ich'á ch'át*, to scrutinize; *kám' ch'át*, beg you to look at, said by suppliants; *king ch'át*, in the censorate; *ch'át*, *tüt*, examine and decide [respecting the petition.]

**刹** A Buddhist monastery; a pillar; a dagoba, a tope covering the ashes of priests; *'pò ch'át*, your convent.

**獭** An otter; *shám ch'át* a beaver, or fresh-water otter; *'hoi ch'át*, a seal; *ch'át*, 'ling, seal skin collars or tippets; *ch'át*, 'tsai, a tanka woman.

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## Chau.

**周** Universal, complete, entire; to supply, to provide, to assist; plenty, enough; to make a circuit, to environ; a famous dynasty, B. C. 1122-255; secret, fine, subtle; close together, fine; a curve, a bend; to extend everywhere; honest, trustworthy; to the end, entirely; 'hò *chau tò*' all things prepared; *chau chí*, let all know; *kū' kín' chau kung*, he's gone to see Duke Chau—  
**周** asleep; *chau mat* numerous, close together; *chau pi'* everything ready; *chau wai*, everywhere, all around; *chau sūn* to circulate, to treat friends well; *chau ts'ūn*, to bring a thing about, to remove ill feeling, to explain; 'hò *chau chí*, it is excellent.

**週** Often used for the last. To revolve, to circulate; to inform people; a year; *chau mín wong' séung'* may the whole year be lucky; *tú' chau*, a return of the year; *yat' chau*, a circuit, a year; *chau shí tò hai' kòm*, he is ever the same.

**周** To bestow charity; *chau tsai'* to relieve the indigent, as a society or government; *chau sut*, beneficent.

**輜** A heavily laden cart, which is low in front; a heavy load; heavy.

**俦** To conceal, to shade, to hide; something stretched for a shade.

**舟** A boat, a vessel, a craft of any sort; to go in a boat; to transport, to carry in a vessel; the 137th radical of characters relating to ships; *p'in chau*, a punt; *chau ts'z'* on board ship.

**輦** A frame in front of a carriage near which the driver sits; a sort of dashboard.

**州** A district, less than a prefecture; a continent, a great division; an island; *chí chau*, the magistrate over a *chau* district; *chau t'ung*, his deputy; *kau chau*, the empire; the whole world; *tuk' k'uk' chau*, a district without subdivisions.

**洲** A spot encircled by streams, or in the water, as an islet; a place where men collect, a village; *ngò cū chau*, Whampoa I.; *ch'kung chau*, Bamboo town; *kau chau*, the Nine Is. near Macao; *ts'ing chau*, Green I. off Macao; *shá chau*, sands, a sand-bank.

**壽** Hurried, bustling, to impose upon, to deceive; *chau chéung' goai wán'* to delude with false appearances.

**肘** The fore-arm; the elbow, the wrist; to take by the wrist; a quarter of an animal; *shau chau*, the elbow; *chau yat* arms and sides, *met.* near relatives; *ts'in ch'au' chau*, a shoulder of pork.

**帚** A besom; a broom; to sweep up dirt, for which the first is most proper; *chap' kí' chau*, term for a wife or concubine.

**晝**<sup>2</sup> A day, daytime, daylight;  
Chau *chau' yé' pat, kit*, going incessantly, never resting; *pák' chau'* broad daylight, openly; *shéung' chau'* forenoon; *há' chau'* afternoon.

**咒**<sup>2</sup> } To imprecate, to rail at,  
**咒**<sup>2</sup> } to curse; to pray or recite  
Chau } spells; an incantation, an im-  
precation, a charm, a spell;  
a prayer; *ním' chau'* to re-  
cite prayers; *tò' chau'* to  
curse; *fú' chau'* to prepare  
and bless charms; *chau' cho'*  
or *chau' má'* to curse.

**喙**<sup>2</sup> The bill of birds; to peck  
Chau with the bill, the twittering  
of birds.

Also read *chü*. Loquacious,  
chattering, as birds; *chü' sū*,  
talkative.

**宙**<sup>2</sup> To contain, as the earth  
Chau does; including all ages, from  
ancient times till now.

**胄**<sup>2</sup> Descendants, posterity;  
Chau *chau' 'tsz'* the eldest son; *hau' yui'* posterity; *shai' chau'* generations.

**冑**<sup>2</sup> Often confounded with the  
Chau last. A helmet, a morion;  
*káp' chau'* helmets and cui-  
rasses.

**紂**<sup>2</sup> A crupper; a silk trace;  
Chau *chau' wong*, the infamous  
king who ended the Shāng  
dynasty.

**籒**<sup>2</sup> The framer of the seal cha-  
Chau racter, *chau' t'ái' 'sz'*; *chau' man*, the seal character.

**酎**<sup>2</sup> New, ripe spirits; pure  
Chau strong spirits, thrice distilled;  
*tò' chau' kam*, wine money  
paid the heir apparent—all  
old usage.

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Ch'au.

抽

抽

Ch'au

To take from, to take out; to  
take a dividend; to expand,  
as spring does; to lift; to levy,  
to assess, as duty; to select,  
to draw out; to utter aloud;  
to whip; to receive one's por-  
tion; to raise water; a tenth,  
a tithe; *ch'au' shui*, to take  
the fee at gaming; *ch'au' kan*,  
spasms of the tendons; *ch'au' hi*,  
lift it out; *ch'au' ch'ing' k'ü' lai*,  
bring him along; *tá' ch'au' fang*,  
to beg aid; *pí' pin' ch'au' k'ü*,  
drive him off with a whip;  
*ch'au' k'ü' 'léung' há*, whipped  
him twice; *ch'au' shau*, to levy  
duty on; *ch'au' shan pat, há'*  
no leisure at all; *ch'au' shat*,  
lift it up firmly; *ch'au' mok*,  
to extort, to exact a high fee;  
*ch'au' ch'au*, or *ch'au' d'au*,  
to divide winnings; *ch'au' shán*,  
to take a leisure hour; *ch'au' fan*,  
to take a commission, to reserve  
a part; *ká' yat, ch'au*, take a  
tenth.

筭

Tsau

筭

Ch'au

A strainer made of wicker  
or bamboo for straining spirits.

Convalescent; curable; to  
cure; *k'üt, tsat, pat, ch'au*,  
his disease was incurable.

仇

仇

Ch'au

To oppose; to abhor, to  
hate; to revenge; to recri-  
minate, to rail at; to verify, to  
collate with; to pay; to re-  
compense; to requite; an  
enemy, an opponent, a rival;  
a sort, a class, a species, a

pair;—for which the second is the proper character; dislike, enmity; used for the next: *sch'au ün'* resentment; *sch'au* to repress hate; *han' sch'au*, to dislike; *pd' sch'an*, to revenge a wrong; *sch'au tik* an enemy; *sch'au 'han*, to talk against; *sch'au tui'* to collate; to altercate; *shat' sch'au*, a perpetual feud.

**酬** } To pledge a guest; to re-  
**償** } compensate; to make a return;  
**請** } to invite a guest to drink;  
 Ch'au *sch'au tsok* pledging as host and guest; *sch'au tsé'* to return thanks, to present in return; *sch'au táp* to recompense, to respond; *sch'au shan* to thank the gods; *sch'au ün'* to make a thank offering; *sch'au dō*, present for careflessness, as to workmen; *sch'au wán*, to pay, as a vow; *sch'au táp, t'ín yan*, to requite heaven's favor—in being saved from fire.

**簾** A single curtain on a carriage; a leather screen or partition; to cover, as the sky does; to canopy; an evergreen tree.

**栢** A hard kind of wood resembling rose wood; a pole for poling boats.

**榻** A single coverlet; a bed curtain; an under-shirt; to cover, as with bed clothes.

Read *tsò*; a sleeve of a coat.

**疇** A cultivated field; to till, to cultivate; a field of hemp; formerly, time past; to class; a class, sort; who? *sch'au sik*, formerly, in time past.

**夥** Used for the preceding. A company of four; a party; a comrade; a mate, fellows, friends; a class; *sch'au lui'* a concourse; to assist, to sympathize; *sch'au 'tong*, to join one's clique or party.

**紵** Silk; pongee, senshaw, levantine, lustring; to draw out threads for weaving; to arrange the details of a subject, to search for first causes; *shang sch'au*, stiff pongee; *shuk sch'au*, soft silk; *uing sch'au*, finest pongee; *shü chéung sch'au*, rust colored senshaw; *sch'au tün'* silks and satins; *'fong sch'au*, reeled pongee; *min sch'au*, fabric of silk and cotton; *'kún sch'au*, coarse rough serge; *ch'ün sch'au*, Sz'chuen pongee.

**綯** Used for the last, when denoting silk; to bind, to wrap around, to twine about; close, thick, crowded; *sch'au mau*, to tie up; to be intimate with, to consult upon.

Also read *d'ò*; to wrap silk around a flag-staff

**悵** Disappointed; deceived; frustrated; *sch'au chéung'* sad, sick at heart.

**稠** Grain growing close; thick set, close together; crowded, dense; *yan in sch'au mat* people closely crowded; *'hung sch'au yan chung mai shat*, lest they should lose each other in the crowd; *sch'au mat* close, crowded, intimate.

**躊** Embarrassed; *sch'au sch'ü*, undecided, undetermined, unable to progress.

**白** A white ox; the lowing or snorting of a cow; to issue from; to proceed from.  
Ch'au

**算** To compute, to calculate; to devise, to plan, to arrange;  
Ch'au  
a lot; a reed; a time, a tally, a tillot; *chap*, *ich'au* or *ts'im ich'au*, to draw lots; *kang ich'au*, a watchman beating the hour; *tuk'ki ich'au shu*, how many times have you studied it? *p'ai' ich'au*, to give tickets; *ich'au ch'ak*, a stratagem; to scheme; *ich'au wak*, to settle a plan of action; *ich'au ch'i*, words thrown into a jar, a sort of game.

**丑** The second of the 12 horary signs; the 4th watch, from 1 to 3 A. M.; it is denoted by an ox, and persons born in this hour are likely to be dull.  
Ch'au

**醜** Ugly, deformed, vile, ill looking; disagreeable; disgraceful, shameful, ashamed; to hate, to dislike; shamefaced; ashamed of; to compare; a group, a sort; *kin' ch'au pat*, *sh'ong ch'ut*, to shame one is worse than keeping one's incapacity private; *ming' ch'au* an unhappy lot; *ch'au y'm ch'au*, are you not ashamed? *ch'au mdu* ill-looking, cross, unbeseeming; *pat' chi' ch'au*, brazenfaced; *kin' ch'au* ashamed for; *ch'au ok*, *sp'i* *h' vile disposition*, an ingrate; *ch'au lu* a vile set; *ch'au lau* unworthy of him, disgraceful, wicked; *p'a' ch'au*, bashful; *ch'au yung* bad looking; *ch'au sz'* a disgraceful affair.

**趨** Read *ch'au*; to walk, to go as if weasy.

Ch'au A colloquial word. To sprain the ankle; *ch'au ts'an kénk*, sprained the foot.

**臭** To track by the scent; effluvia, savor, smell, putridity, odor, stench; to stink; scent; to rot; to smell; disreputable; a bad name; *ch'au* *hi* a bad breath; a stink; *ok*, *man ch'au* *hi* vile language; *ch'au kang kang*, a vile stench; *ch'au ming*, a bad reputation; *ch'an' ich'ung*, bedbugs; vagabonds, foulmouthed fellows; *sh'ung ch'au* purseproud; *ch'au kénk* foul footed, said of a woman; *seng ch'au* rank, noisome, as bad fish; *ch'au m' a bad taste.*

**嗅** To smell, to perceive odors as a dog does; the plaintive cry of birds.  
Ch'au

**糗** Roasted or parched wheat or rice; coarsely pounded rice like grits; *ch'au chung*, dried or cured grain.  
Ch'au  
K'au

(45) Cháu.

**嘲** To deride, to jeer at; to ridicule; railery; *pák' ch'au*, a pasquinade; *ch'au siu* to laugh at; *ch'au má* to jeer and rail at.  
Ch'au

**嘲** Interchanged with the last. Chirping, bickering of birds; *ch'au ch'au sheng*, chirping of birds.  
Ch'au

Read *lò*; verbose; *lò lò*, to gabble.



**爪** Claws, talons, nails; to scratch, to claw; to take up with the fingers; an agent, a minion; the 87th radical; 'cháu ngá, claws and teeth; emissaries, assistants; 'cháu lán' to tear with the claws; 'cháu shat' to gripe firmly with the claws; 'cháu 'wá, to scratch; 'mái pán' 'cháu, a comprador's market-man.

**抓** Interchanged with the last. To scratch, to titillate; to tear with the claws; to cajole.

**找** To seek; to make up the deficiency, to supply what is wanted; to barter, to swop, to exchange; 'cháu 'ní fú' hi' he's looking for you to scold you; 'cháu t'au lò' to look for work; 'cháu shò' 'mí, let us settle up that account; 'cháu ts'am, to look for; 'cháu ún' to change money or for money; 'cháu ts'in p'ò' a money-changer's shop.

Also read wá; same as **划**; to pole a boat; a pole.

**罩** A net, or basket to catch mud fish by covering them; to catch or cover over; to shade; a shade, a cover, a protection from wind or dust; 'tang cháu' a lamp-globe; 'kún cháu' a network pall; 'cháu' sū, to catch fish; 'kai cháu' a hen basket; 'kiú cháu' a rain cover on a sedan.

**架** A skimmer made of bamboo or iron wire; nests in caves; 'cháu' ch, a wire ladle.

**炸** Blazing fire; to fry; to boil in fat; 'yau cháu' boiled in fat; 'cháu' 'tò ts'ui' fried crisp.

**掉** To tread on; to stretch a head in running; to jump over. Read *ch'éuk*; to leap far and high; to walk lamely.

**棹** To row; to shoot an arrow; to throw away; a long oar; 'cháu' kéuk, to limp, as the lame do; 'cháu' chung' to hit the bull's-eye; 'cháu' tséung, to pull an oar; 'cháu' mái t'au, to pull ashore; 'cháu' kwo' 'hoi, to pull across the river; 'ch'ut, lík, 'cháu' row harder; 'cháu' ch'ut, kái, throw it out in the street.

The two last of these characters are improperly used in Canton for the first.

(46)

Ch'áu.

**抄** To take, to seize; to search; to engross, to transcribe; tolade out, to spoon out; to confiscate, to escheat, to sequester, to resume; 'shau ch'áu, a MS. copy; 'cháu ts'ing ká, all his property is taken; 'chiú' 'pún ch'áu t'ang, copied exactly; 'cháu' sé, to copy; 'cháu' pák, it is copied clearly; 'cháu' sái, it is all copied.

**巢** A nest on a tree; a den, a retreat; a lurking place; to nestle, to make a nest; 'sch'áu út, to skulk in, as a brigand; 'sch'áu' wó, or tséuk, 'sch'áu, a nest; 'ts'ák, 'sch'áu, a den or resort of robbers; 'pák, 'niú kwai 'sch'áu, the birds have gone to roost.

*dzian* 澤 Name of a large lake in the south of the province of Ch'au Ngánhwui.

Also read *tsiá*. The last is usually used for this.

窠 A nest in a cave. Erroneously read *wo* in the Fan Wan.

Ch'au A colloquial word. Crumpled, wrinkled, corrugated, rough; shriveled, as dried fruit; 'hó 'ts'z' á' p'ó p'í, kóm' ch'au, wrinkled as a granny's face; ch'au mang mang, creased, rumbled.

轎 A turret on a chariot, from the top of which to observe the troops.

炒 To roast in a boiler; to fry in fat or batter; kon 'ch'au to fry brown; to roast to dryness; 'ch'au ch'á, to fire tea; 'ch'au ká fí, to roast coffee; 'ch'au máí to cook and sell; 'ch'au fung lú to roast chestnuts; tsín 'ch'au, to fry; 'siu 'ch'au yukr fried hash and vegetables; 'ch'au shukr to fry thoroughly.

吵 To clamor, to wrangle; 'ch'au náx' to scold; ts'ò 'ch'au, to raise a row; ts'í 'ch'au yat, 'ch'ung, a great hubbub; 'ch'au yan 'í, a din in the ears.

抄 Interchanged with 抄 to copy; a document, a government paper, a receipt; paper money; ch'au ch'au' tonnage dues, charges on ships; fung' ch'au' to burn paper money to the gods; ts'ín ch'au' bills and money; ch'au' kwán, a custom house; shui' ch'au' duties on goods, transit dues.

(47)

Ché.

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遮 To cover, to screen, to veil, to conceal; to shade; to intercept; a parasol, a shade; ché 'im, to secrete, to screen; ché k'oi' to cloak, to cover; ché san, to conceal the face (as females); 'ü ché, an umbrella; 'm ché tak, ch'ü it wont cover us, it can not be concealed; ché shik, to disguise, to dupe, throw dust in his eyes; ché lán, to fend off, to ward off; ché yat' u'an, keep the sun off; ché mán, to hide from.

者 A relative or demonstrative pronoun; it, this, that, he, who, what; following verbs, it forms a noun, as cháng'ché, a walker, he who is walking; after nouns, indicates a class, as sū'ché, the foolish; sz' 'ché, the dead; mò ts'ing'ché, people who are without affection; or as put in the abstract, as sing'ché, nature; shing'ché, truth; placed between two nouns or clauses, it puts them in apposition, as tak, 'ché, 'pún 'yá, virtue, that is the root; yan 'ché ngán' shán the humane man delights in hills; it is often a mere pause to arrest the attention; cho wai'ché, what are you doing? chung' yá 'ché t'ín 'há chí tái' 'pín 'yá, the medium is everywhere the chief point; sik, 'ché, formerly; wáki' 'ché, perhaps.

**赭** Ochre color; a carnation or reddish brown; 'ché shék' ochre; 'ché í, reddish garments worn by felons.

**啫** A colloquial particle. Just now; a short time, for the nonce, shortly; a form of the subjunctive; 'tang 'há ché' stop a little; 'fán 'lai ché' when I come back; 'kóm 'yéung' ché' will this do? 'tá 'kwo' ché' let me whip you; 'tang 'ngo hii' tsò' mat, 'yé ché' let me do that first.

**蔗** } The sugar cane; 'ít, ché' boiled sugar-cane; 't'ít, ché' dark cane; 'pák, ché' white cane; 'chuk, ché' or 'long ché' small cane; 'ché 'kai, suckers of the cane; 'ché 'liú, sugar-ing sheds; 'chá' ché' to express cane juice; 'tò 'tám' ché' he eats his cane backwards, he has the best still coming.

**柘** Sometimes used for the above; a tree whose leaves are fed to silkworms.

**鸕** The partridge; it also includes francolins and grouse; 'ché 'kú, the common partridge.

**這** A demonstrative pronoun, this, that; 'ché 'lí, here; 'ché 'yéung' thus, so; 'ché 'tang, such, this sort; 'ché 'shí, now.

(43)

Ch'é.

**奢** Wasteful, extravagant; to spread out; affluent; 'ch'é 'mong' extravagant hopes; 'ch'é 'ch'í, prodigal; 'ch'é 'wá, gay, wasteful.

**車** Not often read *kū*. A chariot, a carriage, a cart, any vehicle; a framed wheel; to turn a wheel, to roll over; 'shui 'ch'é, a fire-engine; 'ch'é 'luk, a casket; 'ch'é 'fú, a charioteer; 'ch'é 'mé, a teetotum; 'ch'é 'mé 'kóm' 'ch'ün, fidgety as a teetotum; 'ch'é 'lun, a wheel; 'fung 'ch'é, a windmill; 'ch'é 'ch'óng, a lathe; 'má 'ch'é, a horse and carriage; 'fo 'ch'é, a locomotive.

**且** A conjunctive particle; and, further, moreover, still; also, and also; thus, so; still, yet; a word of doubt, if, should; 'chang 'ch'é, on the point of being; 'ch'é 'san' 'ch'é í, half believing, half doubting; 'fú' 'ch'é 'kwai' rich and so honored; 'kau 'ch'é 'liú sz' slovenly way of doing things; 'fong' 'ch'é, still further; 'ch'é 'mán' by and by, presently; 'kú' 'ch'é or 'tsám' 'ch'é, for a time.

**拏** To tear open, to pull apart; to tear away; to pull up or on; to haul, to drag; 'ch'é 'shéung, haul up; 'lái 'ch'é, to pull and haul, to borrow and lend; 'lái 'lái 'ch'é 'ch'é, borrowing here and there; on the average, lumping the whole; 'ch'é 'hoi, to pull apart; 'ch'é 'mái, to pull up, to close, as a skylight; 'ch'é 'ch'ü' to stop from going.

A colloquial word. To clear out, to go off, to abscond; to send off; to go away, to take one's self off; 'ch'é 'lo, go! let us go; 'ngo 'ch'é 'lok, I'm off.

tiú  
ts'o

ts'e

Sa 2

(49)

Chéuk.

着, 著 } Right, correct; according to; to cover over, to put on, as clothes; to cause, to order, to send; a particle placed after verbs, showing a transitive and present action, and is like *ch'í* in colloquial; before verbs, let, make, permit; *'m chéuk*, unsuitable; *chéuk, kwó' s'au*, just right; *'hò chéuk*, sets well, as a garment; *shéung chéuk*, best for use; *'fan' 'm chéuk*, I cannot sleep; *chéuk, shat, 'tá*, gave him a flogging; *'í' k' chéuk, 'mong*, he was still more vexed; *chéuk, shò' cheap*, good for the price; *chéuk, yung' useful*; *chéuk, shing' 'm chéuk, 'tau*, it will do for a gill if not for a peck, serve for this if not for that; *chéuk, 'í' to suit one*; *chéuk, lík* to exert one's self; *'yau chéuk, lok*, all right, settled satisfactorily; *chéuk, 'í' fuk* to dress; *shíu chéuk*, it is on fire; *chéuk, shat*, entirely right; *'s'am chéuk*, or *'wan chéuk*, sound it; *chéuk, 'm chéuk*, is it right or not? *'tím 'í' tak, chéuk*, how shall I get to him? *'mò chéuk, lok*, I don't know what to do; *pú' chéuk, 'yan tsò' hidden*, sub rosa, underhand.

This character is often distinguished into *chéuk* & *chéuk*.

妁 } A go-between; to consult about a marriage; *unú chéuk*, a match-maker.

勺 } A ladle or spoon; a spoonful; to bale or pour out; to adopt, to follow; *tsu' chéuk*, a cullender; *yat, chéuk, 'shui chí to*, much as a spoonful of water.

灼 } To burn; to singe, to cauterize with moxa; alarmed; clear, distinct; luxuriant, as flowers; *chéuk, kwai*, to singe a terrapin's shell; *chéuk, lán' to raise a blister*; *chéuk, ngái' to burn the moxa*; *chéuk, chéuk*, splendid, as flowers.

酌 } To pour out liquor, to fill a cup; a cup, a glass; *met. wine*, liquor; a dinner, a feast; to avail of, to choose the good and act upon it; to deliberate; to imitate or adopt; *sham chéuk*, or *chéuk, 'í*, to deliberate; *pók chéuk*, a slight repast; *chéuk, déung 'í' s' tong' it is all settled right*; *chéung chéuk*, a feast on a birth; *shéung' chéuk*, a sumptuous feast; *chung chéuk*, the servants' course; *tsú' chéuk*, a wedding entertainment to a son; *unú chéuk*, a return feast given by a bridegroom.

杓 } A ladle; a beam for a bridge. Read *'pú*; handle of the Dipper; handle of a ladle; *to lead, to draw*.

芍 } The peony; also the dahlia; *chéuk, yéuk*, peony roots, a medicine.

濠 } A city in the feudal state of Tsi, now a place in Shantung province.

斫 } To cut with a sword or knife; to amputate; to chop, to hew; *chéuk, hoi*, to cut open. Often read *téuk*.

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## Ch'éuk.

卓 **卓**, Firm, stable; lofty and profound; distant; to establish; to expect; to surpass; eminent in, raised above others; at, reached, as a time; *ch'íu ch'éuk*, preëminent, superior to common; *ch'éuk, üt, yan kw'an*, excelling other men; *ch'éuk, lap*, to erect, upright; *ch'éuk, f* meritorious, said of officers at the quinquennial trial.

倬 **倬**, Extensive, distant; large; to show, to manifest; *ching ch'éuk, 'ü tsü* to make your crime known.

棹 **棹**, A table; a stand; a kind of tree; *ch'éuk, 'tsz'* a table; *Ch'oh, ch'éuk*, tables and chairs.

粹 **粹**, Large, ample; slow, leisurely; *ch'éuk, yéuk*, delicate, as a girl; *fün ch'éuk*, broad, liberal; *ch'éuk, ch'éuk, 'yau ch'*, an overplus, more than enough.

戳 **戳**, To stab or spear; a seal used by constables; *k'oi' ch'éuk*, to stamp a document.

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## Chéung.

張 **張**, To draw a bow; to extend, to stretch, to open; to draw up, as a list; to increase; to boast; to state, to proclaim, to publish; a classifier of things spread out, as a table, chair, bed, paper, &c.; *chéung kwá'*

to hang out, as festoons; *hoi chéung*, to open quick or strongly; *san hoi chéung*, to open a new shop; *chéung tái* to make much of, boasting; *p'ò chéung soá lai* to make a great show; *kwái chéung*, crossgrained; *chéung yéung* to make known; *chéung hoi 'hau*, open your mouth; *'chü chéung*, to direct, to lord over; *yat, chéung mún sim*, a door-curtain.

章 **章**, A piece of music; a chapter, a section; a composition; a statement; rules, laws, regulations; clear, beautiful, manifest; a display; a grove; a metonic cycle; *'ts'oi chéung*, variegated; *hín' chéung*, magistrate's orders; *chéung kü'* sections and paragraphs; *shò' chéung*, many papers or statements; *chéung ch'ing*, regulations, rule of conduct; *soong chéung*, laws of the land; *'t'ò chéung* or *yan' chéung*, a seal.

嫜 **嫜**, A husband's father; *kü chéung*, a husband's parents; *Cháng, hing chéung*, a husband's brother.

彰 **彰**, Luminous; beautiful; elegant; to manifest; variegated plumage or pelage; *chéung ming*, clearly exhibited.

樟 **樟**, Alarm; apprehensive; *chéung soong*, terrified, fearful; a horrified look.

樟 **樟**, The camphor (*Laurus camphora*); *chéung muk*, camphor wood; *chéung 'nò*, gum camphor; *héung chéung*, a camphor odor.

漳 *Sang* Name of a river; the prefecture of Chángohau in Fubkien near Amoy.

璋 *Chang* A kind of plaything made of jade; *lung' chéung*, to bear a son.

鄧 *Chang* A feudal state, now part of Tái-ngán fú in Shantung; an ancient city in Kú, also in the modern Shantung.

麀 *Chang* A kind of chevrotain or gazelle, hornless, and of elegant shape; *ngan' chéung*, the white gazelle—appears in *ginn' t'ing*.

掌 *Chang* The palm of the hand; the paw or sole of animals; a webbed foot; to grasp; to rule, to control; a control, a jurisdiction; *'shau' chéung*, the palm; *'tá yat, pá' chéung*, a slap of the hand; *'chéung kún kung' yan*, to oversee workmen; *'hóp' chéung*, to clasp the hands, as in prayer; *'chéung ak, ping kún*, to command the forces; *'chéung káu' to teach [graduates]; 'hon' 'shau' chéung*, to examine the hand, palmistry; *'pák' chéung*, to clap the hands; *'chéung kwai' a bookkeeper, a salesman; 'í' cū' fán' chéung*, as easy as to turn the hand over.

長 *Chang* Old, senior, superior, greater; to excel, to increase; to grow, to extend, to advance; to prosper; to elevate, to think highly of; an elder, a superior; *'pò' chéung*, a constable; *'ká' chéung*, a paterfamilias; *'ngo' kau' chéung' ní*, I'm somewhat older than you; *'kwai'*

*'kang' to' chéung*, how old are you? *'fo' chéung*, mates in a ship; *'chéung tái' to grow older; 'chéung' tsz' or 'chéung' fong*, the eldest son; *'chéung' 'lò*, a Buddhist priest; *'tsün' chéung' or 'chéung' ché*, an old man; *'nia' chéung*, old, older; *'pat' chéung tsun' untrustworthy.*

悵 *Chang* Disappointment; vexed; *'chéung' chéung' longed for; 'chéung' mong' sick at heart from delayed hopes.*

帳 *Chang* A curtain, a screen; a tent; a house; to calculate; to spread; a reason, a plan; an account, for which the next is used; *'pò' chéung' an awning; 'chéung' dim*, a hanging door-screen; *'ch'it' chéung' to pitch one's tent, to become a teacher; 'man' chéung' a bed-curtain; 'wan' chéung' unreasonable, incoherent; 'ping' chéung' a movable screen of silk; 'shan' chéung' a scroll given to old people.*

賬 *Chang* An unauthorized character. A debt, a claim, an account, a charge; to reckon, to sum up; to calculate.

A colloquial word. A time, an occasion; *'dai kwó' yat, chéung' I have been here once; 'm' sün' chéung' do not put it to my account, it's none of my business; 'ngan' chéung' a tough account, a refused bill; 'chéung' muk' accounts; 'sháu' chéung' to receive money on account; 'chéung' tán, a bill; 'chui' chéung' to dun; 'chéung' fong, a counting-room; 'haw'*

*chéung* waiting for a settlement; *sūn' chéung* to reckon accounts; *chéung' pò*, an account book; *tú' chéung* to balance accounts by offsetting; *ts'ing chéung* or *noán chéung* to pay off an account; *hím' chéung* to owe.

**漲** An inundation; to overflow; a sheet of water; the southern sea; *'shui chéung* water is rising, overflowing.

**脹** A swelled belly; a swelling; dropsical; *'shui chéung* dropsy of the belly, ascites; *chéung' mún*, belly hard or puffy; *'páu chéung* a bellyful, a feeling of fullness; *chéung' mún hung t'ong*, swelling with rage, incensed.

**瘴** Malaria; pestilential vapors; pestiferous air; *'ín chéung* unwholesome climate; *'lám chéung* noxious vapor; *'hí' chéung* deleterious malaria.

**障** To separate; to divide; to shut up, to include; to raise an embankment; something which prevents progress; an intervening distance; a barricade, a trench, a fence; a protection, as a carpet; a dike, a terminus; *'pán chéung* a board partition; *chéung' sak*, a hindrance or stoppage; *'pò chéung* a defense or embankment; to defend a barrier; *chéung' p'ai* to close against ingress.

**丈** Ten *ch'ek* or 141 English inches; to measure; an elder; *chéung' léung*, to measure land; *chéung' fú*, my husband; *'lò chéung* or

*chéung' yan kung*, a wife's father; *tái' chéung' fú*, a talented man; *'fong chéung* the abbot of a monastery.

**杖** A cane, a staff; a cudgel, a club; to lean on; to hold; to beat; aged, an old man; to mourn; *'kwoi chéung* a staff for old folks; *ch'i chéung* to bamboo; *'mún chéung* to beat 80 strokes; *chéung' ũ chéung*, a village sexagenarian; *sik chéung* a crosier; *chéung' kí fú*, mourners of one year; *'hang chéung* bambooning, beating; *chap chéung* to carry a staff at a funeral.

**仗** A sharp weapon; to fight; to rely on, to lean on, to look up to; *'lá shing' chéung* to get the victory; *'tsíp chéung* in battle; *'tá chéung* to fight, at war; *'tak chéung* to have a friend; *'yéung chéung* to look to for aid; *chéung' wai* imperial guard; *'ping chéung* arms; *'i chéung* to trust to.

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## Ch'éung.

**昌** Light of the sun; fine words; elegant, flourishing, prosperous; increasing in wealth or peace; powerful; effulgent; good; rich, affluent; to increase; to illuminate a thing; *ch'éung shing* prosperous, well-off; *kat ch'éung*, happy, successful; *shun' t'in ch'éung*, he will prosper who obeys heaven; *'kwong ch'éung*, splendid, gay.

**猖** A herd of animals fleeing; *ch'éung kw'ong*, ungovernable, unrestrained.  
Ch'ang

**倡** To lead, to go before, to seduce or induce; a leader; Ch'ang an example, a guide; used for the last and next; *ch'éung t'ò* to show the way; *ch'éung sin*, to speak first; *ch'éung sut*, to lead on; *ch'éung t'au*, a leader; *ch'éung lün* to head a riot.

**娼** A singing woman; a courtesan; *ch'éung mún*, public women; *wo ch'éung*, house of assignation; *ch'éung 'fú*, a strumpet; *ch'éung k'í* a whore; *ch'éung shíu*, a brothel; *ch'éung ká*, a bagnio; *yau ch'éung*, public singers; *tong ch'éung*, to be a whore.

**菖** The flag (*Acorus*); *ch'éung sp'ò*, sweet flag, hung on door Ch'ang lintels to drive away maleficent influences.

**閨** The door of heaven; a gate of Súchau; *ch'éung hòp* Ch'ang door of paradise, kept by Kwántí or Mars.

**窓** A window, an aperture to admit light; a sash; a venetian blind, a shutter; a school; **窗** a student; *ch'éung mún*, a window; *t'in ch'éung*, a Chw'ang sky-light; *ch'éung mún 'ch'an*, a window-sill; *shü ch'éung*, or *kai ch'éung*, a schoolroom; *t'ang ch'éung*, to pull the sash to; *hon ch'éung*, a poor student; *ch'éung át*, a window-bar; *t'ung ch'éung*, or *ch'éung 'yau*, chums, fellow-students; *ch'éung há* at school, while at his studies.

**帽** Loose flowing garments thrown on one without a Ch'ang cincture.

**長** Long in time or distance, far off; constantly, regularly; Ch'ang always, continual; superiors; skilled, used to, practiced; direct, straight; the 168th radical; *ch'éung 'ün*, durable; *kok 'yau 'sho ch'éung*, in what each excels; *ch'éung kw'ò t'au*, too long; *ch'éung shang* long life; a coffin; *ch'éung shí yung* in constant use; *ch'éung 'kau*, old, a long time; *ch'éung k'í* longwinded, as a talker; *ch'éung hung*, a handbill; *yat m'ò 'sho ch'éung*, changeful, not persevering; *ch'éung 'kau 'fo k'í* an old comrade; *ch'éung shang pat 'lò*, a green old age; *ch'éung 'ün shai' kái* long continued, as a family; *ch'éung 'tün*, the length of, the traits of character; *ch'éung k'ü*, go directly there.

**棗** A sort of fruit, the carambola (*Averrhoa*), also called the Ch'ang *yéung t'ò*, or sheep's peach.

**腸** The bowels; the intestines; Ch'ang tripe; met. the feelings, the affections; *wáng á ch'éung*, cunning; *'hò ch'éung 't'ò*, clever, learned; *siu' lün ch'éung*, laughed till his side ached; *chik ch'éung*, honest, trustworthy; *ngau ch'éung*, tripe; *tai' ch'éung*, the colon; *'siu ch'éung*, lesser intestines; *ch'éung tsong* the intestines, the inwards; *sam ch'éung*, the disposition, feelings; *m'ò ch'éung kung 'tsz* a crab.



**場** An arena, an area, a lot, a field; an altar, a sacrificial ground; a playhouse; the society of, a company; a classifier of affairs; a fit, a spell; *tá* *tá* *sch'éung* 'k'ü, give him a sound drubbing; *chín* *sch'éung* field of battle; *uk* *sch'éung*, a building lot; *kún* *sch'éung*, the fashion of officials; *káu* *sch'éung*, a paradeground; *fát* *sch'éung*, execution-ground; *t'án* *sch'éung*, an altar; *t'iu* *ch'ut*, *shí* *fi* *sch'éung*, I'll have nothing more to do with it; *hoi* *t'án* *sch'éung*, to open a gambling-house; *yap*, *fo* *sch'éung* to enter the lists for a degree of *küja*; *kún* 'há *sch'éung*, made a trial; in the examination; *man* *sch'éung*, resorts of students; trials for degrees; *t'au* *sch'éung*, the first trial; *lok* *sch'éung*, to go to the gambling-table; *yat* *sch'éung* 'hó *sam*, a good action; *tái* *mung* *yat* *sch'éung*, a great dream, life.

**償** Correctly read *shéung*. To forfeit; to recompense, to atone; *iú* 'ngo 'tai *sch'éung*, he wishes me to make it up.

**載** A how case; to put a bow into its case.

**唱** To sing in recitative; to cry out, to give the word; to lead, to conduct, as singing; to crow; *ts'ing* *ch'éung* singing with a lute; *ch'éung* *shám*, to call out the titles, as at a levee; *ch'éung* *ko*, to sing songs; *ch'éung* *nam* *ts'z'* to sing southern ditties, *ch'éung* *pong* 'tsz' *hong*, theatrical

singing; *ch'éung* *hi* to recite plays; *ch'éung* *muk* *cü*, to sing in the Canton dialect.

**暢** The inner qualities developing; penetrating, thorough, spreading; to fill; joyous, contented, in good spirits; remote, long; exhilarating; joy; *ch'éung* *üt*, the eleventh month; *fái* *ch'éung* happy; *ch'éung* *tát*, to permeate; *ch'éung* *man* flourishing.

**釀** Sacrificial spirits, made by infusing millet and fragrant herbs; mixed wine; *kü* *ch'éung* odoriferous spirits; 'chü *ch'éung* a man who prepares the libations.

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Chí.

**知** To know, to perceive, to apprehend; to be acquainted with; to tell, to inform; a fellow, a friend; knowledge, wisdom; to remember; *chí* *kwo* *pít*, 'koi, reform when you know your wrong; *man* *chí*, I heard so; *shui* *chí*, unexpected, who would have thought it? *kü* *chí*, an old friend; *chí* *tí*, I know a little; *chí* 'ki *p'ang* 'yau, an intimate friend; *sin* *chí*, a prophet; *chí* *tò* I know it; the thing is known; *chí* 'hiú, to understand; *chí* *kok*, to notice; *chí* *tò* *hai* 'kóm, I know it is so; *sim* *chí* *sz'* a salt commissioner; *chí* 'fú, a prefect; *chí* *fung*, aware of; *chí* *tsuk*, contented; *pat*, *chí* 'tai *sai* I do not know its history.

蜘蛛 *Chí* A spider; *chí chū*, a spider, a general name for all kinds of aranea.

之 *Chí* A sign of the genitive; when placed between two nouns or verbs, answers to who, which, that; a pronoun, he, she, it, them; often used in the abstract, after a noun, or as a relative particle, in apposition; to progress; to go to; *t'eng' chí chí yán*, the person who hears him; *t'ín chí ming' ming'* heaven's plain decree; *cū chí noi' shó* if so, how then? *mí' chí 'yau 'yé*, there is no such thing; *tséung shó chí*, where are you going? *kú chí*, the ancients; *t'ín ming' chí*, heaven orders it; *omó chí*, impossible; *shang á pat chí 'ché 'yau chí*, to go and not arrive is common; *chū chí 'ché chí wai' tai'* that which rules is called supreme.

芝 *Chí* A sort of boletus or branched mushroom, regarded as felicitous from its durability; *chí aná*, sesamum; *chí lán*, a sort of fragrant epidendrum; *chí ngán*, your fine face; *chí lán chí shat*, an elegant house, as of the genii; *met.* intimate with good men.

支 *Chí* To branch, to diverge; to hold; to give, to pay; to prop, to succor; a branch; posterity, descendants; a sept or tribe; to attend to; to bear up, to stand firm; diverging, parting; the twelve horary characters; to measure; the 65th radical; *páu chí*, responsible for; *chí kang*, a watchman; *yat*

*chung chí yung'* daily outlays and expenses; *chí k'ap*, to give out; *chí kung ngan*, to pay wages; *chí chí*, irrelevant, not to the point, a liar; *chí siú*, to expend, use for expenses; *chí p'ái'* descendants, a tribe; *wing chí*, a side branch, a concubine's child.

咯 *Chí* A colloquial final, like *lok*, expressing certainty; or that an act was immaterial; *'kóm t'an' 'hó chí*, then he would be well off; *chí chí hui'* certainly so.

枝 *Chí* A branch, a twig; a slender post; to scatter, to branch off; a tributary of a river; a classifier of slender things, as pencils, flowers, pens, &c.; *chí kon'* trunk and branches; *yat chí fá*, a flower, a pretty girl; *yat chí kwan*, a detachment of troops; *pok chí*, to graft; *chí íp* branches and leaves; *sín chí*, Chinese ebony; *shán chí*, wild *sūn-chí* wood, a hard timber.

肢 *Chí* The limbs; *sz' chí*, the four limbs; *chí 't'ai*, the whole body; *chí 'kái*, to quarter.

脂 *Chí* Grease, suet, lard, fat; hard gums of trees; *met.* honors, glory; to grease; fat animals; *ín chí*, rouge; *man chí*, the fat of the people, i. e. their money; *chí kò*, greasy, unctuous; *syéung chí*, mutton tallow; *chí 'fan*, cosmetics.

卮 *Chí* A goblet; a cup holding four gills; a syphon; a vessel for serving rations; *'tsau chí*, a wine syphon.

**梔** A tree used to dye yellow, a species of Gardenia; *swong* 'chí, the becho nut, used in dyeing, and as a medicine in fevers.

**止** To stop; to lodge, to dwell, to rest; that which the mind rests in, an object; to detain; interrupted, stopped; to cease from, to desist, to be still; to remain, to wait; only, but, however; the 77th radical of characters mostly relating to rest; 'chí shí' only is; 'chí 'chí to know when to stop; 'm 'chí kòm' to, not so few; 'chí tak kòm' to, only so many; 'chí pat, chí' will not stop, cannot be stopped; 'chí nò' to appease; 'chí suk, to lodge at; mò 'tai 'chí, nothing to stop at.

**址** A foundation, fundamental; one's own country or origin; 'kí 'chí, a foundation, a base, a dependance.

**汜** An islet; to take up one's lodging on an island; 'chiú 'chí, an islet in a pond.

**祉** Happiness; 'fuk, 'chí, blessed, happy, enduring felicity; 'ká 'chí, good fortune.

**趾** The toes; a foundation of a wall; the feet; 'kū 'chí kò, to step high, to trip along; 'shang 'chí, to walk.

**趾** Used for the last; 'Káu 'chí, Cochinchina, said to be applied to it because men and women bathed together.

**旨** Meaning, intention; excellent; pleasant tasted, delicate; a decretal, orders; 'fung' 'chí, to receive orders; 'chí 'tsau, good liquor; 'chí 'i' the import

the imperial will; 'shing' 'chí, H. I. M.'s orders; 'ts'ing' 'chí, to request commands; 'yat, 'chéung 'chí tái' 'chí, an important remark, a synopsis.

**指** A finger, a toe; to point, to refer to; to teach, to command; a particular, a mode; to point out; used for the last; 'chí nám 'ch'é, the compass; 'shap, 'chí 'án pang, to snap the fingers in vexation; 'má 'chí, a double finger; 'chí 'shau wák, kéuk, gesticulation; 'chí mòng' to expect; mò 'chí 'i, no chance of, cannot obtain; 'chí tung 'chí 'sai, pointing this way and that, fooling; 'chí shí' to point out; 'shau 'chí kung, the thumb; 'shik, 'chí, forefinger; mò ming 'chí ring-finger; 'chí 'tim, to show how; 'chí káp, a finger nail; 'chí káp, fá, the henna (*Lawsonia inermis*); 'chí shat, certain, sure.

**指** To embroider; embroidered, braided; to put on braid or lace; the 204th radical, relating to embroidery; 'cham 'chí, to sew, to do needle work.

**紙** Paper; a document; 'yat, 'chéung 'chí, a sheet of paper; 'shá 'chí, wrapping paper; 'ts'ò 'chí, coarse paper; 'chí 'múi, a paper match; 'chí 'tung fá, artificial flowers; 'chí 'p'ái, cards; 'chí 'pák, paper houses and clothes burned in sacrifices; 'king ün' 'chí, cotton paper; 'kai sp'í 'chí, brown wrapping paper; 'chí 'ts'in, scalloped pieces of paper used at funerals to buy the

road; *fán* 'chí, sized paper; *'láng kam tsín* 'chí, gold dusted paper; *king' sik, tsz'* 'chí, respect written paper; *yat* 'chí *shū*, one letter; *fong* 'chí *shí*, to fly a kite; *'tá shíu* 'chí, to torture in prison; *ch' an* 'chí, a fly leaf.

志 *Chí* To respect, to invoke; only, but merely, however, yet; respect, awe, reverence; *'chí* 'ts'z' only this; *'chí 'yan yat* *yéung* only one sort; *'chí king* to venerate.

咫 *Chí* An ancient short cubit of 8 *ts'ün*, same as an English foot; small degree of; *'chí ch'ek* *chí* *ts'* a little way, a small interval.

枳 *Chí* A hedge thorn, a spinous tree; a fruit like a pumelo, with a thick skin; hurtful, like thorns; *'chí kik* hedged up; thorny; *'chí kú* the *Hovenia dulcis*; *'chí hok* its seeds, used for medicine.

輞 *Chí* The hole in the hub of a wheel, were the nave projects; the end of the nave projecting from the hub; diverging, like the forks of a road.

啞 *Chí* A colloquial particle, implying doubt; *doi mí* 'chí' I doubt if he is here yet.

志 *Chí* The will, the inclination; a good resolution, a resolve; a sense of right, firm purpose; to record; history, annals; statistical or topographical works; *tái' chí* high thoughts; *ch' ut, tak, chí* not abashed by ridicule, conscious of power; *chí h'ung* desire, inclination; *chí shing*, ingenuous, guileless.

志 *Chí* To remember; to record; to write, to inscribe; used for the last; *mò' chí* an epitaph, a eulogy; *tsám kwok chí* annals of the Three States; *chí shíu*, history, records; *chí* 'ts'z' mind is fixed on this.

痣 *Chí* A mole, a hair-mole; black or red spots on the body; *mín' chí* spots on the face.

至 *Chí* To come, to go to, to reach; to arrive, the summit or end; a preposition, to, at, even, till, up to; as to, respecting, in order to; an adverb, much, greatly; most, very, the superlative degree; the solstice; the 133d radical; *chí kik* at the very extreme; *tsz'* 'ká *chí kam*, from of old till now; *mò' shó pat, chí* he goes every where, he is very wild; *chí' kwán kam íu* of the highest moment; *tung chí* the winter solstice; *chí' ú*, with respect to; *chí' shíu*, the least of; *kak chí* he will come soon; *chí' ts'* to arrive; *chí' hò*, the best; *chí' chéuk* everything proper; *chí' shing*, wholly sincere; *chí' kan*, urgent; *kat, chí* a little while, presently.

致 *Chí* Interchanged with the last. To go, to cause to go; to convey to; leading to, tending; to accompany; to visit; to communicate, to intimate to; to resign, to give over to; to induce, bring on; to jeopard, to hazard; to regulate, to control, to order; an aim, object, or end; a tendency; to investigate fully; used before a verb, implies what is caused

to be done; that, in order to; to put forth; the extreme; *chí shai* 'k'ü loi, make him come; *chí* ? to intimate to, to inform in any way; *chí sz* to throw up an office; *chí ming* delivered his orders.

**緞** *Chí* To mend clothes; close, fine, as cloth; soft, delicate; tattered; handsome, elegant; *tsing chí* beautiful, fine, delicate; *sai chí* careful, particular.

**輕** *Chí* A carriage with a front lower than the back, or turning down, from the lading.

**解** *Chí* A goblet or cup holding three *shing* or gills; a cup; to fine one so many cups.

**擎** *Chí* To seize with the hand, to grasp; to arrive at, to reach to; to extend; to present to; to advance, to enter, to go to the edge; to break down, as trees from weight of snow; used for the next; *ts'ing chí* a great liking for; *chí* 'tò, to stumble down; *chí* 'hi, to pick one up.

**贊** *Chí* A present to make way for one, given at an audience or first interview, or when entering school; to present gifts; *chí* 'á, presents; *chí* 'kin' to visit with a present.

**鷂** *Chí* Birds of prey, accipitrine birds; violent, ruthless, hawk-like; to seize by violence.

**質** *Chí* A pledge, a hostage; to pledge, to guaranty; to pawn; *on chí* to give a pledge or guaranty; *chí* 'fá a pawnbroker's; *kán chí* to exchange hostages.

**墮** *Chí* To stumble; to trip and fall down; *tin chí* fell head-long.

**智** *Chí* Wisdom, understanding, talent; knowledge; prudence; wise, considerate, discreet; able to manage; clever, sharp, shrewd; *chí* 'shik, good judgment; *chí* 'yung, wise and brave; *mò chí* indiscreet.

**置** *Chí* } To make firm, to establish, to place; to appoint; to arrange; to purchase for one's self; to employ; to reject, to dismiss; to put aside; to determine, to judge, to decide; *ch'ü chí* to punish, treat as a criminal; *chí* 'pán to buy; *chí* 'kú, to take a wife; *on chí* to arrange a place for, as to spend the night; *fat chí* to refuse, to remove; *chí* 'shan sz' ngoi it is none of my business; *nim nim pat chí* unceasingly thinking of it; *chí* 'shan mò tí ashamed, no place to hide myself.

**寔** *Chí* Hindered, embarrassed, prevented from acting or advancing; to slink away, as a dog does.

**治** *Chí* Name of a stream in the east of Shántung; to govern, to rule well, to manage; to heal; to oversee, to care for; to form; to try causes; experienced, talented; prosperity, good government; *chí* 'song, to oversee a funeral; *chí* 'há 'ché, subjects, the governed; *chí* 'tò to cure; *tin há tái chí* the empire well governed, firm peace; *mò fá*, 'ho chí there's no way of managing

him; *chí' ká*, to order a family; *chí' lün'* to suppress rebellion.

*d-zuk* 值<sup>2</sup> To manage, to take hold of; to occur, to meet with, to happen; *shik, chí'* it so happened.

雉<sup>2</sup> A pheasant, including also francolins; an embrasure on a wall; to rule; to put in order; *chí' 'mí*, pheasant's tail feathers, used by actors; *chí' tip*, parapet walls; *chí' kai*, the Tartar pheasant; *chí' smún*, the south door of a seraglio.

*d-z* 穉<sup>2</sup> } Small, delicate; young,  
穉<sup>2</sup> } tender; young grain, or that  
Chí } which ripens late; *t'ung chí'*  
a youngster; *chí' hí'* childish, immature; *chí' 'tsz'* a boy.

屍<sup>2</sup> A sow, a pig; *yan chí'* a corpse cut to pieces, alludes to a speech of a princess of the Hán dynasty.

痔<sup>2</sup> The piles; to gnaw, as insects do; *chí' ch'ong*, piles; *noi' chí'* bloody piles; *ngoi' chí'* blind piles; *ch'ün ch'éung chí'* fistula in ano.

## Ch'í.

癡<sup>2</sup> } Foolish, silly; stupid, inapt;  
痴<sup>2</sup> } idiotic; doting after, lustful,  
Ch'í } hankering; out of his head, wandering; *ch'í ngoi*, foolish stolid; *ch'í chūt, kòm' ch'ün lün' ch'ü'* running in and out, making such a rumpus; *ch'í ts'ing*, salacious; *ch'í ch'in* bound up in, loving; *pat, chí' pat, lung*, if I am not foolish

and deaf [I cannot reign]; *shü ch'í*, doting on books; *ch'í smái pat*, 'sing mad after.

𧄸<sup>2</sup> Thickened skin on the hand; growing callous; *p'in ch'í*, horny skin.

鴞<sup>2</sup> A kind of owl, or a sort of hawk; *kok, ch'í* or *ch'í hiú*, the horned owl; *ch'í chéung*, to act unscrupulously, as this bird does.

答<sup>2</sup> To punish with a bamboo, to bastinado; to correct, so as to reform; to scourge, to flog, to bamboo; *ch'í chéung* the stick used in a yámun to punish; *ch'í chák*, to chastise culprits, vulgo, *'tá pán 'tsz'*.

𦣻<sup>2</sup> } To ruminate, to chew the  
𦣻<sup>2</sup> } cud, vulgarly called *ngau t'd'*  
Ch'í } 'ts'd'. The Fan Wan defines it to gape.

𦣻<sup>2</sup> To take away insignia, to degrade; to take off clothes, to denude; a fringe; *ch'í kák*, to dismiss from office; *ch'í chin*, plush, felt.

糲<sup>2</sup> } To attach to, to stick on;  
糲<sup>2</sup> } glutinous, sticky, pasty; *ch'í káu*, birdlime; *ch'í kéuk*, to sorn, to sponge for meals; *'m ch'í smái*, it don't stick; *ch'í tak*, 'hò shat, sticks very tightly; *ch'í mak hong*, a sponger, a sorn.

蚩<sup>2</sup> A worm; ignorant, stupid; unpolished, sincere, rustic; to impose on; to treat as if ignorant, to despise; *ch'í man*, the uneducated people; *ch'í ch'í*, honest, blunt, rustic.

嗤<sup>2</sup> Laughing; to laugh at; *hóm ch'í*, ridiculous; *siú' ch'í ch'í*, to laugh heartily.

**丑** Ugly; a homely woman; lewd, worthless, foolish; *ch'i mò*, a harridan; *án ch'i tsz'* kín' he knows whether he is handsome or ugly.

**墀** A porch, a vestibule or piazza, reached by a few steps; a courtyard; the path or walk somewhat elevated between the gate and palace; *án ch'i*, the vermilion avenue, i. e. the emperor's palace.

**遲** Slow, dilatory; late, tardy; not urgent; to delay, to walk leisurely; to wait for; to procrastinate; *loi tak ch'i*, came late; *ch'i sám yat tsau' loi*, come in three days; *ch'i hiú*, you are late! *'t'o ch'i*, to put off continually; *kòm' ch'i*, so late! *fú' kan' ch'i*, unavailing repentance; *ch'i loi pat k'ap* you will be too late to reach [the boat]; *ch'i há t'im* wait a little longer; *ch'i yat chan'* wait a while; *ch'i s'm ch'i*, will it be late? am I late? *ch'ung ngoi' yat ch'i ch'i*, the sun goes down slowly.

**坻** An islet; a ledge of rocks in a stream; a bank; to bank in; to stop.

**蟻** Eggs or larva of ants. One says, a bloodsucker.

**池** A tank, a pool, a pond; a ditch, a fosse; stagnant water; *sheng ch'i*, a moat; *chung ch'i*, the heart; *in' ch'i*, a water-cup for writing; *'tsau ch'i yuk lam*, a wine tank and meat-grove, i. e. plenty; *ch'á ch'i*, a mirage pool, a take-in, a mistake; *ch'i t'ong* or *sü ch'i*, a fish-pool.

**馳** To gallop, to ride fast, as a courier; a fleet horse; to go fast; fast; far, spread abroad; *sch'i tò* the middle road for the emperor; *ngoi' mò fan ch'i*, harrassed with cares; *sch'i 'mò*, to gallop a horse; *sch'i yik* to ride post; *sch'i k'ü*, to ride fast.

**持** To take, to lay hold of, to grasp; to observe or maintain; firm, decided; to direct resolutely; *'pá ch'i*, to manage an affair; *ts'ò shin' t' ch'i*, two common fans; *fú ch'i*, to assist; *chap ch'i*, to hold in the hand; *ts'ò ch'i*, to do with energy; *ch'i fát*, to maintain the law.

**簫** A kind of bamboo flute, with seven holes; the sound resembles the wailing of children; *ch'i hün*, two instruments which chord; fraternal love.

**踟** Irresolute; *ch'i ch'ü*, undecided, embarrassed, going on and then returning.

**始** The beginning; an opening, a start; to begin, to commence; at the beginning of a sentence, it often means then, was, at that time; *'ch'i ch'o*, the commencement, first; *'ch'i chung*, beginning and end; the whole period, the circumstances; *'ch'i ch'ong* invention.

**弛** A bow unstrung; to let go the string of a bow; to relax; to cast off; injured, spoiled; easy, dissolute, unconcerned; *fai' ch'i*, heedless, careless; to fail, to grow old or useless, obsolete; *'kái ch'i*, to unloose, to throw off; *'ch'i lik* remiss.

**施** } To split wood with the grain; to fall down; name of a wood used for inner coffins, on account of its durability.

Ch'i These are also read *si*, *si*, and *si*, with the same meanings.

**耻** } Ashamed; to feel shame, disgraced, humbled, chagrined; to blush or redden; *san* Ch'i 'ch'i, shame; *amung* 'ch'i, covered with disgrace; 'ni 'm kin' *san* 'ch'i, are you not mortified? *mo* 'ch'i 'chi 'd, a brazenfaced rascal; 'ch'i 'má' afraid of a scolding.

**齒** } The upper front teeth; met. the mouth, words; age, years; sort, class; associates, equals; to commence; to sort, to class by the age; to record, to write in; the 211th radical of characters relating to teeth; 'ch'i 'chéung, old; *fú* 'chi 'ch'i a father's associates; *min* 'ch'i 'mú 'ts'ui, years are hastening one on; *min* 'ch'i, age, years; *ling* 'ngá 'li 'ch'i, eloquent; *pok* 'ch'i, young, without distinction; 'ch'i 'án, specious.

**侈** } Extravagant, profuse; large, superfluous; prodigal; 'ch'i Ch'i 'ch'i, wasteful; 'ch'i 'fú' prodigal and showy; 'ch'i 'án, exaggerated talk.

**侈** } Gaping; an open mouth, like a fish; large lipped; 'ch'i Ch'i 'án, sneering at, disobedient. Also read *ch'é*; the lower lip hanging down.

**豕** } A hog, a pig; the 153d radical of characters relating mostly to swine; 'ch'i 'yuk, pork.

**矢** } An arrow or dart; swift as an arrow; direct, openly; to set forth, to arrange; to swear, to vow; to display; to resolve, to form a purpose; to void or dure; the 111th radical; *yat*, 'ch'i 'chi 'tí' a little distance, a bowshot; 'ch'i 'chik straight as an arrow; *fát*, *yat*, 'ch'i, let fly an arrow; 'ch'i 'shai' to take an oath; 'ch'i 'hou pat, *si*, to affirm constantly.

**熾** } Flame, blaze; splendor; the glare of lights; numerous; 'i Ch'i 'yau kau' 'fo, 'u' 'p'ok, 'u' 'ch'i' as if you should try to put out a fire with oil, the more the fiercer it burns.

**幟** } The fringe or border on a flag; a flag, a streamer or pennon, long and fringed; to tie or sew on fringes, as a signal; to signalize.

**啻** } Only; to stop at; an overplus; *pat*, 'ch'i' not only, more than; *sho* 'ch'i' 'ts'in 'mán' can it stop at ten millions? *pat*, 'ch'i' 'fú' 'mo, more than father and mother. Often read *tsi*.

**翅** } Used for the last. Wings; fins; 'ch'i 'yik, wings; *ai* 'ch'i' fins; the shark's fins; 'ch'in Ch'i 'ch'i' to flap the wings; 'ch'i' 'p'ái, spread out like a comb; 'kw'an 'ch'i' and 'túi 'ch'i' are sorts of shark's fins.

**憤** } Vexation, irritated; hatred; 'fan 'ch'i' enraged, in a great anger.

**饔** } To cook or dress provisions; wine and food, victuals; millet used in sacrifice; 'ch'i Ch'i 'ch'i' 'chán' food and drink; 'ch'i 'án, a feast.



## Chik.

**職**, **Chih** To govern, to rule; to attend to; to record; to act officially; having the direction of; official duty; title, office; tribute, offerings or presents of other states; *chik, 'shau*, to direct; *chik, yam* in office, the duties of an office; *ká chik*, to confer a title; *pí chik*, my office; *chik, sün*, honorary title; *kún chik*, official title; *chik, 'chéung*, to superintend; *kák, chik*, to deprive of a title; *lok, chik*, to deprive of office; *shau' chik*, to hold an office; *chik, chik*, many; *chik, fan* a title, official duties.

**織**, **Chih** To weave; woven; *chik, sū*, a thrum left in the web; *ts'uk, chik*, a cricket; *chik, kí*, a loom; *chik, 'nū*, the star Wega α in Lyra; *chik, pò* to weave cloth.

**陟**, **Chih** To ascend, to enter on a higher office; promoted, advanced; to mount, to go up; to advance, to proceed to; *chik, lam*, to behold from on high, as God does; *chik, kong* promotion and degradation.

**直**, **Chih** To look ahead; straight, direct; straightforward, upright, true; just, exactly; to stretch off, to proceed, to go direct; to make straight, to straighten; price of; only, merely, but; purposely; stiff and straight; used for the three next; *ching' chik*, upright; *chik, án*, to speak the

truth; *'kang chik*, inflexibly right; *chik, 'ch'ing hū* go directly there; *yat, chik, hū* go on straight; *chik, tai' 'sháng*, the superintending province (i. e. Chihlí); *chik, tai' 'chau*, an inferior department; *mok, sun' chik, chung chik* do not believe everything called true; *chik, loi ní ch'ü* came straight here; *shan chik, kéuk*, legs stretched out, i. e. dead; *chik, sz'* a headman in a neighborhood.

**值**, **Chih** Price, value, worth of; just; to meet; happened, chanced, occurred; a turn, to hold in the hand; to manage, to attend to; *chik, 'm chik* is this cheap or not? *'m chik, yat, ko' ts'in*, not worth a cash; *'m chik, ts'in*, not worth much; *shik, chik* it happened; *chik, yat* ruling days, are days when certain officers serve in rotation; *chik, sz'* do it in turn; *'m 'hò chik, ü* an unlucky event.

**殖**, **Chih** To grow, to increase, to flourish, to enrich, to amass; as money; to plant; to raise the price of; gain; price, value; rotten bones; *shang chik* to grow, to increase; *chik, fo'* to raise the price; *'chéung chik, mán' mat*, nature flourishes.

**植**, **Chih** To plant, to set up, to transplant or set out; erect, standing upright; to lean on, as a staff; to place, to lay down; *tsoi chik* to set out; *chik, k'í chéung* put his staff down; *ü' chik*, door-posts; *chik, muk* to transplant trees.

chik 埴 Adhesive clay; *d'ân chik* to mold in clay; *chik chik* to feel one's way with a stick.

植 Grain planted early, the first crop; to sow in good time; the first wife.

chik 採 } To take up; to collect, to gather; *chik chap* to take or adopt.

dzuk 拓 } Also read *t'ok*; to receive in the hand; to push off

2.20 混 Pure, limpid water, through which the bottom can be seen; pure-minded; to maintain firmly.

(The three next characters are usually pronounced *chik*.)

tsak 隻 One, single, not a pair, one of a pair; a classifier of vessels, boats, animals, birds, and of things in pairs, as legs, arms, eyes, cups, saucers, &c.; *chek shan*, myself alone; *chek chik 'yan 'mi*, every one has a tail; *tâ' chik kat*, a sturdy beggar; *kiu' chik 't'eng*, call a boat.

chik 蹠 } To tread on; to leap; the sole of the foot; metatarsus of birds; *tô' chik* a leader of thieves, a certain Robin Hood in the days of Ts'in.

炙 To roast; to broil; to dry or toast before the fire; to heat; near; to approach, to approximate; to fry in honey, as some physic is; *kui chik cyan 'hau*, tastes well in people's mouths — said of fine poetry; *chek 'ts'ò*, dried liquo-

(56) Ch'ik.

赤 Carnation, purplish or light red; flesh color; naked, destitute, barren, poor; to redden; to denude; the 155th radical of characters referring to red; *ch'ik 'tâm*, pureminded; *ch'ik tô' the equator*; *ch'ik yat* full day; heat of the day; *ch'ik 'mai*, red rice; *ch'ik 'tsz'* an infant; we, the people; *ch'ik shan*, naked; *ch'ik sam*, guileless, sincere; *ch'ik pák mán fan*, hard to distinguish; *tô' ch'ik kék*, to bare the feet; *ch'ik t'î* barren wastes.

勅 } An order, a prohibition or command from the emperor; 救 } an ordinance, a special precept; a charter, a commission; *ch'ik shû*, credentials; letters-patent; *ch'ik fung*, a special perferment; *chik ming'* an imperial order; *ch'ik sfu* to make a charm efficacious by spurring water on it; *ch'ik shau'* to receive commands; *ch'ik tsang'* to bestow honors on one's dead parents.

斥 To exclude, to expel, to send off, to drive off; to scold; to pry into; reaching far, extending to, extensive, plenty; *ch'ik chuk* to order away; *min' ch'ik* to reprimand, to speak rudely to; *ch'ik 'tò*, to let salt-water into the pans; *ch'ik ch'ik*, to point out faults; *ch'ik*

叱 Ch'ih To scold, to cry out to; to hoot at; to mention; *ch'ik, m'í* to rail at; *ch'ik, 'kau*, to drive out a dog; *ch'ik, ming chi' í* mention my name, and make my respects.

螫 Shih A sting; to poison, to sting; venomous; troublesome; the poison of a sting; *san ch'ik*, a virulent poison, malignant; *ch'ik, ch'ung*, a poisonous insect.

鶯 Ch'ih A bird with a crest which frequents brooks; a gay colored water-bird; a hoopoe?

(The next character is usually pronounced *ch'ek*.)

尺 Ch'ih A cubit, or 10 *ts'ün'*; the Chinese foot; *ch'ek ts'ün'* regular, proportioned; *'kí to ch'ek ts'ün'* what are the dimensions? *'m kau' ch'ek ts'ün'* not of full stature; *sám ch'ek fát*, laws of the land, prohibitions; *sp'ái ts'in ch'ek* the full length cubit; *kán' ch'ek* a ruler; *léung t'in ch'ek* a quadrant; *ch'ek wok*, a geometrical worm; *ch'ek yat*, *chí shū*, an epistle, a note; *ch'ek tò* to measure, measurable; *luk ch'ek chí kú*, a minor reigning; *sám ch'ek pák* a halter, a short rope.

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Chím.

占 Chen To divine, to cast lots; divination, casting lots; to observe, to wait for a verification; to look towards; *chím pat, ling*, a false prediction;

*chím sün' 'há*, cast a lot about it; *chím kwá'* to prognosticate; *chím tm'* a verification of lots; *chím hau'* to foretell seasons; *chím chiú'* to see signs, to foretell by signs.

沾 Chen To moisten, to tinge; to receive benefits; to participate in; to be a recipient of; obliged, benefited; imbued with; infected, affected; *chím kwong*, got it through your favor; *'fú lok, kwan chím*, sorrow and joy equally bestowed; *chím yan chák*, received benefits; *chím peng'* to catch a disease; *'chím 'tm shai' ts'ing*, to be corrupted by bad influences; *'ní chím chéuk, 'yau tik, 'm 'hò sp'í hí* you have contracted a bad temper.

霏 Chen Interchanged with the last. A drizzling, dripping, patterning, rain; to wet through; soaked, saturated; *chím tsuk*, wet to the skin; *chím í*, wet clothes.

覷 Chen To peep, to spy at, to glance at; *chím hau'* to wait for; *chím kín'* to take a look at.

粘 Nien Paste, glutinous substance; to paste, to stick up; viscid, sticky; attached to a person; *chím t'ip, kò' shí'* to stick up an edict; *chím 'pò*, to mend torn paper, to cut out a word and paste in clean paper; *'ts'z' hau'*, *'m chím 'shau*, I'll have nothing more to do with it; *chím p'ai*, notes of correction added to a paper; *chím sün' 'hau*, to paste an envelop; *chím ch'áu*, a supplement attached to a document.

**黏** Used for the preceding;  
rice; *ch'im mai*, white rice, of  
which there are many kinds,  
as *süt*, *ch'im*, 'ai *mis* *ch'im*,  
*ch'im tsai*, &c.

**詹** Tattling, wordy; to reach;  
at, extreme, such a time; to  
examine and direct; *ch'im*  
*ch'im*, loquacious; *kan ch'im*,  
carefully provide.

**瞻** To look up to, to reverence,  
to regard with respect; *ch'im*  
*yéung*, to look up to; to have  
an audience; *yéung ch'im*  
*shán tau*, I look up to you,  
said to a sage or magnate;  
*ch'im mong* to long for, to  
anticipate; *ch'im pi yat üt*  
I look at the sun and moon,  
i. e. on my conscience; *ch'im*  
*sai* to expect.

**褙** An apron; a flap, a skirt;  
a curtain of a car; to adjust,  
to put the dress in order; *ts'ie*  
*ch'im*, the front skirt; *ch'im*  
*ch'im*, nice and trim; flapping,  
as a curtain.

**簾** Similar to the last. A  
curtain of a carriage; a cur-  
tain over an opening; an over-  
lap which hides a seam.

**譚** Wordy, loquacious; *peng*  
*ch'im*, out of his head, inco-  
herent; *ch'im 'ü*, wandering  
talk.

**躡** A horse traveling at full  
speed.

**占** To usurp, to seize, to take  
forcibly; to assume, to arro-  
gate, to take the liberty; to  
possess; *pü ch'im* to take  
possession of; *ch'im sün kü* to  
assume precedence; *ch'im 'sü*  
*shün* to praise one's self, *chün*

*p'in ci*, to take what one liked,  
to assume more for one's self;  
*ch'im shan fan* to regard  
one's place, to exercise one's  
rights. The second character  
is commonly but incorrectly  
used in this sense.

## Ch'im.

**諂** To flatter, to lie to; to  
cajole; to give a god or man  
worship or praise not due to  
him; to flatter on, to court;  
gratifying to one's feelings,  
adulation, sycophancy; *ch'im*  
*mi ch'i yan*, a flatterer; *ch'im*  
*ü* to praise extravagantly;  
*ch'im siü* to cajole and laugh  
with; *p'an ci mō ch'im*, poor  
without being sycophantic.

## Chín.

**旗** A silken banner; a crook-  
ed flag-staff; to signalize one  
to come.

**值** Manner, air, figure; look;  
*chín üi*, undecided whether  
to go on, irresolute.

**𡇗** Read *shün*; to resign over.

**氈** Hair or wool worked into  
a felt; coarse woollens, as  
blankets, carpets, rugs; *ts'*  
*chín*, a carpet; *chín mō* a  
felt hat; *pák chín*, a blanket;  
*chái chín*, felt for soles; *ch'énk*  
*chín*, a table-cover; *chín*  
*pau*, a carpet-bag; *chín ch'i*,  
coarse rough paper.

**𪔐** To tear off, as a scab or placard; to flay; to rip up; thin scarf skin, a scab; *chín 'hi*, rip it up; *chín lat*, rip it off.

**羶** The rank odor of goats; frowzy; sheep's fat, mutton tallow; *ch'au' chín*, fetid, rank; *seng chín*, frowzy.

**遲** Unable to advance; *chín chín*, making no progress, unlucky in life, unfortunate.

**顫** The head awry; shivering with cold; the limbs cold and trembling; fearful, frightened; *sz' ch'í chín tung*, trembling all over; *chín chín*, shivering.

**羹** Congee or gruel made from rice, thoroughly boiled; *chín chuk*, congee.

**鯨** A sea-monster; a large sturgeon, or perhaps a grampus; *chín sk'ing*, whales and grampuses, applied to an unscrupulous, grasping man.

**鵲** A falcon, goshawk, or kite; a yellow bird which pursues pigeons; a sparrow-hawk.

**展** To open out, to unroll, and inspect; to exhibit, to disentangle; to stretch out at one's ease, to expand; to judge of, to look into; true, sincere; cheerful, pleasant; gratified; *yuk' chín*, may you open this; *'chín hon'* to open and look at; *'chín hoi*, to spread out, to open (as a letter); *'chín uní*, a pleasant face; *'chín án'* to defer, to put off to get time; *'chín hán'* to extend the time.

**碾** A roller used to smooth fields, to clear grain of the husk, or cotton of its seeds; an iron roller; to roll smooth;

*'chín yéuk* to triturate medicine; *'chín (or ngán) shün*, an iron trough for medicine; *'chín sui'* to grind to powder, to pulverize.

**輾** To roll over half way; to turn over; a water-mill; *'chín chün' fán ch'ak*, to turn back and forth, to think on.

**闡** To open, to spread out, to enlarge from the original condition; manifest, clear, plain; *'chín hoi*, to open, to extend; *'chín ming*, to state clearly; *'chín tát*, to comprehend.

**戰** To fight; to be alarmed, struck with dread; fearful, anxious; a battle, an engagement; war, hostilities; military, pertaining to war; *hüt, chín'* a bloody fight; *chín' shing'* a victory; *'tá chín'* terrified; *chín' tau'* or *káu chín'*, to join battle; *chín' ch'an*, troops drawn up for battle; *chín' pái'* to be discomfited; *chín' chín' king king*, frightened, afraid of; *chín' shün*, a war-junk, a ship of war; *chín' skü*, a challenge to fight.

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Ch'in.

**塹** Ground allotted a serf; a shop, a village market, a bazaar; *its'un shang ch'in sz'* to inspect the markets; *ch'in shí*, a market.

**纏** To wind around, to bind up, to wrap, to bandage; to entwine, to cling to; to molest, to implicate; to bother; *ch'in*

*kéuk*, to bandage the feet; *ch'ín d'au*, to bind the head with a turban; *ch'ín shau*, to prevent doing; *ch'ín kan*, bind it tight; *ch'ín tor* a waist bag for money; *ch'ín mán*, to think of; *ch'ín chū* importunate, to bother; *ch'ín ch'ín*, troublesome, to annoy.

**踐** *Ch'én* To tread; to follow in order; to turn in an orbit; a trodden path, a rut, a footstep; a course, an orbit; *tsik ch'ín*, a footmark, a vestige; *ch'ín tó* an orbit; *ch'ín táp* to tread on.

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## Ching.

**正** *Ching* The first; *ching út*, the first month of the year, January.

**征** *Ching* To go; to take; to collect taxes; to go out to chastise, to reduce refractory states, to subjugate, to conquer; to spy; *ching fát* to reduce to subjection; *ching t'ò*, to collect tribute by force; *ching fú*, warriors; *ching shau*, to assess [taxes]; *ching chū*, to exterminate; *sh'ut ching*, to go abroad on an expedition; *ching shui' déung*, to levy taxes; *ching tsü*, to exterminate rebels.

**貞** *Ching* To divine by shells; chaste, virtuous; pure, correct, moral; uncorrupted; well principled; *ching kit*, chaste; *ping ching*, a pure woman; *ching tsit*, a chaste widow; *ching lit*, inflexibly upright or virtuous.

**偵** *Ching* A spy (vulgo, *ye' pat. shau*), a scout; to reconnoitre, to inquire; *yan ching* or *ching t'ám* to spy.

**楨** *Ching* A kind of fir; *nü ching*, a conifer growing on Táishán in Shantung; *nü ching 'tsz'* the seeds of this tree; *ching kon* planks with which adobe walls are made; vulgo, *káp, ts'éung pán*.

**禎** *Ching* A favorable omen; felicitous, lucky; *ching ts'éung*, a happy sign.

**蒸** *Ching* A vapor made by heat, steam; vapor, mist; to steam, to cook by steaming, to distil; a multitude, all; to enter, to advance; clouds of dust; liberal, princely; a winter sacrifice; to commit incest with superiors in rank; to lay down; *t'ín shang ching man* heaven produced all men; *ching shak há*, steam it thoroughly; *ching fán* to steam rice; *ching tsam*, to distil spirit; *ching lung*, a steaming basket; *ching shéung*, sacrifice in winter; property left by a person; *ching tsun* to intrude one's self; *ching ngo* a boiled goose.

**蒸** *Ching* Used for the last. Twigs of hemp for burning; small fire-wood; hemp torches; vapor, steam; all, numerous; to rise, as vapor or steam; *ching ching yat shéung*, daily rising better and higher.

Read *ching*. The hot reflection of the sun; the sun striking on one; *tsi d'au ching chū* the sun strikes on me.

**徵** To act; to set in motion; to witness, to testify; to cite, to summon; to verify; evidence; to inquire after; to gather together; to aim at; to raise, as troops; to collect, as taxes; fulfilment, proof; *ming ching* plain proof; *mo ching*, no proof; *ching ping*, to enlist troops; *kwai ching*, a noble bearing, courteous; to seek a good market; *'yau ching*, proved; *ching chiú* to cite, called upon by government; *ching p'ing* to induce by a present; *ching im* accomplished.

**積** Colic arising from obstruction; obstinate constipation; *ching chá*, obstruction of the bowels with griping.

**鉦** Cymbals set in a frame, used to signalize a halt in armies; *Ching* a cymbal used by priests, a brass tamborine; *kwá t'ung ching*, to hang up the cymbal.

(The two next characters are often pronounced *cheng*.)

**整** To even off, to place evenly; to repair, to mend, to put in order, to make; to arrange; to adjust; to adorn; to make new, to trim up; *ching shik*, 'shui or *ching 'kú tsò kwái* to sham, as poverty; to dissemble, to simulate; *ching 'k'ü 'kwai 'má*, set a catch for him, as in play; *ching ts'ai*, to put things in order, to settle; *ching piú*, to mend a watch; *ching t'in*, to prepare fields for planting; *ching 'hò*, or *ching fán*, to repair; *cheng 'k'ü sau ló* to mend bridges

and repair roads; *'ching ch' yan*, to correct a man; *'ching wái*, to spoil, to injure.

**正** Correct, straight, right, not awry, erect, even; not inclined, not deflected; regular, usual proper; the first, principal; just, at the time of; constant, usual; genuine, real as goods; to put in order; to assume, to enter on, as an office; to adjust, to govern, to execute the laws, to punish; *ching 'm ching* is it proper? *pat ching king*, licentious, immoral; *ching yan kwan 'tsz* an upright man; *chéung ching* village elders; *ching tong*, as it ought to be; *ching chung*, put in the middle; *ching ngám*, placed right; *cheng chéuk shí*, just in good time; *cheng iú* just as I wanted it; *ching ló kung ming*, reputation well earned, an honorable fame; *ching king*, moral, virtuous; *ching tsoi ní ch'ü* he was just here; *tso cheng* to sit properly; *ching kong*, to speak literally; *ching t'ong*, the main hall, the chief officer; *ching tsung* principals and seconds; *ching chik*, honest; solid, true; *ching nám mín* to be emperor; *ching fát*, to inflict capital punishment; *ching sam*, to reform.

**政** To rule, to govern; a standard, a regulator; a treatise, a guide on a subject; government, politics; laws, regulations; *ching sz* governmental affairs; *ká ching* family re-

gulations; *shin' ching'* good rule; *ts'ung ching'* in official employ; *nung ching'* farming encyclopedia; a supervisor of agriculture; *ts'at, ching'* the sun, moon, and five planets; *ching' ling'* official orders.

**證** To prove; to confront, to testify; to substantiate; to prove by authorities; evidence; *ching' yan*, a witness; *ching' kin'* an eyewitness; *kon ching'* a witness; *ching' im'* to verify; *ching' k'ü'* evidence.

**証** Interchanged with the above. To remonstrate with, to admonish, to expostulate.

**症** An unauthorized character. Disease, ailments, disorder; *peng' ching'* sickness; *kap, ching'* a dangerous sickness; *ts'ap, ching'* unusual malady.

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Ch'ing.

**稱** To call, to name, to designate, to style; to say, to talk about; to simulate; to compliment, to commend; to admire; to feign, to plead as an excuse; a designation, an appellation, a name; *tsz'' ch'ing k'í fú' üt, ká fú'* one styles his own father *ká-fú'*; *ch'ing fú'* termed; *ch'ing tsán'* to praise; *ch'ing yéung*, to speak abroad, to laud; *ch'ing k'í*, to regard as excellent; *t'ung ch'ing*, a general designation; *ch'ing peng'* to malingering, to feign sickness.

**秤** Same as the last, but usually applied only to weighing; to adjust; to weigh; *ch'ing tó' chun*, it is weighed exactly; *ch'ing ch'á*, to weigh teas.

**程** The tenth part of a *ts'ün'*; a portion or percentage; a rule, a pattern, a regulation, to rule; a limit, a period; a job or measure; an allowance; a part; a road, a journey; to travel; *ch'ing shó'* a percentage on one's accounts; *sung' ch'ing á*, to give one his traveling expenses; *hí ch'ing*, to start on a journey; *kán' ch'ing*, a day's journey; *kím ch'ing*, a forced march, a rapid journey; *kok, k'ü' ts'in ch'ing*, each regards his future preferment; *fú' ch'ing*, to travel fast; *ch'ing shik*, a form; *mó ch'ing shik*, nothing to compare it to; *kau ch'ing 'kau tó' yau*, most probably, ten to one it will; *yat, ch'ing*, a tenth; *tak, fán 'kau ch'ing pún'* got back 95 per cent.; *pat, ch'ing k'í lík* I wrongly estimated his strength.

**呈** A statement, a plea of a case; to present a petition or statement; to offer, to present to; to state to; to show, to discover; *ch'ing 'shéung*, to inform another; *tsun' ch'ing*, to memorialize; *tsik, ch'ing*, now send this to you; *ch'ing tai'* to present to a superior; *ch'ing 'pan*, to hand up a petition; *ch'ing 'sz'* a petition; *ch'ing tin'* stated for your inspection; *chung ch'ing*, a statement from the gentry.



**裸** The upper part of the body; naked; to disrobe one's self; Ch'ing a girdle; 'lo *sch'ing*, naked.

**埕** An unauthorized character. An amphora or earthen jar of a pear shape, without handles, for carrying water, oil, or spirits; 'shai *sch'ing*, a water jar; yat, *sch'ing* *gan*, a jar of oil; kwai' *lam sch'ing*, large jars from Kwángai.

**醒** To drink till sick and drunk; half sobered, and ashamed at Ch'ing being drunk; feelings after a bout.

**懲** To repress, to curb; to warn; to reprove, to reprimand; a warning, a caution, Ch'ing a lesson; 'sia *sch'ing*, an admonitory hint; *sch'ing* *chi* to govern strictly.

**瞪** To stare at, to look straight at, to fix the eye on; *sch'ing* *ngán mong* gazed at with fixed eyes; *sch'ing* *shí* gazing, staring.

**澄** Still water; limpid, clear; *sch'ing* *ts'ing*, pure, still. Ch'ing Also colloquially called *tang* in the phrase *tang* *min* washed or levigated flour.

**逞** Froward, presuming, confident of one's power or pretensions; precipitate, hasty; to act on an impulse; pleased with; to pervade; to exhaust; pat, 'ch'ing, dissatisfied, careless of; 'ch'ing *kung mang*, confident of one's power; pat, 'ch'ing *chi* *do*, a reckless rascal; 'ch'ing 'pán sz' to boast of one's abilities; 'ch'ing *ok*, *shang kip*, to rob without fear; kw'á 'ch'ing, to brag.

**鄧** The capital of the feudal state of Tso, now the district town of Kiángling in the north of Húpeh. Ying

**拯** To rescue, to pull out, as from a well; to deliver, to save; to raise up; 'ch'ing *kau* to save from danger; 'ch'ing *man* *ü* 'shui 'fo *chi chung*, to save the people from danger like fire and water. Ch'ing

**赭** A carnation or pink color; cloth dyed twice over, to Ch'ing dye red; met. distressing toil which flushes one.

**柳** A reddish bark willow, growing by water courses, Ch'ing and thought to indicate rain.

**螺** A bivalve, the razor-sheath or Solen, also called *shá lo*, Ch'ing or sand screw.

**秤** To weigh, to adjust; a steelyard or dotchin; suitable, Ch'ing as one wishes; corresponding to, satisfied with; 'ch'ing' *fo* to weigh goods; 'ch'ing' *ts'o*, the yard weight; 'ch'ing' *kon*, the beam; 'ch'ing' *kau*, the hook; sz' 'má *ch'ing* to weigh full weight; 'chá 'wan *ch'ing* weigh it true; yat, 'pá *ch'ing* a steelyards; yat, *ch'ing* *kung fan*, to divide justly; ho 'séung *ch'ing* they can pass together; symmetrical; í pat, 'ch'ing' *shan*, his dress does not fit him; 'm *ch'ing* unfitting; 'ch'ing' *t* as I like.

**鄭** A feudal state in the Chau dynasty, now the prefecture of Káifung in Honán; it was Ch'ing first placed where the capital of Shensi lies; 'ch'ing' *chung* prudent, inflexible.

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## Chíp.

**摺** To fold, to double up; to break, to destroy, to injure; **Chéh** to pile up; to bend, as the knee; a fold, a doubling over; **yat, chíp, chíp**, folds, as of a fan; **chíp, mái kán p'ò** to fold (or close) a shop's business; **p u chíp, 'tsz**, a fleet courier; **chíp, 'tsz** a document or report for the emperor; **chíp, t'ip**, to heap up or on; **chíp, mái**, to shut up, as a book; **chíp, 'chí**, to fold paper; **chíp, kók**, to turn down dog's ears; **'shan chíp**, a folded paper for memoranda; **chíp, kam ngan**, to fold paper to burn as clothes.

**囁** An unbridled tongue; vilifying, grumbling, scolding, **Chéh** slandering; **chíp, sü**, chattering, querulous.

**賄** To lie prostrate; timorous, cowardly, **Chéh** **chíp, fuk** to give in, to succumb dastardly.

**褶** To fold garments; to plait, to double; plaits, frounces, **Chéh** gathers, like those of a Chinese lady's petticoat; plaited.

**褶** Used for the last, but always **Sieh** read **cháp**, or **tsáp**. It also means a lined garment; a lined riding jacket; **fú' cháp**, overalls for horseback; **kw'an cháp**, the plaits on a petticoat; **'tá chíp**, to tighten the girdle.

**輒** The sides of a carriage, **Chéh** where arms are stuck; uncere- moniously, suddenly, abruptly; directly, without permis- sion; **chíp, an**, forthwith.

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## Chít.

**折** To sunder, to snap in two, **Chéh** to break off; to fold, to bend; to oppress, to repress; to re- prehend; to decide, to dis- criminate; to deduct; to stop, to injure; to lose one's heir; an act of a play; to exchange, to lose in trade; to make a- mends for, to set over against; to abase, to lower; unmarried; **chít, tsít, ká' káu**, to conde- scend to men of low estate; **chít, yuk**, to have a jail de- livery; **'mái p'at, chít, léung f' shék**, each piece was reckon- ed as two stone of corn; **'m chít, tak**, cannot cheapen it; can't break it; **'kí, shing chít**, what discount will you make? **chít, shik**, a composition in money for supplying viands; **chít, kwai** to pluck the cassia twig — to be a graduate; **chít, kò' kám tik**, to discount a trifle; a little broken; **'tá chít**, broken off; **chít, mo**, greatly afflicted; **tséung kung chít, tsú'** to atone for error by meritorious conduct; **chít, 'sün**, to break; **chít, ká'** to lower the price.

A colloquial word. To tickle; to splash up, to spatter at; to squirt at, as from a hose; **chít, 'nan shan**, splash me all over.

**折** } Wise, perspicacious, sage; **Chéh** } to know intuitively; versed in; to be fully aware of; **ming chít**, to know thorough- ly; **put, chít**, dull-headed.

**浙**, A river in Chehkiáng, called *Ch'it*, 'shui, from which the province is named.

**折**, A sting; any part of insects which inflicts a poisonous wound; *ch'it*, 'p'i, the dried skin of a blubber fish, called 'shui 'mò, when alive.

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## Ch'it.

**設**, To institute, to establish; to set forth; to spread, as a net; to arrange, to place, to set up; to suppose; a band of soldiers, or its officer; large, said of a sword; 'm 'shai *ch'it*, 'kún, not to care anything for the magistrates, or there's no need of them; *ch'it*, 'lap, to establish; *ch'it*, 'ín, to make a feast; *ch'it*, 'fát, to devise means; *ch'it*, 'kai' to plot against; *ch'it*, 'wák, or *ch'it*, 'sz' suppose that; 'p'ò *ch'it*, to set in order, to prepare; *ch'it*, 'káu' or *ch'it*, 'chéung' to open a school.

A colloquial word. A very little, a bit, not half enough; 'tún *ch'it*, 'kò'm' 'tún, not half long enough.

**徹**, Pervious, perspicacious, discerning; to penetrate, to pass through; to remove, to take away; a road, a thoroughfare; to skin, to peel off, to destroy; to cultivate; *ch'it*, 'chán' to remove food; *ch'it*, 'tai, to understand thoroughly; *ch'it*, 't'au' fully known.

**撤**, To send away, to remove; to reject, to recall; to put aside; to take off, to flay; *ch'it*, 'nung, to come to a head, as a boil; 'pí 'fung *ch'it*, 'hū' whisked away by the wind; *ch'it*, 'hū' to send or take away; *ch'it*, 'hoi, to remove; *ch'it*, 'cui, to put back, to recall an officer; *ch'it*, 'tsik, 'sán' 't'oi, to clear off and leave the table.

**澈**, Pure, transparent, pellucid; 'ch'ing *ch'it*, pureminded, clear.

**轍**, A rut of a wheel; 'k'ok, *ch'it*, a dry rut; met. one in great straits; 'ying t'ò 'ts'ín *ch'it*, to go in the old rut, to act badly again.

**掣**, To choose, to draw out; *ch'it*, 'ts'ín, to draw lots for official duty.

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## Chiú.

**朝** } Dawn, morning; early; *chiú* 'mán, morning and evening, early and late; yat, *Chau* *chiú*, in a morning, quickly, in a trice; *chiú* 't'au 'tsò, early in morning; *chiú* 'fán' breakfast; *chiú*, 'shan, morning time; *chiú* *chiú* every morning; *Chiú* 'sin kwok, Korea; 'yung' *chiú* 'mí, have you breakfasted? 'yau *chiú* 'und 'mán, there is a morning but no evening, the day is very short; 'tái' 'pún' *chiú* 'loi, come before breakfast.

**招** To beckon, to motion to with the hand, to hail; to let people know; to invite, to induce; to raise, as troops; to confess; self-crimination; to excite, to entangle; a handbill, a sign-board; a wave of the hand, a signal; *chiú fú*, to call and beckon; *chiú 'm* *chiú*, do you confess? *chiú t'ip*, a handbill, a placard; *chiú sp'ái*, a sign-board; *chiú long yap shé* to bring a son-in-law to one's house; *chiú shò* to own to the account, to become responsible for; *chiú 'yé loi' sz'* to involve one's business; *chiú ping*, to enlist soldiers; *chiú ying* or *chiú tsú* to confess guilt; *chiú há* to ward off; *chiú ts'oi t'ung* 'tsz' the god of wealth, worshiped at shop doors.

**沼** A pool or tank, used for a fishpond; *lin chiú*, a water-lily pond; *ch'í chiú*, ponds.

**照** Light; to illuminate, to brighten, to shine on; to patronize, to regard, to care for, to oversee, to assist; conformably to, as, according to, like, same as; *chiú keng* to look in a glass; *chiú shan keng* a pier-glass; *chiú pik*, a wall opposite offices or temples; *kò chiú* a high lantern used to lead processions; *fán chiú* reflected light; reilluminated; to shine again; *chiú kiú* to assist, to patronize, to buy of; *chiú yéung' tsò* make it like the pattern; *chiú sz'* *chang sz'* do what you've begun; *tá chiú min* catch a

glimpse of; *chiú' á 'k'ü*, do as he does; *chiú' chü' 'k'ü*, light him with a lantern; *chiú' kán' 'ní ké' sam kon*, I can see through your design.

**詔** To promulge, to announce, to proclaim; to teach, to exhort, to instruct the empire; a proclamation; to encourage; *yan chiú* a gracious command, as a pardon; *chiú ming* a royal mandate; *chiú' kò* to proclaim; *chiú' túi* to be called into the presence.

**召** To call, to summon, to invoke, to cite; to order one to be present; *chiú' ting*, to issue proposals to take a stock in trade; *chiú' kán* to call to court; *chiú' pat, tò* not to appear when summoned.

**趙** To hasten to; to announce to a suzerain; a long time; sharp, acute; a few; a feudal state in the south of Shánsí and Chihlí, its capital was the present Cháu-ching in Shánsí.

**兆** A prognostic, an omen, a sign; an altar; the ground of a tomb; a million; *chiú' t'au*, a good sign; *yat, chiú'* a million; *chiú' man* or *yik, chiú'* the million, the people.

**齧** A colloquial word. To chew the cud, to ruminate; to bite hard on, to crunch; to chew, as tobacco.

Read *yik*. The first stomach of a deer.

**旛** A superstitious banner or pennant with dragons and tortoises on it; *chiú' fán*, banners and scrolls carried by a son at his father's funeral.

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## Ch'íú.

**昭** The brightness of the sun; bright, splendid; manifest; luminous, refulgent; *ch'íú muk* the order of precedence in the ancestral hall; *'i muk*; *ch'íú chéung*, bright to the eyes and clear to the ears, as a reputation; *ch'íú sín*, intelligible; *ch'íú ch'éuk*, *in heng*, beautiful and young.

**招** To fly back, as a bow; to spring back; a bow unbent.

**超** To leap over, to trip; to hop across, to vault, to step over, to go before, to precede; to excel, to surpass; to promote; to raise; *ch'íú pát* to override an officer; *ch'íú yat* or *ch'íú tó* to release spirits from suffering; *ch'íú 'lang*, to exceed in the bachelor's examination; *ch'íú kw'an*, excelling; *ch'íú shang*, to restore to health, to save from death; *ch'íú ch'éuk*, to surpass.

**剗** To pare, to lop off; to see, to wait on; distant; to encourage; *'mín ch'íú*, to stimulate one; *yat ch'íú*, one dig, one delve.

**潮** The morning tide; moist, damp; *chéung ch'íú*, tide rising; *shing ch'íú*, to go with the tide; *ch'íú shap*, damp ground; *ch'íú s'in*, tidal grounds; *fán ch'íú*, becoming damp again; *Ch'íú chau 'fú*, a prefecture in the east of Kwángtung; *ch'íú hí* dull, stupid, owlish.

**朝** A court; the court, the palace; to attend an audience, to go to court, to show fealty; to have an audience, to hold a levee; an audience; a dynasty; courtly, fashionable; to visit a father or elder; *ch'íú t'ing*, the court; his majesty; *ch'íú kín* to see his majesty; *'shéung ch'íú*, to go up to court; *'ching tun ch'íú kong* to strengthen the government; *ch'íú fán*, to salute the banner, a religious practice; *shí ch'íú*, H. I. M. entering court; *t'in ch'íú*, the celestial dynasty; *ch'íú kung* to hand up tribute; *chün ch'íú*, to change the dynasty; *yat ch'íú t'in 'tsz' yat ch'íú shan*, each monarch has his own set of ministers; *ch'íú fong*, an antechamber of the audience-room; *ch'íú fuk*, a court dress; *ch'íú 'háu*, examination for Hsinfin.

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## Cho.

**盥** A basin or bowl like a tripod, used in sacrifice; *'cho tax* a basin used in worship.

**阻** To hinder, to impede, to stop, to make delay; grieved; dangerous; an impediment; a defile; to suspect, to doubt; *'kim 'cho*, an obstruction in the way; *'cho chái* prevented from being ready; *'cho kák*, to prevent going; *'cho mán*, difficulties; *'cho chü* to hinder, blocked up; *'cho 'tong*, to

stand in the way of; 'cho 'ch'í, to delay; 'cho 'ng' sz' kon' to retard or interrupt business.

A colloquial word. A sign of the past tense, placed after verbs like 'hiú; 'ning 'cho 'lai, brought it; 'hiú 'cho, gone.

Used instead of the last. Cliffs; a defile; 'hím 'cho, a dangerous pass.

This character is often called *chù* or *chü*.

To curse, to imprecate; bad language, curses; 'chau' cho' to curse.

To assist, to help; strengthening, beneficial; to succor; 'séung cho' to help each other; 'cho' 'shing ku' 'kín' sz' help finish that business; 'cho' 'án, a helping word; 'cho' 'ní yat, pí' 'chí lík lead you a helping hand; 'ts'ui 'yan lok' cho' each one helping willingly.

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Ch'o.

To cut out garments; to begin, to commence; the first, the beginning; incipient, at first; 'á' 'ch'o 'ko, a beginner, raw; 'ch'o 'kán, during the first decade; 'ch'o 'ch'o, at first; 'ch'o 't'au fát, shai' a great show at starting; 'ch'o 'loi pò' tò' unacquainted with things; 'ch'o 'tsò' to begin; 'ch'o 'shang, a first-born; 'ch'o 'ts'un, the first decade; 'ch'o 'hoi fau' to found a mart; 'ch'o 'kí, which day of the first decade is it?

A colloquial, final particle. To stop, to desist; 'ní 'mai hū' 'tsz' 'ch'o, don't you go! 'ní 'tang 'há 'ch'o, stop a little!

To cut grass; hay, fodder, grass for animals; yat, 'ch'uk, 'ch'o, a bundle of hay; 'ch'o 'siú, grass; met. the people.

A chick, a fledgeling; the callow young of birds; 'sch'o 'kai, a chicken.

A hoe, a mattoe; to hoe, to cultivate; 'ch'o 't'ín, to dig; 'ch'o 't'au, a hoe or mattoe.

A coppice, a bramble-bush, a thicket; a clump of trees; spinous; distinct, clear, orderly; well done, properly finished; painful, sharp; a feudal state in the Chau dynasty now the chief part of Húnán, and Húpeh; 'ts'ing 'ch'o, clear, fresh, completed, well done; 'ch'o 'ch'o, very good, carefully; 'king 'ch'o, a severe castigation; 'fú 'ch'o, distressing, suffering.

Interchanged with the last, in the senses of painful, suffering.

The stone base of a pillar or column; a pedestal; a plinth.

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Chok.

To rinse, to wash; fat, sleek, bright; to drink; 'chok' 'chok sleek, as fat animals; 'shá 'chok to sprinkle (i. e. cleanse) the heart.

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## Chong.

**莊** Plants growing rank or luxuriantly; sedate, serious, grave, stern; correct in conduct; adorned; a farmhouse; a road; *chong sim*, severely stern; *chong king*, serious, solemn; *hong chong*, a level road.

**庄** Used for the above; a barn, a grange, a cottage, a workshop; a farmhouse; a dead house or public lararium; a division of a township, a sort of parish; *shan chong*, a watchman's shed; *chong hak*, field laborers; *ki' chong*, to store in the deadhouse; *ch'á chong*, a tea dépôt in the hills; *ts'un chong*, a village; *ts'in chong*, a farmstead; *chong ú*, a farmer; *chong ting*, laborers on a farm.

**粧** } To adorn the head; ornamented, dressed; to dress; to rouge, to adorn; to feign, to appear in false guise;

*sho chong*, to dress the hair; *chong pán*, the dress, the style; *chong pán* 'hi lai, her toilet is made; *im' chong*, elegantly dressed; *chong shik*, dressed out, elegant, adorned; *chong sim*, or *ká' chong*, a bride's trousseau, or dowry; *sho chong p'ún*, a paper toilette burned to Diana in the 7th moon; *sò' chong*, plainly dressed; *chong hong*, proud, distant; *syung chong*, overdressed, bedizened.

**裝** Used for the preceding; to bind, to tie on, to dress; *Chwang* style, dress, fashion; to put into, to store, to load or stow in; to pack; to catch in, as rain; to receive, to contain; to send to, as a present; *shang chong*, dress for travel; baggage; *shan chong*, dishabille, a common dress; *mat*, 'yé *chong ts'au*, what style, what sort? *chong 'lim*, to enshroud; *chong 'piú*, to put up, as pictures; *chong 'hau*, a foreign mercantile house; *chong 'kiú*, tip up the sedan; *mo' ts'in chong*, no place or heaven for you; *pán' chéuk ts'ong chong* to disguise one's self as a Chinese; *chong 'ching*, to put in order, to adorn; *chong tsoi* to pack, to contain; *chong ts'iu* to pack duties to be forwarded; *chong ts'au mái' mín* to place the best goods on top to sell by; *Ming chong*, style of the Ming dynasty; *chong mo' tsok yéung* to take airs on one; *chong ch'uk*, 'hò hon' well dressed.

**樁** A club; a post, a stake; driven deep into the ground; *Chwang* *tsá chong*, to drive piles; *ts'ung chong*, fir piles.

**觀** To see indistinctly; to look at fixedly; to watch, as one does a new hand.

A colloquial word. To peep through a crack; to hide one away; *chong k'am chong shuk*, to peep in and out; *chong 'há k'ü 'tim*, see how he acts; *chong 'k'ü ts'o' ch'ü* mark his errors.

Chwang depended from the roof, and having a tilt at top.

**壯** Robust, strong, bold, lusty, hardy, healthy; full grown, Chwang manhood; age of thirty; full, flourishing; a cauterization; *chong' táí* lusty, large; *chong' wong'* fat, strong, as an animal; *chong' shing'* vigorous, prosperous, healthy; *chong' yung*, the able-bodied, the braves; *chong' ting*, full grown; *chong' sz'* one accomplished in manly sports; *shíu' chong'* young and hearty; *shíu' sām chong'* blistered it thrice; *chong' chū' 'k'ū' 'tām*, to inspire him, get up his pluck; *chong' kin'* robust; *chong' k'í* obstinate, courageous.

**狀** Appearance, form, fashion; to appear; to declare in Chwang writing; to accuse, to state; an accusation, a complaint; *'t'ái chong'* appearance; *chong' mǎu' fī shéung*, a beautiful face; *'mò chong'* in dishabille, unprepared; *chong' cūn*, first of the Hanlin; *kò' chong'* to accuse one before the court; *chong' ts'z'* an accusation; *kung chong'* a plea or excuse in defence; *chong' sz'* or *chong' kwan'* notaries, pettifoggers.

**撞** To beat, to pound; to run or knock against, to dash Chwang upon or against; to tap on, as a hoop; to strike accidentally or abruptly; *chang' chéuk*, to meet suddenly, to run against; *chang' p'in'* to swindle,

to face; *chong' 'kwai*, to meet a devil (a foreigner); *chong' 'kai' k'wá'* to hear an ominous word; *chong' 'm kin'* I didn't meet him; *chong' 'pán*, to strike castanets, i. e. discordant, a disappointment; *pák, chong'* to go into on a pretence, a thief; *pák, chong' 'ū*, a sudden shower.

(72) Ch'ong.

**創** To wound, to cut and injure; to butt, to gore; a wound, a cut; wounded, Ch'wang gashed; *shan p'í' to ch'ong* he received many wounds.

**瘡** A sore, ulcer, boil, or eruption; *ch'ong má*, a scar; Ch'wang *ch'ong' ch'ūn*, to open a boil; *ch'ong' lau'* the piles; *shang' ch'ong*, to have a sore; *'fo ting' ch'ong*, a boil; *wát, yuk' 'lo ch'ong' shang*, he scrapes the flesh to make a sore — he trumps up a cause against me; *k'í' ch'ong*, to give away a boil.

**床** A bed, a couch; a settee; a suit of bed clothes; the boards which make a bed; Ch'wang a well-curb; a measure of 8 cubits; *yat, ch'ong' 'p'í yuk*, mattress, sheets, all complete; *p'ò' ch'ong*, make the bed; *yat, chéung' ch'ong*, a bed; *tái' ch'ong*, a double bedstead; *k'ong' ch'ong*, the couch of honor in a hall;



*ch'ong p'ò*, bedding; *khon' fi*  
*sch'ong*, a couch with rolling  
ends; *shéung ch'ong*, to go to  
bed.

**廠** An open shed; a covered  
place not walled in; a place  
Ch'ang to receive taxes, broad, spa-  
cious; a depository; a large  
workshop; *uní t'án' ch'ong*,  
a coal dépot; *siú' ch'ong*, a  
saltpetre gabel; *p'ung ch'ong*  
a mat shed; *ko' shán uk*, 'hò  
'*ch'ong*, that's a large house;  
'*ch'ong t'eng*, a summer arbor.

**驚** Alarmed; frightened; *ch'ung*  
Ch'ang *fong*, apprehensive, disap-  
pointed.

**和** Interchanged with **暢**. A  
Ch'ang long day; bright, thorough,  
extended; filled.

**闖** A horse going out of a door;  
Ch'wang to thrust out the head, to  
Ch'im appear; to bolt out; sud-  
denly, forcibly, abruptly;  
'*ch'ong wó* to induce calami-  
ties; '*ch'ong kwán*, to slip by  
the custom-house; '*ch'ong*  
*tsák loi*, the rover Ch'ong is  
on us! Also read *sham*.

**愴** Grief; *ts'ái' ch'ong*, sorrow;  
Ch'wang to pity; '*ch'ong ch'ak*, a  
wounded heart, distressed.

**創** } To begin, to invent; to  
Ch'wang } create, to found, to lay the  
foundation of; to take mea-  
sures for; to reprove; the  
commencement, first; *tsò'*  
*ch'ong* to invent; *ch'ang' ch'i*,  
to begin; *ch'ong' ip* to found  
a family or a settlement; *t'in*  
*ts' hai ch'ong* the creation;  
*ch'ong' lap' má t'au*, to build  
a ferry or jetty; *sch'ing ch'ong*  
to blame.

(73)

Chü.

**諸** To discriminate, to discuss;  
Chü not one alone, all, several,  
many, every; in, respecting;  
a pronoun at the end of a sen-  
tence, or a word implying  
doubt; a sign of the dative,  
upon, to, from, at; it is often  
introduced to make rhythm;  
*shü chü shan*, wrote it on his  
girdle; *chü shang*, *siútsai*  
graduates; *yan 'yau shé chü*,  
will men reject him? *chü sü*  
'*ts'z' lui* all are like this;  
*chü fán*, all; *chü sz'* to *ld*,  
I give you much trouble; *chü*  
*shau*, feudal prince; *chü pín*  
*mat kin* all sorts of things.

**猪** A hog; *chü ná*, a sow; *chü*  
Chü *kung*, a boar; *shán chü*, a  
wild boar; *ts'ò chü fá*, to  
raise pigs; *chü yuk* pork;  
*chü yau*, lard, pork-fat; *chü*  
*p'o sham*, a kind of warty  
beche-de-mer; *chü kóm' ngoi*,  
stupid as a pig; *chü luk* or  
*chü tau* a pig-sty; *chü kéuk*,  
*tung* pig's feet jelly; *chü mé*  
*lung*, a spare-rib; *chü p'ai*  
*kwat*, pork-chops.

**渚** A pool where water settles;  
Chü *shui*, an affluent of the  
Grand Canal in Shántung.

**朱** A coniferæ with red heart-  
Chü wood; vermilion; a cinnabar  
red; *kung' kit*, *chü ch'an*,  
to make a contract of mar-  
riage; *chü pat*, a vermilion  
pencil; *chü mún*, gentry, of-  
ficials; *chü pat*, *tín t'au*, to  
dot off with a red point.

保 Cháu a pigmy, a short person in a roof like a king-post; *chū cū*, a dwarf.

株 Chū The trunk or bole of a tree; a classifier of trees; degraded, low down; *song shū ts'at*, *chū*, seven mulberry trees; *chū 'shau yat*, *cū*, confined in a corner, kept back in obscurity.

洙 Chū A small stream in Shantung flowing north from 'T'ai shan into the R. Sz'.

珠 Chū A pearl; a bead; a necklace; beadlike; pearly; fine, excellent; *chū 'sin yuk*, *yun* pearly, fat cheeks; handsome; *nim' chū* or *sò' chū*, a rosary; *yéuk chū*, seed pearls; 'ngán *chū*, the iris; *ch'iu chū*, court beads; *yat ch'ün' chū*, one string of pearls or beads; *yé ming chū*, a carbuncle; *chū 'pò*, pearls.

珠 Chū Cinnabar; *chū shá*, cinnabar ore; *ngan chū 'fan*, vermilion; *chū mak*, red ink; *chū 'p'at*, the emperor's rescript; *chū pat*, an official autograph in red ink; *chū 'kūn*, essays of successful *kūjin* or *tsinsz'*.

祿 Chū To curse, to imprecate misfortunes upon one.

珠 Chū An unauthorized character. The cheeks; *mir' chū tan*, the cheeks.

茱 Chū A warm, peppery medicine; *chū cū*, hellebore; *shan chū cū*, the cornel?

蛛 Chū The spider; *chū sz'* the spider's silk or web; *chí chū lok*, *shan 'yau 'hi sz'* it is luck to have a spider fall on you.

誅 Chū to punish, to destroy, to kill; to exterminate; to reprove; to involve in; *t'in chū*, divine (or imperial) punishment; *ching chū*, to punish refractory states; *chū mán*, to extirpate; *chū fát*, to punish.

郭 Chū A feudal state in the south of Shantung, now the district of Tsau; 'siú *chū* was a principality lying south of it.

銖 Chū A small ancient silver coin, estimated as equal to 100 grains of millet; 24 made a tael; farthings, coppers; trifles; blunt, dull.

主 Chū The flame of a lamp; a stop a point; the third radical. Occurs used for the next.

主 Chū A rule, a lord, a master; a host; the chief, the head; to govern, to rule; to make one the head; certainly, undoubtedly, as a lord's behests; *pit' chū ying' fuk*, will doubtless bring luck; *'chū tsot' 'm' ká*, I will make you my lord in your house, i.e. I am going to your house; *'chū kung*, your Highness, my Lord our prince; *ip' chū*, landlord; *kung 'chū*, a princess; *'shéung 'chū*, to put up the tablet; *shui tsok' 'chū*, who is head? *'yan 'chū* the sovereign; *'chū shéung' H. I. M.*; *shí 'chū*, a donor, a term used by priests; *'chū 'mò*, a mistress of a house; *chan 'chū*, the true God, used by Moslems; *shan 'chū*, the ancestral tablet; *ts'oi 'chū 'lò*, a rich man; *'chū t'* the will, decision; *'chū chí* to govern;

'*chū kú*' a patron; '*chū kú*' solid, firm; '*chū 'háu*', literary examiner; '*chū 'ts'oi*', to direct, to control; the head of; '*chū 'ch'i*', an abbot; to manage; '*chū fan*', manager of a marriage; '*yau t'au 'chū*', she has a head, she is married.

**塵** Chá A large ruminant, (a yak?) with a bushy tail; '*chū 'mí*', a chowry used by fairies.

**煮** Chó To boil in water, to steep, to decoct; to cook, to dress food; boiled; '*chū fán*' to boil rice; '*chū shuk*' to cook thoroughly; '*chū 'ming*', to make tea, to give an entertainment.

**渚** Chó An affluent of the R. Hwái near Hū chau in Honán; an islet; a place awash in a river.

**翥** Chá To fly up, to fly away; to soar, as a phoenix does.

**著** Chó To manifest; to set forth; clear; to narrate, to write; to fix, to settle; a porch; '*chū 'tsok*' to compose; '*chū 'shut*' to write an account of.

**注** Chá Water disparting in streamlets, to lead water in channels; to soak; to record; to comment; to collect; to strike; to fix the mind on; '*chū 'i*' to attend to closely; attentive; '*chū 'nám*' to remember, to ponder; '*chū 'muk*' to gaze at.

**註** Chó Used with the last two. To define, to explain, to illustrate; to record, to write about; a commentary, note, definition; '*chū 'shik*' to explain; '*lok 'chū 'kái*', it needs a commentary; '*chū 'i*' or '*chū 'kái*', an explanation; '*pò 'chū*' to add to the comments.

**炷** Chó A wick; a stick of incense; to light; *yat, chū 'héung*, a set of three incense sticks; '*chū 'héung*', to light the incense stick.

**蛀** Chó An insect (*Ptinus*) which eats books; moths in clothes, wood, &c.; to eat, as insects do; '*chū 'lán*' spoiled by the worms; '*chū 't'ung*', all eaten through; '*ch'ung chū*' worm-eaten.

**駐** Chó To stop a horse; to rest, to tarry, to sojourn; a stopping-place; '*chū 'tsuk*' to lodge, to put up at; '*chū 'cháp*' to board at; stationed at, appointed to a post; '*chū 'má*', to tarry a while at.

**霖** Chó A seasonable shower; '*chū 'lam*', an opportune rain.

**鑄** Chó To melt, to fuse metals; to cast; '*chū 'ts'in*', to cast cash; '*chū 'p'áu*' to make cannon.

**住** Chó To desist from, to cease, to stop; to detain; to dwell, to live in; to endure; to withstand; to erect; after another verb, it is often merely a sign of past time, or that the action has rested; '*chá chū*' held it; '*hít, chū*' wait a little; '*'shau chū 'lò 'hau*', guard the passage; '*chū 'pò*' to stop walking; '*chū 'shau*', hold up work; '*'ní chū 'pín ch'ü*' where do you live? '*'yan pat, chū*' I can not bear it.

**筯箸** Chó Chopsticks; '*ngá chū 'yat*' } '*túi*' a pair of ivory chopsticks; '*'pí chū*' spoons and chopsticks; '*pat, hóm há 'chū*' it is not worth nipping up, uneatable.

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Ch'ü.

**除** A toad; *shim ch'ü*, vulgo, *sk'am sk'ü*, a toad.

**除** Steps to a palace; a vestibule; to exclude, to remove; to deduct, to subtract; to except from; to cure; to exchange; to vacate; to divide; besides, exclusive of; *sch'ü lat*, throw it away as useless; *sch'ü fi*, if, when, thenceafter, premising, not reckoning; *sch'ü ch'at*, to exclude, to lay by; *sch'ü fuk*, to lay aside mourning; *kwai sch'ü*, to multiply or divide; *sch'ü sp'í 'kí to kan*, how many pounds beside the tare? *sch'ü ch'ák, máí shing' ní tik*, so much remains after deducting; *sch'ü kún*, to exchange office; to promote to a post; *sch'ü hiú 'ní mnd syan tsò' tak*, nobody can do it besides you; *sch'ü hū* to push away, to eject.

**滁** A branch of the R. Yáng-tsz' flowing in between Nanking and Iching; a city in the east of Ngánhwui.

**蓆** A mat rolled up; *sk'ü sch'ü*, a coarse mat; *met.* a bad ailment, repulsive, hunchbacked.

**樞** A sort of spinous tree; pivots on doors; axle, centre, that on which a thing turns; indispensable, cardinal, fundamental; *í'n sch'ü*, the pole star; *sch'ü kí*, the controlling power, the hinge; *sch'ü 'nau*, the chief part on which a machine works.

**儲** To collect; to provide for need; furnished; to assist, to act as second to; *sch'ü wai'* an heir-apparent; *sch'ü kwan*, son of a prince.

**廚** A kitchen, a cook-room; a slaughter-house; a quiver; *sch'ü yan* or *sch'ü kún*, a cook; *pong sch'ü yan*, a cook's mate, a scullion; *kiú' tsò' sch'ü*, call the cook; *sch'ü fong*, a kitchen.

**囁** Embarrassed, hindered; *sch'ü sch'ü*, entangled.

**躊躇** At a loss, perplexed; *sch'au sch'ü*, embarrassed, hesitating, stopping to consider.

**處** To dwell, to reside; to be, to act, to occupy the place of; while in; to distinguish, to manage, to judge, to decide on, to attend to, to do what is proper; to place; *'ch'ü 'tsz'* a young lady; *'ch'ü ch'í' í'á*, do it for him, settle him, fix him; *seung 'ch'ü*, familiar, friendly; *'ch'ü kwan shan*, to be an officer; *nán 'ch'ü*, not easy to judge; *'ch'ü kíat*, execute him; *'ch'ü fú fú* when married.

**佇** To stand a long time; to wait, to look for; *'ch'ü lap*, to stand up; *'ch'ü mong'* to be hoping, expecting.

**寧** A porch, a space between the gate and the screen; to accumulate.

**紵** Contracted to **紵**, unless it is used for the private name of Hienfung. A coarse kind of hemp; a coarse covering.

**孖** A lamb five months old; *sch'ü*, a fat lamb.

𦵑 A plant (*Bœhmeria tenacissima*) grown for its fibres; 'ch'ü  
Ch'ü má, the grasscloth nettle;  
'ch'ü kan, its roots.

貯 To hoard, to store up, to  
Ch'ü lay by in safety; a hoard, a  
treasure; 'ch'ü tsik, to accu-  
mulate; 'ch'ü tun' to store up  
goods; ts'ün 'ch'ü or 'ch'ü  
mái, to lay by.

楮 A mulberry (*Broussonetia*  
Ch'ü papyfera) from whose bark  
paper and cloth can be made;  
'ch'ü pai' paper money, a  
note; 'ch'ü í, money given to  
defray funerals; 'ch'ü ts'in,  
fancy paper burned in worship.

杼 A shuttle; thin, as a wheel;  
Ch'ü a fruit like a chestnut; 'mún  
'ch'ü king lun, learned as a  
sutt shuttle.

柱 A post, a pillar, an upright  
Ch'ü support, a joist; a main depen-  
dance, a statesman; to support,  
to uphold; kwok, 'ch'ü, a high  
officer; k'ing ts'in 'ch'ü, an  
atlas of the state; 'ch'ü tan, the  
pedestal; léung 'ch'ü, beams  
and columns, met. statesmen.

挂 Used for the last. A prop,  
Ch'ü a post to shore up; to pierce;  
to stick, to point at.

杵 A pestle, a beater; yat, ts'ü  
Ch'ü chung 'ch'ü, a single pestle;  
'ch'ü 'k'au, mortar and pestle.

處 A place, a spot; a circum-  
Ch'ü stance, a condition; added to  
nouns, it often forms the con-  
crete, as ching' kin' ts'á ling  
ch'ü' we now see its spirituali-  
ty; pit, ch'ü' elsewhere; ch'ü'  
ch'ü' everywhere; ko' ch'ü'  
there; pin ch'ü' where? 'tün  
ch'ü' a failing; 'hò ch'ü' well off.

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Chui.

追 To pursue, to follow after; (57)  
Chui to come up with, to overtake,  
to catch; to sue; to seek out,  
to trace back; to reflect on,  
to look back on, retrospective;  
to expel; chui 'kon, to chase;  
chui 'tò' to catch, to reach;  
chui fúi' to feel remorse;  
chui hū' to drive out; chui  
kau' to investigate thoroughly;  
ngan pat, chui úi, the money  
cannot be refunded; chui 'k'ü  
fán lai, hurry him back here;  
chui 'm 'shéung lok, could not  
catch him; chui 't'ò, to dun;  
chui fung, posthumous hon-  
ors; chui nim' to recollect.

錐 An awl, a borer; a sharp  
Chui pointed tool; the apex, the  
point; to bore; trifling; chui  
tò müt, a small matter; mò  
chui, a pencil; chui lung,  
to bore a hole; sp'an mò lup  
chui 'chí tí' miserably poor,  
not a place to stick an awl.

騅 A black horse with white  
Chui spots; ú chui 'má, the char-  
ger of Háng Yú of Tso.

墜 To fall, to tumble over;  
Chui to slide; to fall down; to  
pull on; chui' tai, pull it  
down; lui' chui' troublesome,  
requiring constant oversight;  
chui' lok, to fall in ruins, to  
throw over; chui' lok, ts'oi,  
a falling womb, an abortion.

綰 A rope; to let down by a  
Chui cord; chui' lok, to let down,  
as into a well, or over a wall;  
chui' ün, lead put in sycee.

**贅**<sup>2</sup> To pledge, to pawn; connected with, hanging to, an excrescence, a useless appendage; a blemish; unsuitable; tautology, verbiage; a postscript; *yap chui*<sup>2</sup> to live in a wife's family; *chui*<sup>2</sup> *lui*<sup>2</sup> reiterated, verbose; *chui*<sup>2</sup> *án*, to repeat; *chui*<sup>2</sup> *k'ap* a postscript.

**綴**<sup>2</sup> Connected; to carry on; to sew together; mixed, variegated; to oversee royal robes.

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Ch'ui.

**吹**<sup>2</sup> } To blow, as the wind or by breath; to whistle; to puff;  
**歌**<sup>2</sup> } a blast, a gust; to play on a  
Ch'ui wind instrument; *ch'ui chū*  
*'há*, recommend him; *ch'ui*  
*ch'éung*<sup>2</sup> singing and playing;  
*ch'ui t'ung*, to blow the sum-  
pitan; *ch'ui tang*, blow out  
the lamp; *tang ch'ui*, a blow-  
pipe; *ch'ui tá ló*, musicians;  
*ch'ui fo t'ung ch'ut shan*,  
began life as a firelighter.

**炊**<sup>2</sup> Used for the last. To dress food; to cook; *ch'ui fán*<sup>2</sup> to cook rice.

**推**<sup>2</sup> To investigate, to search into; to promote, to praise, to advance; to infer; *ch'ui ch'ak*, to calculate, to fathom.

**槌**<sup>2</sup> } A mallet, a beater, a club;  
**椎**<sup>2</sup> } a bludgeon; a beetle; to beat,  
to strike; to throw; *ch'ui*  
Ch'ui *kú*, to drum; *kú ch'ui*, a  
drumstick; *tá chong ch'ui*, a  
pile-hammer; *chui ch'ui*, a  
tritulating pebble; *met.* large  
fingers; *ch'ui pús*<sup>2</sup> to shampoo

**捶**<sup>2</sup> Like the last. To beat; to strike, as on a bell; to throw away; to cast, as stones.

**錘**<sup>2</sup> } The weight on a steelyard;  
**鎚**<sup>2</sup> } a hammer; to hammer; to  
**鎚**<sup>2</sup> } beat, to pound; a blow, a  
Ch'ui knock; *ch'ui st'au*, the fist;  
*wáng ch'ui*, a side blow; *yat*  
*ch'ui tá ló*, felled him with  
a blow; *ch'ui lán*<sup>2</sup> hammered  
to pieces. The first word also  
means a weight of 12 taels.

**揣**<sup>2</sup> Also read *'ch'ün*. To estimate, to calculate, to reckon; to feel, to try, to rub, in order to ascertain; to detect; to *'ch'ui tok* to conjecture; *'ch'ui mo*, to feel, to learn one's wishes, to seek out the sense; *pat, 'ch'ui*, unable to detect.

**揣**<sup>2</sup> Mournful; in straits; *'ch'ui*  
Ch'ui *'ch'ui*, morning, grieving;  
*ch'ui kú*<sup>2</sup> anxious.

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Chuk.

**竹**<sup>2</sup> The bamboo; *chuk, 'k'éung*,  
Chuh whangees, bamboo roots; *chuk,*  
*pò* linen; *chuk, 'sun*, bamboo  
sprouts; *chuk tsit, yéung*<sup>2</sup>  
ridged; *chuk, wong*, taba-  
sheer; *chuk, shat*, seeds of  
the bamboo; *chuk, p'án*<sup>2</sup> a  
kind of large fireworks.

**築**<sup>2</sup> To make adobie walls; to rear, to pile up earth; to build, to erect; *chuk, st'éung*, to build a wall; *chuk, 'má st'an*, to lay a jetty; *chuk, ch'éung*  
Chuh *'pò*, to lay out a kitchen-garden; *chuk, st'in ki*, to raise dikes in or between fields.

**筑** A sort of bamboo dulcimer with 13 cords, used in worship at the municipal temple.

**竺** A country; *t'in chuk, kwok*, India, or the land where Budha was born.

**祝** A sort of tub with a stick in the centre; *chuk, 'a*, instruments to direct a band.

**祝** To pray, to supplicate; to recite prayers; *chuk, 't'ò*, to pray; *chuk, man*, a prayer; *chuk, fuk*, to bless; *chuk, kò*, to implore; *tuk, chuk, kün*, one who reads the prayers; *chuk, shau*, to congratulate on one's birthday; *miu' chuk*, an acolyth in the temples.

**囑** To order, to bid, to enjoin; *chuk, fú*, to desire, to charge; *chuk, shü*, a will; *chuk, t'ok*, to commission; *'mai chuk*, to bribe, to get evidence in one's favor.

**囑** To gaze, to look earnestly; to fix the eyes on.

**燭** A candle; to illumine; *láp, chuk*, a wax candle, a candle; *fo chuk*, a house on fire; *yan chuk*, painted candles; *hon' chuk*, show candles; *'múi yat, fo chuk, 'ki to*, what are your daily expenses? *chuk, fá*, a spreading wick, an omen; *chuk, t'oi*, a candlestick; *mo mi pat, chuk*, lighted everywhere, to assist one's poor relations.

**粥** Congee; gruel; *pò chuk*, to boil congee; *chü yuk, chuk*, a rice porridge with bits of pork in it; *chuk, 'yam*, gruel of congee. Also read *yuk*.

**捉** To seize, to grasp, to gripe and hold; to catch; *chuk, wá*, to pursue, for the purpose of seizing; *chuk, wok*, to arrest a criminal; *chuk, yung' shan*, to divine; *chuk, 'lò 'shü*, to catch rats; *chuk, tò*, 'to grasp the knife,' to countenance or help one, to inform the government.

**逐** To push or drive out; to order away; to expel; to take up in order; *chuk, ah'nt*, to drive out; *chuk, m'í*, to drive out with harsh language; *chuk, 'shü tsum' pò*, to advance gradually, to learn step by step; *chuk, yat, chuk, t'*, to take up one by one; *chuk, chuk*, in earnest; *'kon chuk*, to drive out, to eject.

**逐** Weeds which are hard to root out, such as the dock or thistles.

**濁** Muddy, turbid, thick, foul; impure, vicious; profligate; *chuk, ts'ing*, corrupt — pure, foul — clear; *chuk, yan*, thick oil; *chuk, slan*, the rabble; *chuk, 'shui*, turbid water.

**踟** To walk unsteady; *chák, chuk*, irresolute, to walk unevenly.

**妯** Two sisters-in-law call each other *chuk, 'lí*; also called *chau' 'lí* in Canton.

**軸** The end of an axle or nave; a pivot, centre of motion; the roller of a map; a drawing, a picture; *tsai' chuk*, a eulogistic inscription for a dead man, suspended near the coffin before burial; *wá' sám chuk*, three drawings.

**畜** Ch'uh To rear, to feed, to raise; to domesticate, to herd; to cultivate; to restrain; to gather; to bear with; to obey; domestic animals; *ch'uk, shang*, you brute! *luk, ch'uk*, the six domestic animals; *ch'uk, 'yéung*, to raise cattle.

**蓄** Ch'uh To collect, to accumulate, to hoard; to nourish, to rear; *ch'uk, tsik*, to collect together; *ch'uk, á d'au*, to bring up slave girls.

**情** Ch'uh To sustain; to encourage; *ch'uk, kiú*, to excite pride; *ch'uk, nó* to stir up anger.

**搖** Ch'uh To drag along, to pull by force, as one drags an ox; to shake rudely.

**束** Shuh To bind or bundle a number of things; to tie up in a sheaf; to coerce, to restrain; a bundle, a sheaf; *ch'uk, fok*, to cord up; *'kún ch'uk*, to restrain those under one; *ch'uk, sau*, a teacher's pay; *ch'uk, 'shau toi' pai* in the utmost distress, no work.

**矗** Ch'uh High, eminent; equal, even, straight; to raise; luxuriant growth.

**觸** Ch'uh To gore, to push as an ox; to oppose, to excite; *ch'uk, fan* to insult; *ch'uk, nó* to irritate; *ch'uk, 'hi*, startling, to recollect suddenly; *ch'uk, mún, shéung, sam*, distressing and affecting; *ch'uk, chon*, to take cold; *ch'uk, shán, chí, lík*, extraordinary strength.

**淳** Chun Garrulous; *chun, chun*, to reiterate, to say over and over. Read *chun*; the breath; talk.

**諄** Chun To inculcate, to tell repeatedly; *chun, chun sin chí*, to make plain, to impress on one.

**肫** Chun Bones of the face; earnest, sincere; *chun, chun*, decided, firm.

**窀** Chun To inter; *chun tsik*, the grave; to put away in a vault or grave.

**進** Chun A vain effort to progress; *chun, chin*, making no advance, unsuccessful.

**屯** Chun Budding plants; difficult to proceed; avaricious; pressed down; the 3d of the diagrams.

**准** Chun To permit, to approve; to allow, to decide; to receive; on, upon, as a day; *'chun chong* grant the petition; *'chun pi* to prepare for; *'chun chang*, allowed to be done; *'chun sun* to believe; *'chun 'í shap, yat*, permission for ten days; *'chun shat, kóm' to*, worth just that. Used for the following.

**準** Chun To equalize, to fix, to adjust; to level, to measure; a rule, a gauge, a plumb, a line; even, exact, just; to run true, as a watch; *'yau 'chun d'au*, he has the right gauge, skilled in; *'chun chí*, to barter; *'chun shing*, a marking-line; *'chun tsak*, a custom, a rule; *'chun 'm 'chun*, is it exact?

**圳** Chun A rapid in a stream; *chun' hau*, a place where the water runs swiftly.



(80)

## Ch'un.

**春** Spring, beginning of the year; joyous, glad; wanton; *met.* times, period; budding, starting; *ch'un shik*, a parade of people with tables meeting the spring; *ch'un ngau*, a clay ox made in the spring; *ch'un á*, sexual desires; *san ch'un*, the first month.

**椿** A longlived tree, a kind of banyan; *ch'un á'ong*, a father; *ch'un hün*, father and mother. A colloquial word. A classifier of affairs; an incident, an adventure; *yat ch'un k'í sz'* a singular affair.

**搗** An egg, fish roe, crab's eggs; *lui kung ch'un*, 'thunder eggs,' truffles?

**蠢** To crawl, to wriggle, as worms; to move, to stir; foolish, simple. The first *Ch'un* also means embarrassed; *ch'un tun* silly, a simpleton; *ch'un á'soi*, doltish; *ch'un chik* unaffected; *chai' ch'un*, appearing foolish, silly looking

**踏** Blended, mixed, as colors; *ch'un pok*, variegated, colors dissimilar.

(81)

## Chün.

**專** One, single, alone, undivided; bent on, to turn to one thing; to take upon one, to presume, to assume; self-willed; *chün sam*, undivided attention; *chün yat* daily;

*tsz' chün*, by one's self, to assume; *chün tang lai*, came for that purpose; *chün loi*, only came here; *chün yat*, to apply to one thing; *chün fong*, to engross a husband's company.

**磚** A brick, a tile; to cover with brick; *ts'ing chün*, a burnt blue brick; *mai chün*, Chuenadobie bricks; *kái chün*, red tiles; *taí' mai chün*, a great dolt, a villain; *chün tí* to tile a floor.

**剗** Also read *á'un*. To mutilate, to cut up, to cut into pieces, as a criminal.

**鱖** A large fish, a pike? found in the Lake Tungting.

*Chuen* Read *á'un*; a grunting fish.

**轉** To turn, to revolve; to transmit, to forward; to transfer to; to transport; to carry; to circulate; to comprehend; *chün k'í*, turned his flag, left his party; *séung káu chün k'ü*, I will try to bring him round; *chün sai' pún tí wá'* to translate the local patois; *fán chün á'au*, turn around; *chün ngán kán*, in a twinkling; *chün wan* to transport goods; turned over a new leaf, bettered; *chün wán*, to turn a corner; *chün sik kán*, in a breath; *chün chip*, changeable; *chün fán á'au*, to look behind; *chün chí* to send a message; *chün p'ai sü yan*, to sub-let to others.

**轉** The song of a nightingale; a warbling note; delicate modulations; *ang chün*, the nightingale's song.

**傳** Records or precepts of ancient times; *ch'ün' man*, a record or story, an account of.

(82) Ch'ün.

**川** Mountain streams, perennial brooks; *ch'ün lau pat*, *sik*, perennial, unceasing; *ch'ün ngai*, a cascade.

**穿** To bore through, to perforate; to clothe, to put on; to string; *ch'ün tsok*, to open a hole; *ch'ün fung 'shai fün'*, a servant of all work; *ch'ün shá pò*, to show the falsity of; *ch'ün kam tái' ngaa*, she wears gold and robes in silver; *ch'ün chü*, to string beads; *ch'ün chái*, to pull on shoes; *ch'ün shán káp*, the manis.

**傳** To transfer, to transmit, to hand down, to perpetuate; *Ch'uen* to deliver an order; to propagate; to carry over, as a balance; to narrate, to record; *ch'ün shau'* to deliver to; *ch'ün káu'* to instruct in; *ch'ün san man*, to tell the news; *ch'ün an*, to send a message; *ch'ün kuang*, a local interpreter in a government office; *ch'ün shü*, a rumor.

**舛** Erroneous, opposed; to contradict; the 136th radical *Ch'uen* *ch'ün ts'ak*, wrong; *ch'ün man'* to deceive.

**竄** To sneak away, to hide, to skulk; to kill; to seduce, to beguile; to fumigate; to secrete; petty, weak, pusillanimous; *ch'ün nik*, to hide

away; *ch'ün' ch'ün*, to run off; *ch'ün shü*, to pilfer.

**攪** To fling away; to tempt, to seduce to evil; to get one to consent; *ch'ün chü*, to entice, to inveigle.

**喘** To pant, to gasp; the breath, the life; *ts'ün 'ch'ün*, my poor life, ready to perish; *ch'ün fai'* to wheeze and cough.

**遄** To go quickly; haste, speed; to go and come. Also read *ch'ün* with the same meaning.

**串** To string together; to connect; leagued or banded; a string of; *yat, ch'ün' ts'ün*, a string of cash; *yat, ch'ün' p'au'* a string of crackers; *ch'ün' kam'* to intrigue; *ch'ün' ai' au*, a plan to swindle; *ch'ün' müt*, to make a party or band.

**鐲** A bracelet or armlet; an amulet on the arm, also called *ai' id' ai'*, a warder off.

(83) Chung.

**中** The middle, the centre; half, in the middle of; within, in; *Chung* *chung kán*, between, inside; *'m chung yung'* useless, inefficient; *noi' chung 'yau*, there are some (or such); *yan chung*, the suture on the lip; *chung ching'* indifferent, in the centre; *chung i'* to like, agreeable; *chung 'chi*, half done, incomplete; *chung mán* middle-aged, i.e. forty; *chung 'tang yun ts'oi*, mediocre, of common abilities; *Chung*

*kuok* China; *sun chung*, in my mind; *chung t'ò*, halfway.

**忠** Faithful, loyal, patriotic; attached to, sincere; upright; *Chung* generous, unselfish; *chung shan*, a loyal minister; *chung sam kang kang*, faithful and honest; *chung lit*, faithful to death; *chung han*, honest.

**鍾** A measure equal to 4 *tau*; a cup or goblet; to collect; *Chung* to bestow, to confer; to repeat; heavy; gifted with, endowed; *'sho chung oi'* whom I love best; *chung ding*, the luck of a spot for a grave; *'tsau chung*, a wine-cup.

**鐘** A bell; *kuk chung*, a covered cup for tea; *chung chung* to strike a bell; *yat chung* *ch'á*, a cup of tea; *ngò chung* or *ai chung*, ring the bell; *shí shan chung*, a clock; *chung piú p'ò*, a watchmaker's shop.

**春** To beat with a pestle; to pound firmly; *chung mai*, to hull rice; *chung wan kai*, [you act like] a hen in a fit; *chung ts'ung*, to beat mud walls; *chung ch'á 'tsai müt*, to triturate tea to powder for a detergent; *chung fúi shá*, to beat chunam.

**終** The end, the termination, a finish; death; to end, to terminate; to the last; to end one's days; *fún hò p.*, *chung* not again to be on good terms; *chung sū*, must have it, need it; *chung shan*, all one's life; *dam chung*, near death; *chung yat*, the whole day; *shín chung*, a happy death; *chung sing*, *mán koi*, hard to change one's nature; *chung pat*, *koi kák*,

never reformed; *ts'ung yat*, *chung*, firm to one [husband].

**螞** A longheaded grasshopper; *chung sz'* a green locust (*a Truxalis*); *chung sz'* 'in king' may your children be numerous.

**盅** A cup, a hollow vessel, generally small and covered; *Chung ngau yau chung*, a buttercup; *ch'á chung*, a tea-cup and cover; *kat shí chung*, a custard-cup.

**腫** To swell up, to tumefy; a swelling; swelled; inflated, boastful; *chung chung* to swell; *soong chung*, puffed, dropsical; *fau chung*, a dropsical swelling; *chung shéung*, a bruise or wound.

**踵** The heel; to follow one, to imitate, to go after one; to visit; to tread hard; to connect; *tsíp chung*, uninterruptedly; *chung mún*, to enter the door; *chung kwai kwok*, to come to your country; *chung fú*, to visit your house.

**種** A seed, a kernel; a sort, a class, a kind; that which sprouts; *chung chung sz'* *ts'ing*, every kind of affair; *tsáp chung*, mixed, illegitimate; *wai chung*, to leave issue; *chung lui*, a sort, a race; *tá chung*, to beget; *ch'ün chung*, to propagate or raise elsewhere.

**種** To plant, to sow, to grow, to cultivate, to raise; *chung tau* to vaccinate; *chung chik* to plant trees; *chung ts'oi* to raise greens; *chung fuk*, to bequeath happiness.

**衆** A multitude, a concourse of at least three; a quorum, a majority; a sign of the plural; they; much people, many, all; *chung' do*, a great many; *chung' muk' 'sho kin'* every body saw it; *'ho chung' ti' fong*, a thickly settled place; *tai' chung'* all of you; the company; *chung' 'yan*, all men, mankind; *yat' chung' sang*, a company of priests; *yat' chung'* one bonze; *chung' yéuk*, all the neighborhoods; *chung' 'i*, public opinion; *'chung' wai'* all the gentlemen.

**中** To hit the centre; struck by; to attain, to accomplish; *Chung' exact; chung' 'ngo sam' 'shui*, exactly as I wish; *'kú chung'* to guess right; *chung' 'tsan*, to get drunk; *chung' pat' tak*, can not reach, unattainable; *chung' chong' 'ün*, to reach the head of the Hánlin; *chung' kai'* I'm found out, I'm entrapped; *chung' 'kú 'yan*, to become a kújin; *chung' ok*, it makes me vomit; *chung' fung*, taken in a fit, as of apoplexy.

**仲** The second of three; the second born of brothers; inferior; the second month of a season; *pák' chung'* two brothers; *chung' 's'au*, the eighth month; *chung' fú'* a father's younger brother; an old title, like chief advisor.

**重** Heavy, weighty; momentous; severe, heinous; decorous, grave; to regard, to give importance to; a sign of the comparative; *'yau 'ki chung'* how heavy is it? *chung'*

*'ho*, still better; *shan' chung'* correct, well principled; *tsz'* *chung'* self-respect; *chung' 'lá*, to beat severely; *chung' fú' 'Ai p'an*, to court the rich and despise the poor.

(83)<sup>th</sup> Ch'ung.

+ 50 - 1 - 7

**充** To fill, to satiate, to extend; to carry out, to continue; to act, to fill an office; to stop  
**充** Ch'ung up, to stuff; sufficient; fine, long, high; *ch'ung 'ká fo'* to foist in a poor quality of goods; *ch'ung 'mün 'ch'á 'sü*, fill up the tea-pot; *'han ngoi'* *ch'ung kwan*, banishment beyond the frontiers; *ch'ung skat*, stuff it solid; *ch'ung 'ü'* to contribute to a society.

**恍** The mind much moved; perturbed, agitated.  
Ch'ung

**涌** A creek, a side stream coming into a river; *ch'ung kán'* Yung a creek; *'Lau po 'ch'ung*, a creek near Kamli-fau.

**仲** Sorrowful, grieved; *ch'ung ch'ung*, distressed in mind.  
Ch'ung

**種** Young grain; delicate, tender; *ch'ung ch'ü'* immature, beautiful, as children.  
Ch'ung

**翀** To fly up; to ascend to the clouds; *ch'ü' 'ho 'ch'ung 'siü'*, Ch'ung aspiring talents.

**衷** Inner garments; the heart; to adjust; sincerity, rectitude, equity; full knowledge of; just, as a sentence; *pat' ch'ung*, insincere; *ch'ung 'ch'éung*, the feelings.  
Ch'ung

冲  
冲

Ch'ung

Young, delicate; harmonious; deep, hollow; to rise in the air; to agitate, to move; to strike against (as things do in the water); to dart against, to rush; to send (as a letter); *ch'ung ch'ong* to offend, to answer back; *ying ch'ung hák*, *hó* inauspicious calculations; *hí ch'ung 'tau ngau*, his spirit rises to the skies; *ch'ung ch'ung*, sound of ornaments or other things tinkling against each other.

衝

Ch'ung

A path, a crossway; to support; to move, to excite; to rise or rush against, to overflow; abrupt; towards; a car; *ch'ung iú* a thoroughfare; *shui ch'ung*, a canal in a city; *ch'ung 'lò*, to overthrow; *ch'ung fán*, a place of great concourse.

憧

Ch'ung

Unsettled in mind, disturbed, undecided; irresolute.

罟

Ch'ung

A net to take birds, with a frame; the Fan Wan says, a frame to cover rabbits.

虫

Ch'ung

Term for featherless and hairless animals, including insects, frogs, snails, &c.; usually applied to insects only; *pák ch'ung*, insects generally.

重

Ch'ung

To duplicate, to repeat, to reiterate; to add; *ch'ung tip*, to increase, numerous; *'ki ch'ung*, several, a series; *ch'ung ch'ung*, a succession, as peaks of hills; *ch'ung wai*, to encompass; *ch'ung sheng*, a double wall, such as are at city gates.

冢

Ch'ung

The peak of a hill; a mound or tumulus; great, honorable, first, the eldest; *'ch'ung 'tsz* the eldest son; *'ch'ung 'fú*, the wife; *'ch'ung 'tsoi*, the highest cabinet ministers.

塚

Ch'ung

A grave, a tomb; *fong ch'ung*, a deserted, unlucky grave; *wát ch'ung*, to rifle a grave; *'ch'ung mò* a grave; *ming ch'ung*, a vaulted grave.

寵

Ch'ung

Grace, kindness, affection, regard, friendship; favor of superiors; to esteem; to indulge, to allow; *'ch'ung oi* delight in; *'ch'ung fí*, a favorite concubine; *'ch'ung sik*, a special favor of the king; *yan ch'ung*, loving-kindness.

銃

Ch'ung

A piece of iron bored; a blunderbuss, a ginjall, a gun; *ch'ung p'áu* fire-arms; *ch'ung 'shau*, musketeers; *'shau ch'ung* small guns.

(84)

## Chut.

黜

Chuh

To blame; to degrade, to dismiss, to put out of office; to expel; *chut t'úi* to cashier; *sám chut*, a third reprimand; *yuk chut*, degraded and ashamed.

緋

Chuh

Crimson silk; to sew; to buste or sew badly; *ying chut*, to retire and come forth; unequal; used for the preceding.

怵

Chuh

Fear, terror; to dread; to tempt by hope of profit; *chut tik*, timorous. Also pronounced *tut*.

(85)

## Ch'ut.

出, Ch'uh

To go out, to issue, to proceed forth, to manifest, according to the tenor of the following or preceding word; to eject, to put out; an auxiliary verb, implying completion or action; *ch'ut, yap*, to go in and out, back and forth; *'sé ch'ut, loi*, will write out; *ch'á ch'ut, loi*, about to examine; *ch'ut, chung'* preëminent, to surpass; *'ní pín ch'ü' ch'ut, shai'* where were you born? *ch'ut, kung*, to retire, to ease nature; *ch'ut, ká'* to marry a husband; *ch'ut, shan*, to hold office; *ch'ut, yau pò' sá*, to carry idols in procession; *ch'ut, kí*, surprising; *ch'ut, p'iu'* to issue a warrant, to advertise; *ch'ut, hr'* to fume or steam, to avenge another's quarrel; *ch'ut, t'au*, to take the lead; *ch'ut, 'ch'au*, to be despised; *ch'ut, ts'ai*, to divorce; *ch'ut, kai'* to be adopted by an uncle; *ts'ui 'ní ch'ut, sam*, as you like to do it; *hon', 'm ch'ut, séung'* to belie his looks; *'séung 'm ch'ut*, can not recall to mind; *ch'ut, ngan*, to pay; *pat, ch'ut, 'sho liú'* to guess aright.

(86)

## Chüt.

拙, Chueh

Stupid, unskillful, unhandy, unapt; *'ch'un chüt*, stupid, inexperienced; *chüt, king*, a 'dull thorn,' i. e. my wife; *chüt, pat*, an unskillful penman; *chüt, 'tsz'* my son.

枕, Chueh

Chueh

Chueh

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Chueh

Chueh

A joist to support a plate or girder; a sort of king-post.

To sob, to talk incessantly; to taste, to drink; to kiss; *lau chüt*, to swill down with a noise; *chüt, 'há*, to sip; *chüt, mín' chü*, to kiss the cheeks.

To clip, to pare, to cut off, to stab; to reject; to engrave; *chüt, ting'* to cut blocks and publish.

To gather, to take with the hand, to pluck, to seize.

To connect, to join; to stop; a band of posture-makers.

To stop; a carriage repaired; *chüt, kung*, to stop work, to rest.

(87)

## É.

唉

唉

唉

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唉

唉

唉

唉

唉

唉

唉

A final particle, denoting are you willing, if you please, is it not so? *'Ngo káu' 'ní tuk, é*, shall I teach you to read? *shí' yat, shí' é*, try, will you?

(88)

## FÁ.

花

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花

花

A blossom, a flower; pleasure, vice; variegated, ornamental, carved; to exaggerate; *yat, to fá*, a flower; *yat, chat, fá*, a bouquet; *ming fá*, ornamental flowers; *fá shang*, the ground-nut; *fá lò' shui*, lavender water; *'ang fá*, to enchase on metals; *fá káp, 'tsz'* the sexagenary cycle; *fá 'tsz'* a beggar; *fá lam*, a brothel; *fá fai'* to squander in dissipation; *fá*

'nū, a girl; fá 'lán, an actor who personates women; fá mín' to paint the face for acting; fá fá shai' kái' a thoughtless age; fá fá kung 'sz' a profligate rake; fá wong, the god who protects children, worshiped under the bed; fá pò' chintz; fá kái, an illuminated street; fá wá' exaggerated talk; fá meng, a nickname; Fá 't'í kwok, the United States; fá t'í' the Flower Gardens near Canton.

化  
Hwá

To change, to influence so as to alter, to transform; to melt, to digest; to convert; to pass into metempsychosis; to create; to transmute; to barter; to exchange; to reform; káu' fá' to improve by instruction; fá' shan, to burn a priest's corpse; ts'ò' fá' fate, nature; hò' ts'ò' fá' good luck; wong fá' the influence of law; fá' shang, produced by metamorphosis, as insects; fá' yat, peaceful times; ch'áu fá' to subscribe for a Buddhist mass; 'm fá' did not subscribe; also, indigestible; shín' ts'oi nán fá' avaricious, niggardly.

(29)

## Fai.

揮  
Hwui

To move, to shake; to be agitated; to animate; to sprinkle; to scatter, to throw away; fai ch'un, to write new-year's inscriptions; fai hò, to write; fai kam ü 'tò, to spend money like dirt; fai fok, extravagant; 'chi

fai, a major in a Manchu corps, to point with the hand; fai 'shá, to sprinkle, to spend fast; fai tsau' written. Also read wan, in the phrase wan lun, entire, unbroken.

輝  
Hwui

Brilliant, refulgent, glorious, like the sun; to glisten; fai 'ín, spruced up, pleased; fai 'í' exceedingly glorious.

輝  
Hwui

Luminous, splendid, like fire; fai kwong, lustrous, gorgeous, like many lamps; fai wong, illuminated.

暉  
Hwui

Same as the two preceding; effulgent, glorious, as the sun.

麾  
Hwui

A signal or marking flag; to make a signal, to motion to; quick, hasty; fai há' your honor! (used by soldiers.)

翬  
Hwui

To fly with noise; a kind of colored pheasant; colored, adorned; fai fai, to fly up and show the plumage.

搗  
Hwui

To rend open, to tear off; to point out; humble, unassuming; used for the preceding.

虧  
Kw'ei

A failure, deficiency, defect, or diminution; short breath; to pant; to injure; to want, a few; to trouble one; owing to, in consequence of; fai fú' to be deficient; fai 'ní, thank you; fai hung' a deficiency; fai yan, to annoy, trouble one; fai sam chí yan, an ingrate; fai 'ngo 'ín 'ü, owing to my words; shik, fai to lose money; ü, 'mún tsak, fai, the moon waxes & wanes.

隳  
Hwui

To destroy, to overthrow, to break; to injure; fai pái' to destroy and scatter. Also read to', and often used for 'wai.

**徽** Hwui A cord of three strands; a string; queenly garments; a kind of sash; good, beautiful; a banner; the stops on a guitar; *Fai mak*, ink from Hwuichau; *fai yam*, fine sounds; *fai hò* a flag.

**費** Fi To spend, to use; to exert; to dissipate; expense, cost, trouble, outlay; waste, lavishing; squandering; *'shai fai* to spend, to expend; *fai' sz'* troublesome, to interrupt; *fai' sam*, to remember one; *long' fai* wasteful; *fai' shí*, waste one's time; *kwo' fai* "great outlay," politely said when sitting at a feast; *p'o' fai* 'lost your outlay,' needless expense, politely said by one who gets a present; *chai' fai* heedless, witless.

**廢** Fei A house in ruins; to abandon, to throw aside, to destroy, to lose; to repudiate, to disinherit; to stop, to fail; obsolete, null; spoiled, corrupt; to depose; useless, degraded; *fai' hū* thrown aside, rejected; *fai' mat*, a useless fellow, good for nothing; *pún' t'ò' í fai* to reject when half done; *fai' tsat*, disabled, incurable.

**諱** Hwui To shun; to respect; to muffle, to hide; name of a person in the ancestral hall; *kí' fai* to avoid using sacred names; *pat, fai* dead; *tsün fai* your venerable name.

**沸** Fi To bubble, as boiling water or a spring; *shui' fai' ch'ung*, *ch'á*, the water boils, pour it on the tea. Also read *fai*.

**肺** Fi The lungs; they are connected with metal; *fai' ké*, the lungs.

**葦** Fi Luxuriant; small; read *fai*, as *fai, fat*, foliage abundant.

**吠** Fei The bark of a dog; *lün' fai' 'kau*, a dog which barks at everybody.

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Fái.

**快** Kw'ai Contented, glad; pleasure, cheerfulness; quick, hasty; alacrity; prompt; *fai' lok*, happy; *pat, 'shong fai* indisposed, out of sorts; *fai' út*, delighted, good spirits; *fai' 'sz'* chopsticks; *fai' fai'* quick! *fai' 'sz'* 'shau, a headsmen; *fai' 't'eng*, a fast-boat; *fai' 'má lai*, bring it quickly; *fai' pán*, a lictor in a magistrate's office; *fai' tik, fán loi*, come back quick; *fai' 'má*, a courier; *fai' ts'ui* speedy.

**塊** Kw'ai A clod, a lump; a piece of, a fraction; a classifier of small things which are flatish and usually shapeless, as boards, panes, slices, &c.; doltish; *yat, fai' yuk*, a slice of meat; *yat, fai' t'í* a piece of land; *kóm' fai'* the whole space; *tái' fai'* the globe, nature; *fai' 'ín, mò ch'í*, stupid. Used for the pronoun I.

**傀** Kwei Great, strange, monstrous, as an eruption, a meteor; *fai' lui'* puppets, vulgarly called 'kwai 'tsai hi'.

**噲** Kw'ai To swallow, to drink with avidity; voracious; the throat stopped; clamor of voices.

**皇** Name of a king.



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## Fan.

熏  
Hiun

Vapor, exhalations, steam; smoke rising; to smoke, to fumigate, to heat, to parch; to offend; to becloud; evening; *fan fung*, warm wind; *fan tsik*, twilight; *fan fo t'ui*, to smoke hams; *fan fan*, uneasy, fidgetty; *fan kon*, to dry at the fire; *fan chek*, to cauterize.

勳  
Hiun

Loyal merit, meritorious; to spend strength for one's king; *fan lo*, merit obtained in serving the state; *fan shan*, a patriotic statesman.

曛  
Hiun

Twilight; the light reflected after sunset; exhilarated; *shan ham fan 'yeung*, the hills are tinged with the setting sun.

獯  
Hiun

A tribe of aborigines, called *fan yuk*; they dwell near Shensi.

薰  
Hiun

Fragrant plants, fragrance; used in houses to expel demons; a savory smell.

醺  
Hiun

Intoxicated, drunk; smelling of liquor; *tsui fan fan*, gloriously drunk.

昏  
Hwan

The sun setting; twilight; dusk; obscure, confused, dull; in disorder; to oblige to do; *wong fan*, dusk; *fan om* dark, dull; *fan lun* confused; *fan mu* unintelligible; *fan ye* night; *fan fa*, motes in the eye.

婚  
Hwan

Marriage; to take a wife; *fan yan*, nuptials; *mai fan*, to complete a marriage; *lin fan*, to marry relatives; *fan p'ui* to contract a marriage.

惛  
Hwan

Stupid, forgetful; confused; recollection.

滑  
Hwan

Unsettled, unstable, like water; *Fan wong*, king of the 'Tsi state, B. C. 300.

閤  
Hwan

To shut the door at evening; a porter; *fan yan*, a doorkeeper, an eunuch who keeps the hareem; *k'an fan*, to visit the palace.

饊  
Fan

Rice steamed thoroughly; to steam rice.

葷  
Hiun

Leeks, onions, and strong flavored vegetables; animal food; *fan su* meats or vegetables; *pat, u fan*, not to eat meat; *fan seng*, savory odors of food.

蒸  
Hiun

Vapor or steam; fumes from cooked vegetables; savory odors; *fan ho*, steam from viands; odorous exhalations.

分  
Fan

To separate, to divide; to halve; to distribute, to divide amongst; to give, to partake with; a candareen, a tenth in decimal notation. Read *fan* a portion, a duty, a part; *sam fan chi yat*, one third. *P'ing fan*, to divide evenly; *fan hoi*, to separate; *fan pit*, to divide, to leave; *fan pun* to dissolve partnership; *fan ch'ing shò* to pay in proportion; *fan ka*, to divide the estate; *fan pai* to give amongst; *yat fan hong fo*, *yat fan ts'in*, each kind of goods has its own price; *fan kom tung mi* same taste as the carpels of an orange; *fan tin*, a deputy district magistrate.

吩  
Fan

To direct; *fan fú*, to bid to do, to order.

粉  
Fan

A tree resembling the elm with white wood; a beam in a house; *fan ũ 'shé*, an agricultural feast.

莽  
Fan

A beam or ridge-pole of a roof; confused, disordered, complicated; hempen covering.

焚  
Fan

A fragrant wood burned for its perfume.

汾  
Fan

A river in Shánsí, a branch of the Yellow R. *Fan yéung wong*, a personage in the 'Táng dynasty, whose name is a synonym for happiness; as *Fan yéung 'tím 'hóm*, Fanyéung's king nodding his chin (because he did not know all his descendants).

氛  
Fan

Fume, vapor; shadowy signs, a will-o'-the-wisp, airy omens; *fan wan*, aerial influences; *'iú fan*, noxious influences; *'hoi fan*, pirates; *kwok fan*, demagogues, disturbers of the peace.

紛  
Fan

A variegated ribbon; confused, perplexed; raveled; to mix up; many things at once; hurry, bustle, clamor; *fan lün*<sup>2</sup> hubbub; *fan fan 'to sz*<sup>2</sup> distracted by business; *fan fá 'lau lün*<sup>2</sup> all in disorder; *fan wan*, confused.

芬  
Fan

Budding and blossoming; fragrance from opening plants; *fan fong*, spreading fragrance; *fan fan*, odoriferous. Numerous, harmonious.

雰  
Fan

A frosty mist; hoarfrost; *'ü fan fan*, a snowy, sleety, rain.

焚  
Fan

To burn, to light, to set on fire; *fan héung*, to light incense sticks; *fan fú*<sup>2</sup> to burn up; *fan san*, to burn a bonze; *fan shá*, burning of the books by Tsin.

墳  
Fan

A grave, a tomb, a tumulus; river banks, an embankment; great, vast; rich soil; read *fan*<sup>2</sup>. *Fan mò*<sup>2</sup> a tomb; *sò fan*, to worship the graves; *fong fan*, a deserted grave; *sám fan*, the distinction of heaven, earth, man.

轡  
Fan

An ornament on the bit of a bridle.

潰  
Fan

A river overflowing and making streamlets; a river bank; a river in Honán.

蕢  
Fan

Fruitful, flourishing plants, fragrant flowers growing together; *má fan*, hemp seed; *fan shat*, bearing much seed.

份  
Fan

A portion, a dividend, a share; *fan fan*, to divide the profits; *mái fan*, to put in shares; *fan 'sz* a share. A vulgar character.

粉  
Fan

Rice broken to pieces; a flour of any grain; pigment, to adorn; to whitewash or color; *'mai fan* rice flour; *suk 'mai fan*, indian-meal; *'fan sz* or *'fan 'tsai*, vermicelli; *min fan*, a cosmetic; *'fan tséung*, starch; *'fan loi*<sup>2</sup> a tailor's chalk-bag; *léung fan*, a sort of jelly; *'fan sui*<sup>2</sup> smashed to shivers; *'fan shik, 'ái' p'ing*, a specious peace; *'fan pái* a writing-board; *'fan pik*, to whitewash a wall *ün fan*, white lead.

‘**忿**  
Fan Anger, resentment; ‘*fan*  
nò² angry, vexed; ‘*fan fan*  
*pal, kik*, perturbed, cross;  
‘*fan han*² hatred, malice.

‘**鼫**  
Fan A mole or field rat; called  
*lai shū*, a plough rat.

‘**憤**  
Fan Prostrate; to overthrow, to  
ruin; to fall on one's back;  
*yat, in fan sz*² a word will  
ruin an affair; ‘*fan tò ti*² to  
tumble to the ground.

‘**憤**  
Fan Impatient desire, zeal, ar-  
dor; anger, violent feeling;  
*fát, fan*, excited, zealous af-  
ter; ‘*fan lik*, to put forth  
one's energies; ‘*fan kit*,  
wrought up by passion.

‘**奮**  
Fan To endeavor after, to excite,  
to rouse; to spread abroad or  
reach to; to brush away; to  
lift; prompt, impetuous, rapid;  
‘*fan chí*² to animate one's  
self; ‘*fan lik*, to put forth  
energy; ‘*fan í*, to lift up the  
skirt.

‘**瞢**  
Fan To sleep, to rest; ‘*ní fan*  
*wan*, you are half asleep;  
‘*ngán fan*² sleepy. A collo-  
quial word, for which this  
character is often made.

‘**訓**  
Hiun To instruct, to teach, to ex-  
hort; to explain; a doctrine,  
precept; definition; ‘*fan káu*  
to instruct; ‘*fan lín*² to teach  
the manual; ‘*fah tò*² the su-  
perintendent of education in  
each department; ‘*kú fan*  
tradition.

‘**糞**  
Fan Ordure, filth, muck, excre-  
ment; to manure; ‘*fan háng*,  
a privy; ‘*fan mún*, the anus;  
*lok, fan*² to manure; ‘*fan*  
*liú*² muck prepared for sale;  
‘*fan tí*² a public necessary.

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‘**番**  
Fán‘**幡**  
Fán‘**幡**  
Fán‘**幡**  
Fán‘**翻**  
Fán‘**凡**  
Fán

## Fán.

A beast's footstep; a time,  
a turn, a repetition of; to reck-  
on, to change; a tribe on  
the south, now applied to all  
foreigners; ‘*kí fan*, several  
times; ‘*fan wá*² foreign talk;  
‘*fan yan*, foreigners; ‘*lò fan*  
a foreigner.

A banner, or streamer with  
sentences, hung in temples or  
carried in processions; a dus-  
ter or napkin; to move;  
*ch'éung fan yat, líu*² a pair  
of streamers; ‘*fan in*, forth-  
with.

A streamer; ‘*ts'ing fan*, or  
*wan fan*, a banner carried  
at funerals. Used for the  
preceding.

To spread out; to agitate,  
or wave, as the wind does a  
flag; to translate; to ex-  
plain; ‘*fan yik*, to translate.

To fly to and fro; to return,  
to change; to revise a case;  
‘*fan fak*, changeable, vacillat-  
ing; ‘*fan shang*, resuscitat-  
ed; ‘*fan on*² to rejudge a  
case; ‘*liú fan shang*, to  
to carry a case to the capital;  
‘*fan hū kwai*, to go home;  
‘*fai fan kwai* come home soon.

‘**凡**  
Fán All, everybody; common,  
vulgar, usual; generally, for  
the most part; ‘*fan yan*, men;  
‘*fan kán*, the world; ‘*chū*  
*fan*, every one; ‘*fí fan*, ex-  
traordinary, clever; ‘*tái fan*  
*sho yau*, people generally  
have it; ‘*há fan*, to enter the  
world; ‘*sz fan*, to think of  
marrying (said of a bonze).

帆  
Fán

A sail of canvas; *kwá' fán*, to hoist sail; *fán pò'* canvas.

墳  
Fán

A grave; *fán kán*, at the graves, a sepulchre.

燂  
Fán

To roast meat for sacrifices; *fán chek*, to roast meat.

簞  
Fán

A dust basket or large sieve; to hide, to cover, to shade.

膳  
Fán

Meat roasted for sacrifice; the remnants of a sacrifice, sent to princes.

蕃  
Fán

Plants growing luxuriantly; flourishing; plenty; many; to settle; *fán man'*, abundant, prosperous; *fán 'in*, numerous progeny.

藩  
Fán

A fence, hedge, boundary; a frontier; to ward off, to protect; a cover for a chariot; a covered car; *fán lí*, a wattle or hurdle; *fán wík*, the frontiers; *fán 'loi*, the treasurer of a province; *fán 'sún*, a wall inclosing; *fán 'p'ing*, a screen, a statesman.

煩  
Fán

Troubled, annoyed, perplexed, heated; to trouble, to intrude on; troublesome, impertinent; grieved, sorry; *to fán 'ní*, I trouble you; *fán tái'* I trouble you to take this; *fán 'lò*, to trouble one to do a thing; *fán mún'* perplexed, grieved; *fán 'iú*, interrupted, annoyed.

繁  
Fán

Much, numerous; many, confused, multitudinous; a variety of affairs; a saddle-girth; *fán nán*, wearisome; *fán 'wá*, pomp, show; *'m noi' fán*, unwilling to be troubled, can not endure; *fán fui'* expensive.

蕪  
Fán

A kind of southernwood or Artemisia, whose decoction is sprinkled on silkworm eggs to hasten their hatching; *fán 'hò*, a plant grown like celery, and pickled in winter.

礬  
Fán

Mineral salts proper for painting or dyeing; *pák, fán*, alum; *'ts'ing fán*, copperas; *fán shek*, alum shale; *'lám fán*, blue vitriol; *'fú fán*, alum ash.

螻  
Fán

A kind of cricket or grasshopper, which goes by night.

反  
Fán

To turn back, to return; to be contrary, to rebel; to combine against; opposed to, but, contrary; again; *'fán fuk*, repetition, to and fro, to retract; *'séung fán*, discordant; *'tsok, fán*, to rebel; *'fán chiu'* to reflect light; *'fán mín'* to turn a cold shoulder; *'fán kwat*, to backbite; *'fán 'chün*, to turn over; *'fán tau'* clamor and play of children; *'fán 'hau'* to unsay, to recant; *'fán tsít*, to spell, to combine sounds; *'fán wai' 'ü, shik*, the stomach rejects food.

反  
Fán

Regret; *'fán fúi'* to regret an act; *'fán 'chün mín' 'p'í*, to change the countenance; *'fán 'sam*, sorry for.

返  
Fán

To return, to come back; to go back; *'fán 'hiú 'héung 'há*, gone to his village; *'fán 'hü' 'kwai*, gone home; *'wong 'fán 'ki yat*, how many days will you be gone?

汎  
Fán

To float; driven by the wind; name of a river. Used for the next character.

**泛** } To float, to flow down; to  
transport; extensive; to spill  
**汎** } over; *fau fán'* to float, su-  
Fán } perfluous; *fán' in*, vague  
words; *fán' chau*, to sail in  
a boat; *fán' in*, lightminded.

**汎** } To overflow, to fluctuate;  
Fán } in motion, agitated; to float;  
*fán' lám'* wide, as a deluge.  
Name of a river in Honán.

**毒** } Ill-luck, evil influences; ill-  
Fán } starred; things to be avoided  
when commencing anything;  
*fán' chéuk*, to bring ill luck;  
*fán' shan*, to exorcise, to ex-  
pel or induce evil spirits to  
depart; *'hi fán'* to adore the  
spirits of the threshold.

**坂** } A hillock, a tumulus; a  
Fán } bank, a levee; *pó fán*, a  
dike or bank to stop water;  
a mole.

**販** } To traffic, to deal in; *fán'*  
Fán } *mái' yan 'hau*, to deal in  
men; *'kwái fán'* to get away  
children to sell; *fán' tsai* or  
*fán' fú*, a chapman, a ped-  
dler; *fú' fán'* to peddle about.

**犯** } To rush against; to offend;  
Fán } to transgress; to invade; to  
violate, to resist, to oppose;  
a criminal; *fán' tsui'* to trans-  
gress; *fán' fát*, to break the  
laws; *fán' yan*, a prisoner;  
*ts'au fán'* to cage a criminal;  
*ts'am fán'* to encroach on, to  
usurp; *'yau fán' tsün ngán*  
I have offended you.

**范** } Herbs, grass; a bee or wasp;  
Fán } a surname. Used for the  
following.

**範** } A rule, a guide; a custom,  
Fán } a usage; a mold, a pattern;  
to imitate; *mò fán'* a pat-

tern, an exemplar; *fong fán'*  
rule for guarding; *fung fán'*  
a popular custom.

**梵** } Name of a bonze; the  
Fán } country of Magadha, whence  
Budha came; the language  
of the Buddhists, Pali or  
Sanskrit; *fán' yam*, to chant  
prayers; *fán' in*, Pali; *fán'*  
*ch'át*, a monastery.

**飯** } Cooked rice; a meal; *shik,*  
Fán } *fán'* to eat; *tsò' fán'* to cook;  
*'tsò fán'* breakfast; *pín' fán'*  
a common meal; *shik, fán'*  
*'m ts'ung*, have you eaten,  
(i. e. how do you do? the ans.  
is, *'yau p'in*, thank you.)  
*'chong fán'* dish up the rice.

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Fat.

**弗** } A negative; not, it should  
Fuh } not be, not permissible; con-  
trary, distorted; *fat, loi*, he  
will not come; *fat, tsai' sz'*  
it will not be done.

**佛** } Like, as if; used in the  
Fuh } phrase *'fong fat*, resembling.

**拂** } To brush, to wipe, to dust;  
Fuh } to push away, to oppose; to  
expel, to contradict; per-  
verse, disobedient; a sort of  
flail; *fat, 'ch'an*, to brush  
away dust; *fat, shik*, to brush  
away; *'ying fat*, a fly whip;  
*fat, yan sing'* to thwart an-  
other's wishes.

**弗** } Brambles, or luxuriant her-  
Fuh } bage, concealing the path;  
happiness, luck; to screen;  
to clear away, to open;  
*fat, 'tsò*, to clear away grass.

**拂** } Raveled silk; a screen; a  
Fuh } trace to drag a bier; *chap,*  
*fat*, to accompany a funeral.

**紵**, Fuh A ribbon to hold a seal; used for the two preceding.

**敷**, Fuh Clean, pure; to disperse; to drive off; to wash away; a sacrifice or baptism to obtain good; *fat*, 'ch'ü, to ward off.

**膝**, Fuh A covering for the knees; a short tunic worn in southern China.

**鞞**, Fuh A knee-pad of leather; a cover or defense for the bosom; a string on a seal.

**髻**, Fuh Disheveled hair; head ornaments; like, nearly, applied to things.

**緙**, Fuh Variegated, black and azure mixed; to embroider in colors; elegant, flowery (as writing); a variegated garment; *fat*, 'mín, an embroidered coronet.

**忽**, Hwuh A single floss of silk; the smallest fraction in notation, a millionth; to forget, to disregard; to make light of, to extinguish; neglectful; suddenly, abrupt, unexpectedly, all at once; *fat*, 'ín, suddenly; *fat*, 'yau yan loi, just then a man came; *heng fat*, to make light of; *fat*, 'léuk, to forget; *fat*, 'shí, not punctual; *fat*, 'ming fat, mí, it appeared and disappeared suddenly.

**惚**, Hwuh Minute, abstruse; inexplicable; that which dazzles or flutters the mind.

**拂**, Hwuh To take up refuse, to clean away; to bale out, to dip up; *fat*, 'tan, a dust-board; *fat*, 'shui, to bale water; *fat*, 'lap, sáp, to take up rubbish.

**笏**, Hwuh A tablet of ivory, bamboo, gem, or wood, used at audiences in former times; meant for making memoranda, and then used as ornaments; they were held before the breast; *chap*, *fat*, 'tí, 'ch'ü, to take the tablet in court; *ching' fat*, to hold the tablet.

**窟**, Kuh A hole in the ground; a stable or sty dug out of the earth; *fat*, 'lung, a hole, a grotto; 'shü *fat*, a rat-hole; 'kau t'ò 'sám *fat*, a cunning rabbit has three holes; 'shí *fat*, buttocks.

**佛**, Fuh Contrary, unreasonable; to turn aside; Budha; *Fat*, 'kau' Buddhists; *Fat*, 'tsò, Budha; *Fat*, 'fát, Buddhism; *fat*, 'shau, citron; *Fat*, 'f'ong, Buddhist temples; *fat*, 'hau, 'shé sam, a villainous hypocrite.

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Fát.

**發**, Fáh To issue, to appear, to send forth, to germinate; to cause to go, to dispatch, throw out; to ferment; to show forth, to manifest; the spring; *fát*, 'ts'oi, to make money; *fát*, 'shí, to have customers; *fát*, 'hák, or *fat*, 'mái' for sale; *fát*, 'sam, to give in charity; *fát*, 'shai' to take an oath; *fát*, 'tín, crazed, beside himself; 'ní *fát*, 'wan 'né? are you crazy? *fát*, 'hi loi, to rise (as dough), to succeed, to get on; *fát*, 'fán 'tín tsik, to dismiss home; *fát*, 'tán, to issue advertisements; *fát*, 'ch'ü, to get damp; 'lá *fát*,

to send away; *fát, h' an-*  
gry; *fát, fo*, to become a *kü-*  
yan; *fát, káp*, to become a  
*tsunz*; *fát, hò* to make a  
signal; *fát, p'ús* banished;  
*fát, fung*, leprous; *fát, ting*,  
to have descendants; *fát, 'chí*,  
to wet paper.

**法** *Fah* A rule, a law, usage; regula-  
tions, precepts; a punishment  
or legal infliction; an art;  
skill, industry; sect; *fát, tò*  
rule, regulation; *ying fát*,  
penal laws; *fú fát*, to lay a  
spell; *fát, tsak*, a guide; *fát,*  
*mán*, the Buddhists; *ch'ák,*  
*fát*, mode of concluding or  
repairing; *tò fát*, rules for  
carving.

**髮** *Fat* Hair of the head; *met.*  
herbs, trees, moss; *ch'uk, fát,*  
to bind up the hair; *p'í, 'l'au*  
*'sán fát*, disheveled hair;  
*séuk, fát*, to shave the whole  
head; *kít, fát*, marriage of  
virgins; *shek, fát*, mosses;  
*fát, ts'oi* an algæ used for  
food; *fát, 'mong*, female's  
false hair; *fí fát*, to clip the  
hair with a razor; *lax, 'l'au*  
*pat, lau fát*, married.

**伐** *Fah* To destroy, to strike, to  
fight; to punish, to subdue,  
to desolate; to cut down; to  
brag; meritorious deeds; a go-  
between; *shat, fát, lí' hoi*  
famous for prowess, invinci-  
ble; *fát, tsui* to punish  
crime; *tsok, fát*, to act as go-  
between.

**筏** *Fah* A bamboo raft; a large ship  
like a raft for size; an ark.

**闕** *Fah* A door on the left; meri-  
torious services, to set forth

one's merit; *fát, üt*, the side  
doors of a gateway; worthy  
services, accumulated merit.

**罰** *Fah* A peccadillo, a crime; to  
punish, to castigate, to flog;  
to fine; a forfeit; *fát, chak*,  
to bamboo; *fát, 'tsau*, a for-  
feit of wine; *fát, fung*, to  
mulct an officer's salary; *fát,*  
*ngan*, to fine, a forfeit.

**乏** *Fah* Want, failure, defective;  
without; to fail; to spoil, to  
injure; empty, poor, fatigued;  
*fát, shik*, in want of food;  
*p'an fan*, beggared.

## Fau.

(95)

**缶** *Fau*

Earthenware in general; a  
vessel used to contain wine;  
one on which time was noted;  
a jar; *'ngá, fau*, earthenware.

**罽** *Fau*

A rabbit net; a wooden  
screen before an official re-  
sidence.

**坏** *Pei*

A hillock of earth.

**杯** *Pau*

To take up in both hands,  
as water or grain; a handful;  
*yat, fau 'tò*, a handful of  
earth.

**絲** *Fau*

New silken garments; ele-  
gant, lustrous.

**浮** *Fau*

To float, to drift; to over-  
flow, to exceed, to inundate;  
past time; light, unsteady,  
fleeting; excessive; *fau fán'*  
floating; *vulg. pò pò pán'*;  
*fau ín*, unmeaning words;  
*fau ts'oi*, floating property;  
*fau yau tsoi' shai'* engaged  
in worldly affairs; *fau shek*,  
pumice; *'kòm fau*, heedless,  
flagitious; *fau 'tò*, a pa-  
goda; *fau shang*, the living;  
*fau fau*, vain, much.



𧈧  
Fau

A large ant, called *p'í fau*; *fau yau*, an ephemera, produced from muck.

否  
Fau

Not so, ought not; used at the end of sentences as a negative interrogation; else, whether, otherwise; *üt, 'fau*, it is not; *'ho 'fau*, will or can it do, or not; *shí' 'fau*, is it so? *'fau tsak, wai 'chi*, if it be bad, then frown it away.

𧈧  
Fau

The plantago or plantain leaf, called *'fau 'í; 'ch'è 's'in 'ts'ò* is the common name; it is eaten as greens.

阜  
Fau

A mound or hill of earth; radical of elevations, hills, etc.; great, large, high, abundant, numerous; *mat, fau* plenty of things; *'fung fau* abundant, as a harvest.

埠  
Fau

A landing where trade is carried on, a mart on the seaside, an unwall'd settlement; *fau' 't'au*, a port; *kuk, fau'* a grain market; *'tsz' fau'* a sub salt dépot where no duties are levied; *pán' fau'* manager of a salt dépot; *kwo' fau'* to go from port to port.

覆  
Fau

To cover, to overshadow; to brood, as a hen; to over-spread; *t'in fau' t'í ts'oi'* the heaven covers and earth contains; *kai 'ná fau' 'tsai*, the hen covers her chickens.

(96)

Fí.

非  
Fí

Not right, not good; not so, opposite; false, bad, wrong; shameless, low; to slander, to reproach; *'m 'chi*

*shí' fí*, I don't know whether it is so or not; *'kong shí' fí*, to asperse, tittle-tattle; *'fí 'heng 'yung í'* this is not so easy; *'fí 'lai*, improper, immodest; *'hí fí*, is it not so? i. e. it is true; *'fí 'shéung*, uncommon, superior; *'fí 'yá*, not so.

扉  
Fí

A wooden door with two leaves; *met.* a rustic house.

緋  
Fí

Red or crimson silk; *'fí 'p'ò*, carnation robes.

排  
Fí

To lift up the skirt; long, trailing dresses; *'fí í*, to hold up the dress.

𧈧  
Fí

A stinking bug which eats clothes and grain; a fabulous animal ominous of pestilence. The Fan Wan defines it, "famous."

霏  
Fí

Rain, sleet, or snow driven by the wind, and filling the air.

駢  
Fí

The two outside of a team of four horses; *'fí fí*, the regular march of horses.

飛  
Fí

To fly; to flit; flying; to go swiftly; lofty; quick; *'fí hū'* to fly away; *'fí 'nīh*, or *'fí 'k'am*, birds; *'fí 'kam*, to put on gold leaf; *'fí 'tm 'tsau pik*, an expert thief; *'fí 'shū*, a bat; *'fí pò'* to haste to tell; *'fí 't'ang*, to rise rapidly in office; *'fí 't'in 'pún sz'* incomparably clever; *'Fí-lim*, Boreas, the god of wind.

妃  
Fí

Royal concubines; *'wong 'fí*, wife of the heir apparent; *'ching' fí*, the empress; *'t'in fí*, the Amphitrite of the Chinese; *'fí 'tsz' sū'* the best sort of laichí.



**肥** Fí Fat, oily, fleshy, rich, fertile; *fí chong* robust; *fí tái* corpulent; *fí 'lò or á' fí*, a fat man; *fí yun* fertile; *fí tan² tan²* obese, fat as a pig; *fí 'mí*, plump, good looking.

**腓** Fí Calf of the leg; sick, diseased; to avoid, to flee from; to conceal or cover, as animals do each other when herding.

**匪** Fí A square bamboo box; regular march of horses, beautiful; not right, illegal; banditti, vagabonds, heretics; *fí lui²* or *fí 'lò*, vagabonds; *fí 'long*, a band of villains; *fí shik*, variegated. Read *fan*, to distribute.

**排** Fí Embarrassed, unable to speak out one's ideas.

**樑** Fí A kind of cabinet wood with lines, suitable to make furniture; a piece of wood tied to a bow at the grasp to strengthen it; to assist; to lean on; *tuk, fí*, to help; *fí 'lò²* a long nut resembling the hazel-nut, found in Shántung.

**斐** Fí Elegant, adorned, graceful, polished, applied to actions or writings; *fí 'mí*, pleasing; *fí 'in shing chéung*, finished composition.

**篚** Fí A round bamboo basket.

**菲** Fí A red marshy plant; pot-herbs, greens; sparing, frugal; uneasy; fragrant, beautiful; straw sandals; *fí pok*, poor, valueless; *fí í*, trifling, little of; *fí mat*, of no moment—said of presents; *fí ník*, grieved; *song fí* grassy.

**非** Fí To backbite, to speak against; *fí p'ong* to slander.

**狒** Fí An animal of the monkey tribe, large and monstrous; *fí² fí²* the orang-outang or chimpanzee.

**翡** Fí A kingfisher, with beautiful plumage; the cock is called *fí²*, the hen *ts'ui²*; *fí² ts'ui² yuk*, chrysoprase.

(97) Fík.

To brush off (as a fly); *fík, hoi*, brush it off!

(98) Fing.

**拚** Fí To swing; to shake in the wind; *t'iu² t'iu² fing²* to hang and swing; *fing² tik*, 'shui lai, sprinkle a little water; *fing² lat*, shake it off.

(99) Fo.

**科** Fo A root, the hollow culm of grain; a vacuum, empty; a rule; practice (in medicine); a class, series, order, rank, gradation; classifier of herbs; a literary examination; *luk, fo*, six departments in official establishments; *fo káp*, a high literary degree; *hoi fo*, to open the *küyan* examination; *fo shau*, to receive taxes; *fo pái²* compulsory service; *fo muk*, an index, series, rank; *fo lám*, basket carried by candidates into the hall; *ching² fo*, the alternate third years when examinations occur; *noi² fo*, medical practice; *fo t'au*, bareheaded, head unarmed.

**蝌** Kō The tadpole; *fo 'tau*, the tadpole; also called *lui tung u*.

**火** Ho Fire, flame; to burn, to consume; *fo chuk*, a conflagration; *fo fá*, a spark; *fo 'im*, a flame; *kau' fo*, to put out conflagration; *shat, fo*, to catch fire; *'tai fo shik*, watch how the fire is, see the blaze! *fo ts'ung*, fire-arms; *tsun fo*, to move to a new house; *tsé' fo*, trouble you for a light; *'mò' fo 'chung*, 'no fire-seed,' poor; *fo shék*, *'fan*, chalk; *fo shün*, a steamer; *fo sik*, the fire is out; *fo p'iu'* an urgent warrant; *'mò ming' fo*, causeless anger; *fo 'keng*, testy; *fo 'pá*, a torch; *fo ld*, soot; *fo 'yan*, a match; *fo hi'* fiery, feverish; *'lá fo*, to strike a fire; *fo 'fá*, burned up; *'mai 'shai' fo hi'* do n't be so hasty; *fo kú ld' sz'* a sect among the T'auists.

**伙** Ho A company of ten in the army; *ká fo*, household furniture; *fo 'tau*, a cook; *fo 'tsai*, a scullion; *fo 'chéung*, chief mate; *i' fo* second mate; *'hò ká fo*, well, pleasing, handsome; also used in irony, as detestable, badly done.

**夥** Ho A colleague, comrade, accomplice, associate; many, numerous; a company, party, band, society; *fo pún'* a partner; *hòp, fo*, joint partner; *'ki fo*, how many? as men; *fo ki'* (or *kai'*) a fellow; the word *Fokee* applied to the Chinese by foreigners.

**顆** Kō

A little head or clod; classifier of beads, shot, pearls, and round things; *'ki do' fo*, how many of them?

**貨** Ho

Goods, merchandise, commodities; to trade; to bribe; *fo' mat*, goods; *fo' ts'oi*, property, capital; *áp, fo'* to go with cargo to a ship; *fo' ts'au*, prime goods; *fo' ld'* to bribe; *fo' shik*, quality of goods.

**課** Kō

A plan, an example, a task, an exercise; literary pursuits; to essay, to try; to counsel, to deliberate; to exhort; to examine; a poll tax; *kó fo' ngan*, allowance given students; *fo' man*, to criticise compositions; *úi' fo'* to hold a concourse for writing; *üt, fo'* monthly trial for composition; *kung fo'* a stint of work; *yal, fo'* a daily task, or lesson.

(100)

Fok.

**擴** Kwoh

To stretch or expand a thing till it becomes large; to enlarge the mind.

**廓** Kwoh

Wide, spacious, extended; to enlarge, to open, to widen; to pare.

**擧** K'ioh

A short, quick, stately step, as if going up stairs, deemed respectful to superiors; *fok, pò'* a quick, regular walk.

**攬** K'ioh

To grasp with the talons or claws; *fok, 'ts'ü*, to seize by force, to get anyhow.

**𨔵** K'ioh

The fluttering of a bird when caught; looking right and left; to glance the eyes about quickly; *fok, yéuk*, active; said of an old man.

**縛**  
Foh To bind, to tie up; to tie fast; to secure baggage; *fok*, 'kan, tie it tight; 'kw'an *fok*, to tie round with a cord.

**鐮**  
Kioh A large hoe or mattock, made of wood, edged with iron.

**霍**  
Hoh Speed, celerity, agility; a surname; a range of mountains in Húpeh, the Atlas of China; *fok*, lün' ching' the cholera or bilious colic; *fok*, in, quick, like flying clouds.

**藿**  
Hoh Leaves of pulse, used as food; greens in general; *fok*, héung, the *Betonica officinalis* used in colic.

**揮**  
Hoh To recall one with the hand; to motion back with the hand; to fan; *hi' fok*, to make a fool of; *fok*, 'shau, to shake the hand.

(101) Fong.

**方**  
Fang Square; cornered, angular; a place, a region, a side; manner, art, rule, means; correct, regular; then, thereupon, in that case, in consequence of; towards, to; like; to compare, to lay together; to possess; a prescription; a thin board; a written list of vassals or retainers; *sz' fong*, square, the four points, everywhere, all around; *fong ching'* upright, correct; *fong 'ho*, proper, suitable; 'you *fong*, there are rules; *fong pin'* convenient, all ready, to do good to, to oblige, to bestow charity; *léung fong*, a good prescription; *fong wai'* a seat, residence, location; *fong*

*fát*, means or way of doing; *lái' fong*, liberal, generous in feeling; *fong ts'oi*, then, just now; *fong 'ch'é*, about to do, just then; *fong kam*, now; *fong ts'ün'* the heart; *fong léuk*, a stratagem; *hoi fong*, to commence a new business.

**妨**  
Fang An impediment, an obstacle, a hindrance; to injure; 'siú sam *fong hoi'* be careful about receiving damage, look out for yourself; *fong ngoi'* an obstacle, something which is in the way, or is dangerous; *mo fong*, there is nothing to fear, all clear.

**坊**  
Fang A neighborhood; a street, a lane, an alley; a burgh, a country-house, a shop; to guard, to impede; *kái fong* a street; *fong 'shé*, a neighborhood; *p'ai fong*, an honorary portal; *shü fong*, bookstore; *ch'un fong*, the palace of the heir-apparent, an honorary grade in the Hánlin academy.

**枋**  
Fang A wood used by cartwrights, and shipwrights; the white board used by fishermen to entice fish; *sú fong muk*, a kind of logwood or sapanwood; *mún fong*, door-posts.

**坊**  
Fang A sacrifice to the manes within the gate of the ancestral hall; the area within the gateway.

**芳**  
Fang Fragrant, odorous; beautiful, like flowers; *met.* agreeable, pleasant; virtuous, excellent; *fong 'chí*, fragrant plants; *fong tsung*, fragrant

memory or examples of ancient worthies; *fong ming*, a reputation for virtue; *nín fong 'kí do*, how old are you? *fong 'ts'ò*, grassy, fresh.

荒

Hwáng

Waste, wild, barren, deserted, unproductive; distant; jungle, heath; empty, uncultivated, void, unripe, blasted; a famine, a dearth; to overshadow; to magnify; *fong mò*, bushy, overgrown; *fong fai* to disregard, to cease, old, desuetude; *fong t'ong*, incoherent, incredible, unworthy of belief; *fong nín*, a year of scarcity; *fong sho*, disused, neglected, obsolete; *fong káu*, wilderness, wilds; *fong yam*, lustful.

慌

Hwáng

Fluttered, perturbed, apprehensive, nervous; obscure; to scare, to alarm; *fong héung*, dreading, terrified; *'ní fong fat*, disturbed, harassed; *fong tak*, 'ngo, you alarm me; *fong mong*, hurried, uneasy.

血

Hwang

Blood above the heart.

盲

Hwáng

A part of the thorax above the heart; the vitals.

房

Fang

A room, a chamber, a dwelling; an office; a department of an office; one living in the same room; sexual act; a calyx; a quiver; a bee's nest; the constellation Scorpio; *yat, kán fong*, a room; *fong uk*, a dwelling; *'shéung fong*, female apartments in an office; *mún fong*, ante-room; *luk, fong*, six departments of an office; *fong, lán*

permit office at the hoppo's; *ngan fong*, a treasury; *'ní tsün fong*, which brother are you? *tsín' fong*, my wife; *p'in fong*, my concubine; *ying fong*, a camp; *tung' fong*, the nuptial act.

防

Fang

A bank, a levee, a dyke; a defense; a screen; to guard against, to keep off, to defend, to repress, to prohibit; to provide against; *fong pi* to prepare for, to be ready, to be on one's guard; *fong kí*, to provide against dearth; *fong kam* to stop; *fong 'shau*, to protect.

魴

Fang

A kind of bream, a foot long, common at Canton; the tail is red, or is said to turn so from fear.

倣

Fang

To imitate; like; a model, a copy; *fong yéung* or *fong shik*, follow the pattern; *'séung fong*, much alike.

彷彿

Fang

Like, resembling, seen indistinctly; seeming, dreamy; *fong fat*, somewhat like; *fong wong*, timid, undecided; *fong yéung*, roving, difficult to settle.

紡

Fang

To spin, to twist into thread, to twine; lines, threads; *fong tsik*, to spin; *fong shá*, to spin cotton yarn.

昉

Fang

The first light of the morning; clear, bright; to begin, the commencement; *fong léung* bright; *fong léung' p'áu* the morning gun.

訪

Fang

To inquire, to search out, to inform one's self; to ask advice of; to consult, to deliberate; *fong man* to in-

quire about; *fong ná*, to find out and seize; *fong ch'át*, to examine into a matter officially; *fong k'au*, to inquire for carefully, to search.

𢇛  
Fáng

Two boats alongside of each other; a pilot or steersman; a galley of fifty men; *uá' fong*, a flower or other handsome river boat; *fong chung s'am yam*, conversing and drinking in a boat.

𢇛  
Kwang

To give, to bestow (said by the recipient); *fong ts'z'* conferred; *fong í*, a present given.

𢇛  
Hwang

To talk in sleep, incoherent; to lie, lying, raving; *fong ín*, lies; *fong mau'* untrue.

𢇛  
Fáng

To reject, to let off; to let go, to extend, to liberate, to loose; to lay down; to indulge, to relax, to dissipate; to scatter; to open out; accord; *fong sung*, to loosen; *fong tsung* let him go, to spoil by indulgence; *fong sz'* presumptuous, impudent; *fong sam*, easy about it, unsolicitous; *fong chái'* to invest money; *fong shang*, to let loose to live (as the Buddhists do); *fong shau*, let go! *fong tong'* willful; *fong háu*, gone; *fong tsoi' ko' ch'ü'* put it there.

況  
況  
Hwang

More, moreover, further; now; cold water; to come to; to moisten; *ho fong* how much more; *fong kim* still more, as well; *fong hai'* it is just that.

𢇛  
Kwang

The vault or pit under a tomb; a cave or grave; desert; a solitude; *fong long'* an uninhabited place.

𢇛  
Kwang

Vacant, empty, waste; spacious, distant, extended, released; ancient, long duration; *fong yé*, desert, a wild; *fong fú*, a bachelor; *fong ün*, remote; *fong yat*, otium, a leisurely life.

𢇛  
Kwang

Raw cotton, cotton in a silky state; *fong yü*, unsorted cotton.

(192)

Fü.

夫  
Fü

To help, one who can assist; a man, a scholar, a distinguished man; a husband; a porter, a workman; a chair-bearer an exalted lady; *fü fú*, or *fü ts'ai*, husband and wife; *fü tsz'* a teacher, a compellation of high scholars; *fü yan*, an officer's wife, your wife; *ám fú*, a porter; *fü kwan*, my husband; *fü chü*, my [dead] husband; *p'at fú*, a useless lout, an unprofessional man; *tái' chéung' fú*, a great and good man.

𢇛  
Fü

A stone resembling a gem; a false gem.

𢇛  
Fü

To sit in audience or state, with the legs bent under one, à la Turque; *fü fú ín*, a woman bending to the ground in obeisance.

𢇛  
Fü

A kind of hatchet or small ax.

𢇛  
Fü

Bran or husk of wheat; the refuse of hemp-seed or ground nut, after the oil is expressed.

**孚** Fū To brood over, to hatch; accordant, mutual agreement; belief, trust, confidence; the calyx of a bud; *fú sun'* to rely on, veritable; *chung fú*, true and honest.

**俘** Fū To captivate, to capture, to take prisoner in war; a prisoner; spoil taken in battle; *fú ts'au*, a captive; *fú 'lò*, to take captive.

**桴** Fū A raft; a ridge pole in a roof; a drumstick; a barrow to carry dirt; *fú* (or *fau*) *tán'* light charcoal.

**葍** Fū The pellicle lining the culms of reeds; *met.* near to, friendly, sincere.

**枹** Fū A drumstick; also read *páu*, bushy, thick growth of plants.

**呼** Hū To breathe, an expiration; to call, to invoke; *fú fún'* to bawl, to cry out; *ch'éung fú 'tün t'an'* groans and sighs; *fú k'ap*, breathing; *fú hám'* to cry after; *fú hot*, to scold, to order about.

**呼** Hū Same as the preceding; also to hoot, to menace; *'hau fú*, to bellow.

**敷** Fū To spread out, to diffuse, to give; to issue an order, to promulgate, to announce, to show forth; to state to a superior; *fú shí*, to spread good instructions; *fú yéuk*, to apply a plaster; *yal k'ap*, *pal fú*, not enough for daily use; *fú yung'* sufficient.

**精** Fū Diseased, a wasting of strength, atrophy.

**膚** Fū The skin, the epidermis; the soft flesh; minced meat; pork; skin-deep, superficial; beautiful, large; to skin, to flay; to receive; *fát fú*, the scalp; *ki fú*, muscle, flesh; *fú man*, superficial writing; *fú 'tai*, the body.

**拊** Fū A stem or petiole; a calyx; a raft; lower bar of a railing; to wash in lye.

**枯** Kū Rotten wood; decayed, rotten, putrid; dry bogs; *fú 'kò*, decayed, emaciated, cadaverous; *fú kwat*, soft bones.

**箍** Hū A hoop, a circle; to hoop; *'lá fú*, to hoop; *'ná 'úi fú wook*, you can hoop a boiler (i. e. are very clever); *kam fú*, a gold headband, worn by Rationalists; *fú chü' shan hai' 'nün*, tighten your clothes to keep yourself warm.

**符** Fū A tally made of two slips; a seal on two pieces; to correspond to, to testify, to verify, to agree with, to evidence; a spell or charm written for preventing evil, for a cure, &c.; *fú hòp*, agreeing; *'ò fú*, a peach-leaf charm; *fú luk*, a written charm; *fú tsit*, a warrant or commission given to an officer; *fú sui'* favorable, genial influences.

**符** Fū A plant, called devil's eye, from the red and round seeds it bears; a species of Hoya?

**夫** Fū An initial particle; now therefore, however; *tsé fú*, alas! *'ch'é fú*, moreover.

**扶** Fū To lead a hand, to aid, to assist; to uphold, to protect; *fú cho'* to assist; *fú ch'ap*,

to support one under his arms; *fú chéung* leaning on a staff; *fú 'shau 'pán*, a board in a sedan to lean on; *fú ch'an* to return with a coffin.

**𧈧** *Fú* A species of cicada or dytiscus, called *ts'ing fú*, supposed to be able to recover its stolen young, and cause cash rubbed with its eggs to return to their owner.

**鳬** *Fú* A sheldrake or mallard; a wild duck with a crest; a small species near the Yang-tsz' R. is called *kún fú*, the crowned duck.

**甫** *Fú* Large; beautiful, good; numerous; great, eminent; to begin; I, myself; a term of respect when addressing one; *t'oi fú ho meng*, what is your name, Sir?

**簠** *Fú* A sort of basket, square outside and round within, used to contain grain when worshipping ancestors, called *fú 'kwai*.

**脯** *Fú* Preserved or dried meat; flesh; *'sau fú*, slices of dried meat formerly sent to a teacher, teacher's wages.

**黼** *Fú* Black and white, diversified; embroidered, elegant dress; *fú fat*, dresses anciently used in sacrifices, with black and white lines or embroidery resembling axes; fine composition.

**斧** *Fú* An ax, a hatchet; to cut, to hack, to fell; *fú t'au*, an ax; *'lá fú t'au*, to deceive in buying for one; *fú séuk*, to pare off, to correct a theme; *fú ü*, hatchets and halberds, carried in processions.

**釜** *Fú*

A boiler or caldron without feet; *fú tsang* a boiler and vat; an old measure about equal to a kilderkin.

**府** *Fú*

A store-house, a record office, a library, a treasury; the officer over them; a house; a thesaurus; a department or prefecture; *fú fú* a treasury; *fú 'wan*, the mayor of Peking; *kwai fú*, or *fú shéung* or *tsün fú*, your house; *fú tsün* his honor, the prefect; *fú tai* a high officer's court; *luk fú*, the six elements.

**俯** *Fú*

To stoop, to bow; to consider, to look down on, to condescend; unequal; *fú fuk*, to fall prostrate; *fú 'chun shi hang*, condescend to grant this to be done; *fú 'yéung*, to look down and up, all ranks.

**撫** *Fú*

To keep down with the hand, to fold the hands; to stroke, to pat; to soothe, to tranquillize; to manage; to cherish, to bear; to cheer up; to play a lute; *fú kím* to seize a sword; *fú t'qi*, or *fú ün* the governor of a province; *fú 'yéung*, to rear a child, to supply wants.

**拊** *Fú*

To pat, to put the hand on, to strike; to permit; to quiet; *fú ying*, to lay the hand on the breast. Used for the preceding.

**腑** *Fú*

The inferior viscera; *luk fú*, the stomach, gall, bladder, larger and smaller intestines, and secreting passages; *fai fú*, the lungs. A retired place.

**苦** *K'ü*

A marshy plant, which becomes sweet when frozen; bitter, unpleasant; troublesome,



painful, painstaking; urgent, pressing, afflicted, distressing; to dislike, distasteful, to mortify; 'hò 'fú, very bitter; 'hò 'fú, how troublesome! 'fú lát, bitter and acrid; 'fú 'meng, a hard lot; 'fú 'chí, decided, in earnest; 'fú 'shūn, to dislike sailing; 'fú 'hau 'léung 'yéuk, bitter to the taste but wholesome physic, ungracious advice; 'fú 'kwá, egg-plant; 'fú 'ch'ò, extreme grief; 'fú lát, 'ts'oi, a species of *Eruca*.

**虎** Hú A tiger, the king of beasts; brave, fierce; awful, violent; 'lò 'fú, a tiger; 'fú 'tséung, a valiant soldier; 'fú 'ching, a cruel sway; pát, 'fú 'sò, 'to seize the tiger's whiskers,' courageous; 'Fú 'mún, the Bogue; 'fú 'ying, ferocious; 'fú 'kám, a graduate who lords it over people; 'fú 'shí, to glare at, fierce.

**琥** Fú A signet, made of veined stone like a tiger's skin; 'fú 'fú, warrant or seal, sent when soldiers were levied; 'fú 'pák, amber.

**婦** Fú A wife, a married woman, a female under subjection; a lady; female; beautiful; 'fú 'yan, a woman; 'ts'ü 'san 'fú, to take a wife; 'fú 'nū, women; 'ch'au 'fú, a hag; 'fú 'tò 'chí 'ká, a woman's place, female propriety; 'meng 'fú, an officer's lady.

**富** Fú Rich, affluent, abundant; to provide, to enrich; the rich; wealth; 'fú 'kwai, rich, noble; 'fú 'hau, rich; 'fú 'yung, a rich old fellow; 'nin

'fú young, lusty; 'hok, 'fú 'ché, universally learned; 'fú 'tsuk, rich enough.

**副** Fu To assist, to aid, to second; to investigate; an assistant, a substitute, a lieutenant, a vice, a deputy; a classifier of suits of clothes, or sets of things, as heads, tools, plates, &c.; an ancient head-dress; 'fú 'sz, second commissioner; 'fú 'tséung, a colonel; 'fú 'yé, a compellation of low military officers; 'yat, 'fú 'som 'kí, disposition, temperament; 'yat, 'fú 't'in 'ts'ung, naturally clever; 'ts'ün 'fú 'chap, 'sz, a complete procession; 'fú 'pong, an under (kūjin) graduate.

**賦** Fú To exact, to levy, to collect, to require; taxes of money or military arms; tribute from fiefs; to express clearly; to give; to receive; to place in order; a metre of 4 and 6 feet in the lines; 'fú 'shui, imposts; 'fú 'lim, to levy taxes; 'fú 'yik, to levy troops; 'fú 'náp, to send up taxes.

**庫** K'ú A carriage-house; an armory, an arsenal; a storehouse; a treasury, a magazine; a lexicon; 'ngan 'fú, a treasury; 't'ò 'fú, a go-down; 'fú 'hong, treasury stores.

**褲** K'ú A covering for the legs, trousers; 'ngan 't'au 'fú, breeches; 't'ò 'fú, overalls, leggings; 'noi 'fú, drawers; 'ch'éung 'fú, pantaloons; 'yat, 't'ia 'fú, a pair of trousers.

**戽** Hú To bale out water; a baling vessel; 'fú 'shui, to bale water; 'fú 'lau, a water ladle.



*fú* ,ü, to take fish by baling the water.

父<sup>1</sup>  
Fú<sup>1</sup> A father; a senior, an ancestor, an old man; a title applied to peasants and aged people; to rule, to act as a father; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *ts'an*, a father; *fú*<sup>2</sup> 'lò, a village or neighborhood elder; *shang* *fú*<sup>2</sup> own father; *fú*<sup>2</sup> 'mò *kún*, the local or district magistrate; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *hing* *chí pui*<sup>2</sup> superiors generally; *ká* *fú*<sup>2</sup> my father; *fú*<sup>2</sup> 'mò, parents; *sín* *fú*<sup>2</sup> my late father; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *wong*, my imperial father.

駙<sup>2</sup>  
Fú<sup>2</sup> Near; quick; to help; *fú*<sup>2</sup> 'má, a son-in-law of the emperor.

鮒<sup>2</sup>  
Fú<sup>2</sup> A freshwater fish resembling the perch, said to go in pairs or shoals, and be faithful to each other; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *hang*, to go in shoals.

附<sup>2</sup>  
Fú<sup>2</sup> To sacrifice to ancestors in the hall; to inter in the same tomb; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *shik*, to sacrifice to ancestors; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *tsong*<sup>2</sup> to bury together.

附<sup>2</sup>  
Fú<sup>2</sup> Near, about, approaching; to lean on, to follow; annexed, attached to, tributary, dependent; to join; a supplement, appendix, inclosure; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *ki*<sup>2</sup> to send with; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *wo*<sup>2</sup> to follow one in explaining; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *úi*<sup>2</sup> to echo or assent to another's words; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *kan*<sup>2</sup> near, adjacent; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *lán*, to inclose an account; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *t'ok*, to charge one with, to request; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *loi*, to come or bring with one; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *yik*, to add to, to benefit; *fú*<sup>2</sup> 'tsz' a stimulating medicine (a Rham-

nus?); *fú*<sup>2</sup> *tsin*<sup>2</sup> to send one's tablets to a *tsiú*.

腐<sup>2</sup>  
Fú<sup>2</sup> Corrupted, carious, rotten; crushed to powder; castrated; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *lán*<sup>2</sup> putrid, rotten; *tau*<sup>2</sup> *fú*<sup>2</sup> bean curd; *fú*<sup>2</sup> 'ü soured curd; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *ying*, punishment of castration; *fú*<sup>2</sup> ,ü a foolish pedant.

輔<sup>2</sup>  
Fú<sup>2</sup> The rack or cheeks of a cart; end of the jaw bones; to flank, to help, to second; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *tsò*<sup>2</sup> to succor; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *pat*, ministers; sz" *fú*<sup>2</sup> four stars near the North-pole; a counsellor.

仆<sup>2</sup>  
Fú<sup>2</sup> To fall down; to fall to the earth; overthrown; 'lò *fú*<sup>2</sup> fallen down.

赴<sup>2</sup>  
Fú<sup>2</sup> To go to, to repair to, to hasten; to arrive at, to come; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *tsik*, to go to a feast; *pan* *fú*<sup>2</sup> to go speedily; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *ming*<sup>2</sup> to obey a call; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *p'ung* *loi*, gone to elysium; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *kò*<sup>2</sup> to present a petition; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *yéuk*, to engage to meet.

訃<sup>2</sup>  
Fú<sup>2</sup> To announce the death of a parent or relative by the nearest mourner on the 7th day; to go to; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *yam*, a letter announcing the death of a parent.

負<sup>2</sup>  
Fú<sup>2</sup> To carry on the back, to bear; to take a duty; to rely on, to depend on; to turn the back on, to disregard, to refuse; defeated, to fail; to owe; to slight, to be ungrateful; a burden; *kú* *fú*<sup>2</sup> unmindful of kindness, disappointed; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *sam*, ungrateful; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *lui*<sup>2</sup> to involve an indorser; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *t'ok*, to slight a request; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *wat*, injured, grieved; *fú*<sup>2</sup> *ho*<sup>2</sup>, a responsibility.

賻  
Fú

To contribute to bury one; to assist an interment by giving articles.

傅  
Fú

To annex, to arrange; to receive; to lay on (as paint); to superintend; a tutor; a workman; a function; *t'ái' fú'* a tutor of princes; *sz' fú'* a master, a common appellation for workmen; *'ní' k'ong tak, k'òm' sz' fú'* you speak very well; *sz' fú' kwat,* a very particular person; *fú' yau,* to oil.

付  
Fú

To give, to deliver, to hand over; *fú' kí'* to send by one; *fú' loi,* to send back to; *fú' t'ok,* to charge one with; *fú' káu,* to deliver to.

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## Fúi.

魁  
Kwei

A star; the head, chief; the highest or first of a class; monstrous; *ün fúi,* the chief; *fúi 'shau,* the first *küjin* graduate; *á' fúi,* the second; *fúi sing,* the north star, the attendant of the god of Literature; *man fúi,* the sign over the door of a *küjin* graduate.

灰  
Hwui

Ashes, ashy; lime; dust; to plaster; *fo fúi,* wood-ashes; *t'an' fúi,* coal-ash; *shek fúi,* stone lime; *pan long fúi,* betel lime; *fúi 'tsun,* embers; *ngá fúi,* tooth-powder; *fúi ts'ung,* to plaster a wall.

恢  
Kwei

Great; liberal; extensive; to enlarge; *fúi fuk,* to regain possession of.

諢  
Kwei

To play with, to laugh at; *fúi 'siú,* to ridicule; *fúi k'ek,* to gambol with; *fúi shái,* to dally and jeer with.

惺  
Kwei

To pity; afflicted, sad; infirm, invalided.

廋  
Hwui

Noise, grunting; *fúi t'úi,* a jaded, sick horse.

賄  
Hwui

Riches, wealth, substance; a bribe; hush-money, to bribe, to make presents; *'fúi sung'* to bribe; *'fúi lò'* a bribe; *shau' fúi,* to take bribes; *'fúi chuk,* to dictate to one's creature.

鮪  
Hwui

A kind of eel or water snake found in the Yángtsz' kiáng.

涓  
Hwui

A small branch of the river Hán in Honán province, in K'áifung fú, at which there was a ford. See Mencius.

繪  
Hwui

To embroider or adorn in colors; to paint, to draw, to sketch; *'fúi wák,* to draw pictures; *'fúi ts'ung'* to take portraits; *'fúi t'ò,* to draw plans or maps.

綰  
Kwei

Strings which fasten the collar, a neck-string; a sash.

澮  
Kwei

A branch of the R. Fan in Shánsí; a rill in a field, or pool for irrigating it; two streams joining.

憤  
Kw'ái

Troubled, moved, anxious, disturbed; stupid, lethargic; *'fúi fúi,* vexed, harassed; *fau fúi,* stupid.

潰  
Hwui

To run in drops; to separate, to disperse; water flowing in a raceway; driving, roaring surges; enraged, vehement; *'fúi lün'* enraged (as a mob); *'fúi sán'* to scatter.

瞶  
Hwui

Lacklustre eyes, a dull vision; eyes weak from the wind.

聾

Hwui

Deaf, born deaf.

閘

Hwui

Outer gate of a market, gate of a street leading to a market.

悔

Hwui

To repent, to change; to regret, vexed with one's self; to explain the diagrams; *fú* *han* remorse, contrition; *fú* *tsui* to repent of sin; *fú* *koi* to reform; *mò* *fú* stubborn; *fú* *sam* compunction.

晦

Hwui

Obscure, dark; night, the close of light; the last day of the month; misty, dim; *fú* *hi* lugubrious; *fú* *hi* *tau*, how unlucky!

誨

Hwui

To teach, to reiterate instruction; to admonish, to give line upon line; to induce, to lead to; inviting; *kau* *fú* to teach diligently.

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Fuk.

輻

Fuh

The spokes of a wheel; *fuk* *ts'au* to collect (as at a metropolis), running together.

幅

Fuh

A wide strip of cloth; a roll of paper or cloth; a selvedge or hem; a border, a frontier; a classifier of maps, pictures, rolls, flags, walls, and cloth; leg-wrappers; *pín* *fuk*, a frontier; a hem; *sz''* *fuk*, *tau*, a set of four scrolls hung in halls.

福

Fuh

Happiness, good fortune, lucky, felicity; to bless; a blessing, divine prosperity; good; provided with all things; sacrificial meats; to store up; with; *náp*, *fuk*, are you well?

*'ng* *fuk*, the five blessings (longevity, riches, wealth, virtuous, and a natural death); *fuk*, *shín* blessed, to bless the good; *fuk*, *sin*, ancestors' fortune; *fuk*, *ti* a lucky grave-spot; *fuk*, *shan*, lares rustici, street gods; *mán* *fuk*, your Honor (used by women); *fuk*, *hi* fleshy; *fát*, *fuk*, to get fat; *t'im* *fuk*, *t'im* *shau* may you be blessed and long-lived; *yat*, *lò* *fuk*, *sing*, let a lucky star [light] your journey.

福

Fuh

A piece of wood on the horns of cattle to prevent them goring.

菰

Fuh

An edible vegetable with white roots, size of the finger, found in Shántung.

蝠

Fuh

A bat; *fuk*, *shé*, a venomous serpent; *met.* a malignant heart.

蝮

Fuh

An adder, cobra, or venomous serpent, called in Canton *fán* *shí* *tau*, or 'rice-spoon head'; a locust before it flies; *fuk*, *wai*, a huge serpent.

腹

Fuh

That which embraces; the belly, abdomen, bowels; the seat of the mind; the affections; rich, thick; intimate, dear; the earth; *fuk*, *sam*, beloved, dear; *fuk*, *fi*, refusing to tell; *fuk*, *tái* ambitious talented; *kú* *fuk*, pot-bellied; *mai* *fuk*, a posthumous child; *lán* *fuk*, a son-in-law.

覆

Fuh

To and fro, to repeat, back and forth; unstable, unsettled; to subvert, to overthrow; to defeat; to throw down, to

upset, to prostrate ; to judge ; *k'ing fuk*, defeated, tumbled down, ruined ; *tin fuk*, reduced to poverty, reprobate ; *'má* *'sin fuk*, *'shui*, impossible ; *fuk, pák*, to understand clearly.

**馥** *Fuh* Fragrance, odors diffused around ; *fau fuk*, a pleasant fragrance ; a man's name.

**服** *Fuh* To use (as a boat) ; to wait on, to serve ; to submit, yield to, accord with ; to cause to submit, to convince ; accustomed to, acclimated, habituated ; to think ; to dress ; to fold ; garments, mourning apparel ; a carriage cloth ; a quiver ; an affair ; *'i fuk*, clothes ; *chéuk, fuk*, to go in mourning ; *'ng fuk*, five grades of mourning ; *yam fuk*, complete submission ; *t'it, fuk*, to lay off mourning ; *fuk, yéuk*, to take medicine ; *kung fuk*, ceremonial dress ; *fuk, sz'* to attend, to serve ; *'m fuk, k'iu'* intractable ; *fuk, 'shui 'tò*, acclimated ; *'ün fuk*, an official cap.

**復** *Fuh* Again, reiterated, to do the second time ; to return, to reply ; to revenge, to restore, to repay ; to report to, to answer ; to recall the spirit of one who died from home ; *fuk, yam*, an answer ; *fuk, san'* reply a to a letter ; *fuk, ming'* to report on a commission ; *fuk, 'ün*, restored to health ; *fuk, 'ch'au*, to revenge a wrong.

**伏** *Fuh* To lie or fall prostrate ; to humble, to subject, to oppress ; to hide, to conceal, to ab-

scond ; to brood ; to acknowledge, to confess ; used as an adverb, meaning humbly, in my opinion ; *'mái fuk*, an ambush ; *'shü fuk*, in good spirits ; *'sám fuk*, hot weather, midsummer ; *fuk, mong'* I hope ; *'p'ò fuk*, to go on the hands and knees, humbly ; *'sam fuk*, to respect or acknowledge another's talents.

**袱** *Fuh* A square cloth wrapper, called *'páu fuk* ; *'shau fuk*, a handkerchief.

**茯** *Fuh* China-root (*Smilax China*) called *fuk, ling* ; *'tò fuk, ling*, Canton China-root ; *pák, fuk*, the Sz'chuen root ; *fuk, ling kò*, a jelly made from this root.

## FŪN.

(105) **寬** *Kwán* Large, spacious, wide, ample, broad ; forgiving, easy, benignant, clement. kind, indulgent ; slow ; to widen, to enlarge, to relax ; to forbear ; to unrobe ; *'fún fút*, wide, ample ; *'fún tái'* liberal, indulgent ; *'fún yung*, pleasant, a jolly countenance ; *'fún 'ü*, an abundance, overplus ; *'fún hán'* to allow a longer time ; *'fún shü'* to forgive ; *'fún üt*, in easy circumstances ; *sz'* *'fún*, not urgent ; *'fún tsung'* over-indulgent, heedless of.

**歡** *Hwan* Joyous, jocund, glad, frolicsome, gleeful, merry ; to rejoice ; *'fún 'hi*, pleased, to like, agreeable ; *'fún sam*, to gladden one ; *'fún lok*, highly delighted.

**羆**  
Hwán A wild boar; 'kau fún, a species of jackal; 'hoi fún, a sort of musk rat in Liáutung; fún 'tsz' p't, a beaver skin.

**歆**  
Kwán Something desired; sincere, single-hearted; true, to love, to venerate, to respect; to treat well; to knock at; to reach; to repay; a memorandum of; to enumerate; a classifier of articles of different sorts, classes, affairs; 'fún toi' to treat politely; 'fún t'au tái' haughty, difficult of access; 'náu' fún, pompous; 't'ai' fún, to write an autograph; 'fún shik, a sort; kok, fún, every kind; 'kwai' fún to repay a loan; 'yat, 'fún sz' an affair; 'fún lau, to detain as a guest.

**窠**  
Kwán An empty place; hollow, like an empty vessel; uninformed, ignorant; 'fún k'iu' an empty hole.

**盥**  
Kwán To wash the hands, to wash before sacrificing; 'fún 'sai, to wash.

**喚**  
Hwán To call to, to call out, to call for, to bid; to name; 'fún' mat, meng, what name? 'shai fún' yan, a servant; 'kiú fún' to call out to.

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## Fung.

**風**  
Fung Breath, spirit, passion; air-gusts, gale, wind; haste, fleetness; manners, deportment, etiquette; administration, policy; fame, example, fashion; instruction, reformation; institutes, influence; disposition, temper; to affect by example; heat in animals; tái'

fung, a gale, a typhoon; fung 'máng, the wind is violent; shun' fung, a fair wind; 'shim shán fung, a gust; ngák, fung, a head wind; wáng fung, a side wind; fung sheng, or lau fung, a rumor; fung tsuk, usage; fung fá' influence of example; man fung, character of a people; fung üt, dissipation; fung lau, gaiety, pleasure; man fung, a literary spirit; fung 'shui, geomancy; fung séung, a bellows; 'kwai t'au fung, an adverse wind; man fung chuk, 'ying, a newsmonger, an idle talebearer; 'kò'm pái' há' fung, I willingly acknowledge your superiority; fung ts'ing lascivious looks.

**楓**  
Fung The maple; also applied to the sycamore; fung shan, the palace, the emperor.

**瘋**  
Fung The leprosy, scrofula, and kindred diseases; insane, insensate; fál, fung, leprosy; fung ün' a lazaretto; fung t'in, mad, crazed; fung 'kau, a mad dog; 't'au fung, headache.

**封**  
Fung The domain granted to princes; to heap up earth; great, affluent; to enrich; to invest nobles with rule, to appoint to office, to confer investiture; to give a title of nobility; to seal up, to close a letter; an envelop of a letter, classifier of letters; 20 taels; fung kò' to ennoble an officer's parents; fung nám tséuk, to confer the title of

viscount; *fung 'so*, to seal up; *fung p'ò* to shut up a shop; *fung shün*, to taboo a boat for government use; *yat, fung sun'* a letter; *yat, fung ngan*, 20 taels of silver; *fung p'í*, an envelop for dispatches; *deng fung*, a rescript inclosed in boards containing a death-warrant; *fung kéung tái' shan*, the high provincial officers; *fung shan*, to confer a title on an idol.

**葍**  
Fung

Vegetables resembling mustard, chives; *fung 'fi*, cheap greens; *met. poor*, trifling, worthless.

**豐**  
Fung

A full goblet; abundant, affluent, copious, exuberant; rich, fertile, prolific; talented; *fung nin*, a plenteous year; *fung shing'* flourishing, prosperous; *fung shuk*, ripe, fully grown; *fung hau'* generous (as a feast); *fung tang*, large supplies (of corn).

**豐**  
Fung

The capital of Wan wáng, now Hú hien in Sí-ngán fú in Shensi; *fung dò*, a district in Chung chau in Sz'chuen, where the fire-wells occur, hence used as a name for hell, or 'Tophet, from the popular belief.

**峯**  
Fung

The peak of a mountain; a camel's hump; *fung lün*, ridges and peaks.

**蜂**  
Fung

Bees, wasps, hornets; *mat, fung*, a honey bee; *fung lau'* a bee's nest; *wong fung lau'* a hornet's nest, a villain; *fung ch'áu*, a bee-hive; *'má fung*, a horse-fly, a breeze; *fung cham*, a sting.

**鋒**  
Fung

The point of a weapon, a sharp point; the vanguard; bristling; turbulent; to rise up (as spears appear); *kám fung*, to attack; *sin fung*, the van.

**烽**  
Fung

A fire-place erected on hills, in which fires are lighted; *fung in*, a beacon-fire.

**逢**  
Fung

luxuriant; plump, good-looking; easy, melodious; a good face; *'séung mong' fung*, I wish to see your pleasant face; *fung 'ts'oi*, a graceful carriage.

**逢**  
Fung

To meet undesignedly; to meet with; to run against, to occur; great, wide; *nán fung*, difficulty in seeing (as a friend); *fung ying*, to go out to meet; *'séung fung*, two persons meeting; *fung yan pin' shü*, *sám fan wá'* speak only a little to strangers; *fung chéuk*, to meet one.

**縫**  
Fung

To sew, to stitch; a seam, a cleft; *fung í*, to sew clothes; *fung san*, to make new clothes; *fung 'hau*, a seam; *fung máí*, to sew together.

**馮**  
Fung

A horse running; a surname.

**俸**  
Fung

Salary, emoluments; wages, stipend, pay, rations, allowance; *fung luk*, an officer's salary; *fung sau*, government allowances; *ta' fung kwai' í*, to retire from an office on its salary; *'fung 'mai*, soldiers' rations.

**捧**  
Fung

To offer with both hands; to hold in both hands; to receive or take in the hands; *'fung (or 'pung) 'shui*, to hold

water in the hands; *'fung tuk*, to hold and read.

**誦**  
Pung

To recite or rehearse in a musical tone; recitative; to ridicule, to satirize, to reprove by irony; metaphor, allusion; *'fung kán* satire, to censure; *'fung ts'z'* pointed irony; *'fung sz'* satirical ballads; *'fung tsung'* to chant (as priests do).

**奉**  
Fung

To respectfully receive in both hands, to receive from a superior, or offer to him; to praise, to reverence; *fung' ming'* to receive orders; *shí' fung'* to cherish one's parents; *fung' shing*, to flatter; *fung' ho'* to make a congratulatory present; *fung' sz'* to wait upon; *fung' hau'* to offer congratulations.

**鳳**  
Fung

A fabulous bird, the male is called *fung'*, the female *wong*; the Chinese phoenix; it seems to be derived from the argus pheasant; the empress is poetically called *fung'*.

**泛**  
Fung

To overthrow, to throw a rider, to "spill" him; *'fung ká'* *chi' má'*, a vicious horse, *met.* a stubborn boy.

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Fút.

**闊**  
Kw'oh

Broad, wide, large; ample; distant; liberal; diligent; to widen, to enlarge; *fút, tái'* ample, capacious; *wáng fút*, broad across; *tím' fút*, across the length; *sho fút*, long separated (as friends); *kán' fút*, widely sundered; *fút, lok*, agreeable, spacious.

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Há.

**蝦**  
**蟹**

A shrimp, prawn, crawfish; *há ch'un*, crab's eggs; *há ch'un cháp*, a skinflint; *lung há*, the sea crawfish (*Palinurus*); *ngan há*, sea shrimps; *ming há*, large yellow prawns; *há kòm' tsán*, to throw the arms about passionately; *shang há kòm' t'iu'* lively, playful. The first character is also read *há*, as *há má*, a striped frog.

**痼**  
Kiá

A difficulty in breathing; *há sau'* a hacking, a cough; a scar; an obstruction in the belly.

**遐**  
Hiá

Remote, distant, far from; why; *há' í kái chí*, it is known by everybody.

**瑕**  
Hiá

A blemish in a gem; a crack, a flaw; a fault, a bad habit; distant, separated; *'mí yuk, mò há*, a gem without a flaw, perfect; *há ts'z'* a mistake, carelessness.

**霞**  
Hiá

Clouds tinged red; vapor, smokiness; *mok, há mò'* don't move about so, be still; *há p'úi'* a noblewoman's robe.

**下**  
Hiá

To descend, to come down; *há shün* to go aboard; *há lau*, go down stairs; *há hí'* to restrain the temper; *há kiú'* to get out of a sedan; *há tán'* to lay an egg; *há t'áp*, to lodge; *há pat*, to write; *kwan nang há há'* a sage knows how to condescend; *há shau*, to begin to act.

**吓**

Once, a time; a while; *'lang yat, há*, stop a little; *'lá yat, há*, strike it once; *'kí há*, several times; *yat, há*

*tung hū* I will go with you soon; *man<sup>2</sup> hau<sup>2</sup> 'há 'k'ü 'ché* only came to visit him.

**喂** *Híá* The throat; to swallow; *há pá* to insult, to reproach.

**下** *Híá* Below, down, bottom, inferior; mean, vulgar; next; *tsai<sup>2</sup> 'tai há<sup>2</sup>* it is below; *há<sup>2</sup> 'tai*, the bottom, underneath; *há<sup>2</sup> 't'sz* next time; *há<sup>2</sup> üt*, next moon; *há<sup>2</sup> ,man*, common people; *há<sup>2</sup> ,lau*, the lowest classes, lowlive, vicious; *mò há<sup>2</sup> lok*, no fixed business or residence; *há<sup>2</sup> 'má wai*, a humbug; *há<sup>2</sup> tsok*, to covet, to long for, unscrupulous; *há<sup>2</sup> ,pú*, the chin; *há<sup>2</sup> ,sheng*, a low sound, or voice; *há<sup>2</sup> pín<sup>2</sup>* the right side, the lower; *há<sup>2</sup> ,yan*, official underlings.

**夏** *Híá* Summer; a mansion; clear; variegated; name of a dynasty from B.C. 2205 to 1766; *há<sup>2</sup> ,t'in*, summer weather; *há<sup>2</sup> kwai<sup>2</sup>* summer months; *há<sup>2</sup> pò* grasscloth; *Há<sup>2</sup> ,ch'ü*, the *Híá* dynasty.

**厦** *Híá* A mansion, a side room; *há<sup>2</sup> ,mún*, Amoy; *Mong<sup>2</sup> há<sup>2</sup>* the village of Wáng<sup>2</sup>hiá near Macao.

**暇** *Híá* Leisure, relaxation; self-indulgence, unoccupied; *hán há<sup>2</sup>* at leisure; *mí<sup>2</sup> há<sup>2</sup>* busy.

**囁** *Híá* Laughter; *há há*, the sound of immoderate laughter.

(109)

## Hai.

**奚** *Hí* Why, how? a page to an officer, a waiting-maid.

**徑** *Hí* To wait for, to hope; a narrow pathway; *hai king* a footpath.

A poetical word used as an exclamation of admiration or interrogation, according as it is in the middle or end of a sentence; ah!

A small meadow mouse, whose bite is considered poisonous.

To be at, to be in; is; well so, no more; a final particle denoting that there is no more to be said or done; *'ní chung<sup>2</sup> 'hai ko<sup>2</sup> ch'ü* do you still stay there? *'hai ch'ü* ,m *'hai*, is it there? is he in? *'hai ,pín ch'ü* ,loi, where do you come from? *'kò'm yéung<sup>2</sup> 'hai lé* that will do, no more; *'hái lok*, that's the fact, there!—an expression of surprise.

The substantive verb; to be, am, is; to connect, to succeed to; *pín hai<sup>2</sup>* not at all so; *hai<sup>2</sup> ,m hai<sup>2</sup>* is it so? *hán hai<sup>2</sup>* was it not so? *hai<sup>2</sup> lok*, yes; ,m *hai<sup>2</sup>* no; *'tím hai<sup>2</sup>* how will it be? *'tsung hai<sup>2</sup>* ,kò'm, it is all just so; *tsau<sup>2</sup> hai<sup>2</sup> 'k'ü*, it is just him; *hai<sup>2</sup> ,mo*, is it not so? *hai<sup>2</sup> dō 'yau*, everything is here, you have all sorts; *'kwo ,ín hai<sup>2</sup>* it is the case, you have all sorts; *chí<sup>2</sup> hai<sup>2</sup>* at the time, that is better.

To connect, to tie; to continue; a succession; *shui<sup>2</sup> hai<sup>2</sup>* a genealogy, a family record; *'séung hai<sup>2</sup>* continuous.

To tie, to bind; to continue; attached to, to think of; to retain, to hold; *hai<sup>2</sup> ,chau*, to fasten a boat; *hai<sup>2</sup> 'lui*, to implicate.



(110)

## Hái.

揩  
K'ái

To rub, to wipe; *hái kon tseng* wipe [shoes] clean; *hái mo*, to scour off (as rust); *hái mai ts'ung* rub it on the wall; *'ni mok, hái ts'an 'ngo*, don't rub against me; *hái ts'at*, to rub (as with sandpaper).

諧  
Hái

To harmonize, to agree; to pair; consenting, in concord; of one mind; to laugh; *hái 'lò*, an old couple; *wo hái*, agreeing (as married people), cordial; *hái yam*, a chord.

鞋  
Hái

A shoe; *yat, túi' hái*, a pair of shoes; *hái kün'* a last; *kung hái*, a woman's shoe; *'lò hái*, slippers; *hái kam*, fees paid house agents; *hái pat*, a shoe-horn; *shing 'tsai hái*, cord sandals; *'pò hái 'lò* a cobbler; *chéuk, hái*, to put on shoes.

噉  
Hái

An exclamation of disappointment, Alas! Oh! rough, hispid, harsh; *lak, kòm' hái*, sharp as a bramble, morose, surly; *ts'ò hái*, coarse and rough; *'k'ü sham' hái*, he's very stingy.

蟹  
Hái

A crab; *hái kang*, crab soup; *hái k'im*, crab's pincer's; *fái' hái 'teng*, a boat with many oars; *ch'i kam 'hái*, 'a gilded crab,' a rich villain.

解  
Hái

A fabulous animal, called *'hái chái'*, or lion-unicorn; embroidered on the robes of censors and judges; haughty, stern.

懈  
Hái

Accidentally, a pleasant hap; *'hái hau'* an unexpected meeting.

械  
Hái

Military weapons, as spear, bow, &c.; shackles, fetters; *kí hái'* a curious contrivance, the nicer parts of a machine, a craft or art; *ts'ung 'lò hí'* *hái'* guns, swords, and other arms.

懈  
Hái

Remiss, slow, negligent, inattentive; *hái' toi'* lazy, slow; *hái' to'* lazy.

菲  
Hái

Chives or onions, not permitted to be eaten by people who fast.

齧  
Hái

To gnash the teeth, angry; plates in mail arranged like teeth.

(111)

## Hak.

(These characters are often pronounced long like the next syllable.)

黑  
Hé

Black, sooty; dark, obscure; cloudy, dull; wicked; *hak, shik*, black color; *hak, òm'* dark, not well lighted; *hak, sam*, villainous; *hak, fo'* opium; *hak, pák, nán fan*, good and bad are not easily distinguished; *kam 'mún hak*, to-night.

克  
K'eh

To sustain, adequate to; superior to; to subdue, to conquer; overbearing; *hak, chái'* to order, to make one obey; *hak, fú*, hurried, oppressed; *fat, hak, shing yam'* inadequate for the place; *hak, tong*, to sustain, fit for; *hak, 'kí*, to do what you ask others, self-government.

赫  
Hé

Bright, splendid, luminous, like a fire or the sun; angry; to scorch, to glisten; clever, elegant; *hak, hak*, hot, glorious, effulgent; *'hín hak*, a good scholar, talented.

(112)

## Hák.

客  
K'eh

A guest, a visitor, a friend; a dealer, customer, a stranger; foreign; squatters, marauders; to lodge; *yan hák*, a visitor; *sai hák*, traders from Shensi and Shánsi; *hák, lí* a trading-place; *hák, fong*, guest-chamber; *hák, fo* inferior goods; *ch'á hák*, teamen; *hák, sui* last year; *hák, ping*, foreign troops; *fán hák*, a foreigner; *hák, ts'ai*, a whore; *hák, chá yan*, people from Kiáying c'au; *hák, t'ò* to flatter a guest; *'hò hák, ts'ing*, a cordial reception; *t'ong hák*, a lady visitor.

嚇  
Hih

An angry tone; to threaten, to intimidate; to anger; scared, frightened; *hák, 'ngo yat, t'iu* it scared me much; *hák, keng*, terrified; *hák, ts'an*, sick from fright; *hák, chá* to alarm by threats; *hák, shai* a humbug; *'hung hák*, to idly arouse one's fears.

刻  
K'eh

To carve, to chisel, to sculpture; a cut; griping, close; fifteen minutes, a little while; *hák, tsz'* to cut characters; *hák, 'pán*, to cut blocks; *hán' hák*, a limit, a set time; *hák, kwat, 'ming sam*, graven on the bones and inscribed in the heart; *hák, há* presently; *hák, yat*, a set day; *shí hák*, constant, usual; *'shiu hák*, a little time.

尅  
K'eh

To subdue, to overcome; to repress, to exorcise; urgent; *hák, shát, chung shan*, to drive off unlucky demons;

*shang hák*, to produce and destroy (said of the five elements); *hák, cha?* to lord it over one; *hák, 'kám*, to reduce a debt or wages by force; *hák, pok*, hardfisted, oppressive, insulting.

(113)

## Hám.

咸  
Hien

All, jointly, altogether; completely, totally; always, all round, reaching everywhere; concord, associated; hasty; a diagram; *pat, 'hum*, disagreeing; *Hám, fung*, the style of the present emperor; *mán' kwok, 'hám 'ning*, all countries at peace.

鹹  
Hien

Saltish, like sea-water; salted, preserved in brine; *hám shap*, salacious; *hám ts'oi* sour-kroust; *hám, s'ò*, salted peaches.

咸  
Hán

Union, harmony; to be accordant, united; sincere, cordial, hearty.

函  
Hán

To contain, to infold, to comprehend in, to envelop; a letter, or what is contained in an envelop; liberal, capacious; *páu hám*, to keep close, not to utter; *shū hám*, a letter; *tsün hám*, your favor; *hám chéung* a teacher or sage's desk; *hám yung*, patiently.

涵  
Hán

Submerged; to leak; marshy; to soak; to contain, capacious; *hám ün*, to soak soft; *hám 'yéung*, kindly, to keep one's temper; *'shui hám* a sewer.

鉢  
Hien

The Fan Wan says, to plant, to set out; but Kángí defines it a wooden bowl.

銜  
Hán

Bit of a bridle; to hold in the mouth; to contain; to control one's self, to guide, to order; affected by; moved, indignant; rank; 'hau hám muk, 'lám, to keep silence; 'hám mui, to hold a bit, to be still; 'kún hám or chik, 'hám, an official title; 'hám han' to restrain one's indignation.

嚙  
Hán

To hold in the mouth; used for the preceding; to receive (as an order); 'hám wán, to hold a gem in the bill, *met.* to requite a kindness; 'hám t'it, 't'an, to hold an iron shot in the mouth (punishment of liars in hell); 'hám pò' to requite; 'hám meng' received your orders (said of a friend's request); 'hám chū' 't'ong 'lám sucking a sugared olive, *met.* pleased and silent.

喊  
Hán

To call, to halloo after, to call for, to vociferate; a call; to cry, to bawl; angry cries; 'hám' 'k'ū call him; 'tái' 'sheng hám' to call aloud, to cry out; 'hám' huk, to cry; 'lá hám' ló' to gape; 'hám' 't'ung 't'au' to cry it out; 'hám' shát, 'lín 't'in, the noise reaches to heaven; 'hám' 'sheng tái' ké' useless regrets; 'hám' kau' to call upon to save.

陷  
Hien

To fall down or into, to sink; to put into; to descend into; overwhelmed, ruined; to involve another; 'hám' hoi' to inveigle one; 'hám' 'tsing' or 'hám' 'háng, to fall into a trap; 'hám' nik, to drown, to irritate; 'tái hám' unstable

餡  
Hien

ground, sandy beach; 'hám' 'yan 'háng, a brothel.

Small flour cakes, like dumplings, with meat or fruit inside; 'páu hám' pastry cakes; 'wan 't'an hám' pork dumplings cooked in sugar.

(114)

Han.

痕  
Han

A scar, a cicatrix; a mark, trace, or line left; an itching; 'lui' 'han, marks of tears; 'shui' 'han, a stain from water; 'hò' 'han, very itchy; 'han tsik, a trace, a flaw in glass.

懇  
K'an

To request, to beg, to ask as a favor; importunate, truly, earnestly; 'han 'k'au, to intreat; 'han k'ap, ask to give; 'han 'yan, to ask a kindness.

墾  
K'an

To open new land, to plough, to cultivate; to injure; energetic; 'hoi' 'han, to clear land; 'han tí' new land; 'han chung' to plough and sow.

很  
Han

Snarling of dogs; disobedient, perverse; quarrelsome, intractable; revengeful; sign of the superlative; very, much; 'mat, 'ní 'kò'm 'han 'sam, how harsh you are! 'fát, 'han, very angry; 'tò tak, han, very many; 'han wái' very bad.

恨  
Han

Indignation, resentment, dislike; hatred, spite; to regret, to feel sorry; vexed, sorry; 'han' nò' to hate; 'ho han', detestable, odious; 'sūl, han' gratified revenge; 'han' pat, tak, would that! O for! 'mò 'yan han' unregretted; tak, 'yan han' to get men's ill will.

(115)

## Hán.

吝  
K'ien

Saving, niggardly, stingy; to be sparing of; *hán kím*<sup>2</sup> parsimonious, close; *hán lun*<sup>2</sup> (or *nun*<sup>2</sup>) stingy; *hán lik*<sup>2</sup> saving of strength; *hò hán*<sup>2</sup> closefisted; *hán fán*<sup>2</sup> saved the expense, spared the trouble

閒  
Hien

Repose, leisure; indolent; unoccupied, empty; *tak, hán*<sup>2</sup> at leisure; *mò hán*<sup>2</sup> busy; *hán yau*<sup>2</sup> sauntering about; *hán 'shau*<sup>2</sup> an idler; *hán cá*<sup>2</sup> small talk; *hán sz*<sup>2</sup> private, trifling affairs; *yau 'shau hò*<sup>2</sup> *hán*<sup>2</sup> a vagrant loves leisure; *hán uk*<sup>2</sup> an untenanted house; *hán tí*<sup>2</sup> a void place, room; *ch'au hán*<sup>2</sup> to take time for; *fong hán*<sup>2</sup> to look out for idlers.

閑  
Hien

A bar or barrier, a fence; an inclosure; a fold or stable for horses; to close, to obstruct; to protect; to regulate by law, to forbid; to move about; large; accustomed, practiced; *hán 'cho*<sup>2</sup> to embarrass; *hán tsáp*<sup>2</sup> broken in, used to. Often used for the preceding.

憫  
Hien

Liberal, pleased; composed, tranquil, contented; aroused, anxious for others.

嫻  
Hien

Accustomed; loving leisure; elegant; *hán shuk*<sup>2</sup> accomplished, skilled, in; *hán 'ngá*<sup>2</sup> apt, polished.

痲  
Hien

Convulsions in children; spasms from fright; epilepsy; vulgarly called *fát, yéung tiú*<sup>2</sup>

鵲  
Hien

A kind of pheasant; *pák, hán*<sup>2</sup> the silver pheasant.

剛  
Hien

Courageous; depending on one's-self; martial; formidable, brave; liberal.

睜  
Hien

To observe narrowly, to watch furtively; spots in the eyes; the whites of the eyes showing in convulsions.

限  
Hien

To limit, to fix or set a time, to assign, to adjust; to impede, to moderate; a limit, impediment, boundary, restriction; a few, a short time; a threshold; *mò hán*<sup>2</sup> illimitable; *ho hán*<sup>2</sup> what limit, endless, numberless; *'yau hán*<sup>2</sup> a few, limited; *hán*<sup>2</sup> *'kí yat*<sup>2</sup> how many days do you set? *kwo*<sup>2</sup> *hán*<sup>2</sup> overpast the time; *fún hán*<sup>2</sup> to extend the time; *hán*<sup>2</sup> *teng*<sup>2</sup> exactly so many; *hán*<sup>2</sup> *lò*<sup>2</sup> a fixed measure.

閭  
Hien

The threshold of a door.

(116)

## Hang.

亨  
Hang

To penetrate or pervade; successful; *hang k'ü*<sup>2</sup> a quiet street, an eligible street.

噤  
Hang

Frightened, an antipathy to; a local word applied to smells, loathsome.

鏜  
Kang

To strike against as sounding glasses or metals, a ringing or metallic sound; *hang ts'éung*<sup>2</sup> jingling of bangles or tamborines.

硜  
Kang

The jingling of stones, striking hard stones together.

脛  
Kang

The shank bone of an ox. A man, Sung' Hang, in the time of Mencius.

(This character is often pronounced like the next syllable.)

行  
Hang

To go, to walk, to proceed; to act, to do, to direct; imports the action of the following verb; to appeal, or transfer a case; a step; a road, a way; a path; one of the elements; a manner; motion; *hang ló*<sup>2</sup> to walk in the way; *pò*<sup>2</sup> *hang*, to travel afoot; *hang yan*, a traveler; *hang lai*, to visit, to attend to prescribed rites; *hang ü*, to tell to; *hang li*, baggage; *'ng hang*, the 5 elements; *hang káu*<sup>2</sup> to promulgate; *tái*<sup>2</sup> *hang*, the recently deceased emperor or empress; *hang t'au*, head-gear, masks, &c., used by actors; *hang héung*, to go in procession; *hang ts'ing*, to worship at the tombs in spring; *hang ying*, to punish; *hang ts'in pò*<sup>2</sup> to 'walk a mile'; *hang shün*, to weigh anchor, to follow the sea, to act as a sailor; *hang mái tik*, step aside a little! *hang him*, to follow dangerous pursuits; *hang ping*, to direct troops; *hang wai*, conduct, manner of acting; *hang ling*<sup>2</sup> to send an order; *hang 'há 'ché*, wait, or do; a little presently; *hang shü*, to write a running hand, *hang lúi*, to thunder.

珩  
Hang

An ornamented clasp, a gem which has a play of colors, worn on the person.

衡  
Hang

A yoke or strap on the head of cattle; the space under the eyebrows; a balance,

or thing to weigh with; a balustrade; to weigh; transverse; adjusted, compared; *hang léung*, to measure; *hang p'ing*, a pair of scales; *yuk hang*, an armillary sphere.

蕙  
Hang

A fragrant plant like mallows; *tò*<sup>2</sup> *hang*, sweet vernal-grass. (?)

莖  
Hang

The culm or stalk of herbs and shrubs; a twig; hilt of a sword.

恒  
Hang

Constant, regular, perpetual, according to rule; to continue of the same mind, persevering; *hang shéung*, accustomed to; *hang sam*, constant; *hang yan*, patient; *hang 'ch'an*, enduring possessions; *Hang ho shá shò*<sup>2</sup> like the sands of the Ganges; *Hang shán*, a mountain in the west of Chihli.

肯  
Kang

The attachment of the muscles; to assent, willing, acquiescing; to permit; *'hang 'm 'hang*, will you or not? *'m 'hang*, I will not! *'wan 'hang*, to permit.

悻  
Hing

*'Hung 'hang*, anger, hatred; great displeasure, vexed; quarrelsome, pertinacious.

幸  
Hing

Fortunate, lucky; blessed; happily; an emperor reaching or tarrying in a place; to hope, to wait or long for; lucky in getting, to rejoice; to love, pleased; *hang<sup>2</sup> tak*, to succeed pleasantly; *shi<sup>2</sup> hang<sup>2</sup>* is well, will be pleased—a phrase used in a bill; *ká mún pat hang<sup>2</sup>* domestic affliction, family trouble;

*pal, hang<sup>1</sup> chung chí hang<sup>1</sup>*  
fortunate in the midst of disaster.

**倖**  
Hing

To obtain or avoid without merit or right; *hang<sup>1</sup> 'mín,* fortunately escaped; *chiú hang<sup>1</sup>* very fortunate.

**杏**  
Hang

A kind of plum; *hang<sup>2</sup> yan,* almonds; *ngan hang<sup>2</sup>* nuts of the *Salisburia adiantifolia*; *hang<sup>2</sup> múi,* a sort of apricot, ripe in June.

**荇**  
Hang

An aquatic vegetable with a reddish leaf; not found in Canton.

**行**  
Hing

Actions, conduct; *'pan hang<sup>1</sup>* disposition, character; *tak, hang<sup>2</sup>* virtue, good works; *tò hang<sup>2</sup> sham,* able, experienced, learned; *sun hang<sup>2</sup>* honest; *'tün hang<sup>2</sup>* curt, snappish.

(117)

## Háng.

**坑**  
Kang

A ditch, trench, hollow, hole, cave, or pit, natural or artificial; the furrows in a roof; a pit to entrap wild beasts; to throw into a pit; to excavate; *háng k'ü,* a sewer or drain; *háng 'hóm,* a natural gully, a ravine; *'Lò háng,* a quarry in Sháu-king fú which furnishes good inkstones; *'shui háng mún,* a sluice; *múi háng,* a coal pit.

**桁**  
Hang

The purlines of a roof; a plank to cross a rivulet; stocks for feet; a clothes-horse; *háng kok,* purlines and rafters; *uk, háng,* purlines.

(118)

**哈**  
Kiáh

**哈**  
Kiáh

**哈**  
Kiáh

**哈**  
Kiáh

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**哈**  
Kiáh

## Hap.

To apply the mind to; seasonably, fortunately, in good time, to the purpose, fitly; exactly; *hap, ü<sup>2</sup>* luckily met; *hap, 'hò,* suitable, just the thing; *hap, 'ts'z<sup>2</sup>* very much alike; *hap, hap,* chirping of birds; *hap, ngám,* fits well; *hap, 'hau 'yau,* had it just in season.

A colloquial word, for which this character is sometimes used, meaning to nod, sleepy; *hap, 'ngán fan<sup>2</sup>* to nod.

(119)

**哈**  
Hiáh

**哈**  
Hiáh

**哈**  
Hiáh

**哈**  
Hiáh

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Hiáh

## Háp.

To gulp, to swallow, to drink; *chuk, 'shui 'mò tám<sup>2</sup>* *háp,* not even congee water to drink (poor); *háp, tám<sup>2</sup> ch'á,* take a mouthful of tea; clamor or buzz of a crowd.

Accustomed, familiar with; irreverent, disrespectful to; to caress; to desecrate, to contemn; to change; to approach, acquainted with; *háp, oi<sup>2</sup>* mutual attachment; *háp, tsáp,* intimate with; *háp, ün<sup>2</sup>* to play with.

A cage for wild beasts or prisoners; to encage; a scabbard; a press.

A chest or trunk; a press for clothes; a coffer, a casket; a box for a set of books; *'shau shik, háp,* a dressing-case; *pái<sup>2</sup> háp,* a case for sending cards, presents, &c.; *sz<sup>2</sup> 'pò háp,* a writing-case; *chü 'pò háp,* a casket.

**俠**  
Kiah Generous, noble-minded, public spirited; zealous for right, bold, intrepid; to assist or redress another's wrongs; *háp, hák, or kím' háp*, a friend in need, a supernatural advocate; *háp, hí'* noble-minded, intrepid.

**狹**  
Hiáh Narrow, strait; a contracted passage; narrow-minded, mean; *chák, háp*, narrow; *háp, sam tí'*, doltish, stupid.

**陝**  
Hiáh A strait passage, contracted, narrow; *háp, ái'* a narrow pass. Used for the preceding.

**峽**  
Hiáh Hills approaching, forming a gorge, through which a stream forces its way; *háp, 'hau*, a pass in a river; *Shiú'-hing' háp*, a gorge near Sháuking fú in Kwángtung.

**籃**  
Kien A basket for sundries; a dresser, a pannier.

**掐**  
Kiah To press or dig the nails into; to lacerate; *háp, ch'ut, hū*, to squeeze the blood out; *ngá 'ch'í háp, yap, yuk*, to bite till the blood comes, indignant at, irritated with.

**歃**  
'hah To drink each other's blood in spirits; to bloody the lips—a form of an oath; *háp, hū*, to let blood when swearing, an oath of blood.

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Hat.

**乞**  
K'ih To beg, to ask alms; to intreat, to request; *hat, í*, a beggar; *fuk, hat*, humbly beg; *hat, shik*, to beg food; *hat, 'tsai*, to pray for children; *hat, 'háu*, to beg for skill (of Arachne); *'lá hat, 'ch'í*, to sneeze.

**吃**  
K'ih To eat, to swallow. Usually pronounced *yák*.

**檄**  
Hiáh A piece of board on which orders used to be written; a governmental proclamation; to give orders; haste; a branchless tree; *hat, man*, an official summons or reprimand; *'ü hat*, a feather (i. e. urgent) dispatch; *ch'ung hat*, a passport.

**覡**  
Hiáh A sorcerer, a wizard, a necromancer. Usually called a *'sheng kung*.

**轄**  
Hiáh A linch-pin; the creaking of carriages; to regulate, to control; to guide the morals of society; to turn; *'kún hat*, to control.

**瞎**  
Hiáh Blind of one eye; ignorant, uneducated; *hat, 'tsz'* a blind man.

**劾**  
Hiáh To judge, to examine into, to search out; to keep in order; to punish; to prosecute or to accuse one; to sentence; *hat, shat*, to ascertain the facts; *hat, pán'* to revise a case; *hat, tszu'* to accuse by memorial.

**覈**  
Heh To investigate, to ascertain the facts; to pare or carve; *'háu hat*, to search out fully; *hat, ím'* to verify.

**核**  
Heh The kernel or seed of fruits; the nucleus; the facts, the real circumstances; truly; *tsung' hat*, to search out a matter; *hat, í'ò*, walnuts.

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Hau.

**吼**  
Hau The cries of animals, especially of cattle and feline animals; *ho tung sz' hau*, a scolding wife.



**听** Hau Groaning, as when angry ; a tone of displeasure.

**侯** Hau A prince, or feudal baron in ancient China ; a marquis in modern days ; pretty ; but, unless ; a surname ; *chū hau*, a petty prince ; *shau yé*, my lord marquis.

**喉** Hau The throat ; the trachea ; *shau lung*, vulgarly means either the windpipe or gullet ; *ün hau*, the oesophagus ; *ngáng hau*, the windpipe ; *shau lám*, Adam's apple ; *shau kap*, hasty, in a hurry ; *fung hau*, the throat stopped up ; *shang ngo hau*, quinsy.

**猴** Hau A monkey ; vulgarly called *má lau* ; *shau 'tsz' kí* sports with monkeys.

**篳** Hau A musical instrument, called *hong hau* ; a flat lute, having 23 strings.

**餼** Hau Dry provisions, food dressed for a journey or an expedition ; *shau léung*, dry provisions.

**瘰** Hau Pimples, pustules, resulting from bad humors ; *shau 'tsz'* a pustule.

**口** K'au The mouth, 'that by which we eat ;' an entrance, a door, a narrow passage, an opening ; a pass or gate in the Great Wall ; speech, utterance ; a numeral of swords, men, hatches, fill of pipes, draught of drinks, boxes ; to mouth, to reiterate ; *'hò hau kok*, good utterance, glib ; *kok hau*, to wrangle ; *'mò hau 'ch'i* untrustworthy ; *'hau k'im*, good enunciation ; *yák léung hau*, take two pipes ;

*chong hau*, a large establishment, applied to the Factories ; *'mò hau wá' k'ü*, will not speak to him, intractable ; *'hau ngoi* beyond the frontiers ; *fá hau*, or *'hau 'tsui*, loquacious ; *yun hau*, persons, a family ; *yai hau ch'á*, a swallow of tea ; *'hoi hau*, an estuary ; *ts'ong hau*, a hatchway.

**後** Hau After in time, late ; behind ; then, next ; posterity, descendants ; *hau loi*, afterwards, then ; *hau t'au*, behind ; *hau shang*, young man ; *hau shai* future existence ; *hau hok*, your pupil (used when speaking of one's self) ; *hau úi*, another time ; *hau tsun* the next entrance in a hong ; *púi hau* behind one.

**后** Hau A queen or empress ; a prince or ruler, a tributary sovereign ; behind ; *wong hau* or *kwok hau* the empress ; *t'ai hau* empress dowager ; *'mò hau* our mother (the queen) ; *hau t'ò*, god of the land,—it is worshiped behind graves ; *t'in hau* the Chinese Amphitrite.

**逅** Hau To meet unexpectedly ; *'hái hau* to meet one by accident.

**蟹** Hau The horse-hoof or king crab ; the Xiphosuræ or Limulus longispina.

**厚** Hau Thick, large, substantial ; liberal, generous, kind ; well, very ; faithful ; intimate ; well flavored ; rich (loam) ; to esteem ; *hau pok*, thick and thin, the suitable relations of



things; *hau<sup>2</sup> toi<sup>2</sup>* to treat well; *hau<sup>2</sup> luk<sup>2</sup>*, a fine salary; *hau<sup>2</sup> ts'ing<sup>2</sup>*, kind feelings; *hau<sup>2</sup> chung<sup>2</sup>* very generous; *min<sup>2</sup> p'i<sup>2</sup> hau<sup>2</sup>* shameless, brazen-faced.

**候**  
Hau<sup>2</sup> To wait; to inquire for, to wait on, to visit; to take care of; *man<sup>2</sup> hau<sup>2</sup>* to inquire after civilly, to send respects; *hau<sup>2</sup> ká<sup>2</sup>* I wait for you; *hau<sup>2</sup> pò<sup>2</sup>* waiting for confirmation in office; *hau<sup>2</sup> sūn<sup>2</sup>* wait for appointment; *'ang hau<sup>2</sup>* wait for; *ching<sup>2</sup> hau<sup>2</sup>* a disease, a bad habit.

## Háu.

**敲**  
K'au<sup>2</sup> A baton or club; to beat or tap horizontally with a club; to rap; *háu puk<sup>2</sup> sū<sup>2</sup>*, to rap the block when chanting; *háu mún<sup>2</sup>*, to knock at a door; *háu king nim<sup>2</sup> Fat<sup>2</sup>*, to recite prayers and meditate on Budha; *háu lán<sup>2</sup>* to beat to pieces, or to a jelly.

**拷**  
K'au<sup>2</sup> To beat or torture to extort a confession; *háu kéuk<sup>2</sup> ngán<sup>2</sup>*, to beat the ankles; *háu 'tá<sup>2</sup>*, to torture.

**磽**  
K'au<sup>2</sup> Stony, arid land; poor soil.

**哮**  
Hiau<sup>2</sup> To howl, to bellow, to roar, as beasts when afraid or angry; to grunt (as swine); a loud call; to pant or gasp; *háu há<sup>2</sup>*, shortness of breath; *háu k'at<sup>2</sup>*, a hacking cough; *háu 'ch'ün<sup>2</sup>*, the asthma.

**吼**  
Hiau<sup>2</sup> The scream or roar of a tiger; beside one's self with anger.

**尻**  
K'au<sup>2</sup> The end of the spine, the os coxendicis; the rump or seat.

**考**  
K'au<sup>2</sup> Aged; a deceased father; finished, complete; to examine, to question; to strike; *'háu im<sup>2</sup>* a triennial examination of officers; *'háu 'siú shí<sup>2</sup>* to examine for the lowest degree; *sín 'háu<sup>2</sup>*, my departed father; *ün<sup>2</sup> 'háu<sup>2</sup>*, a district examination; *'háu on<sup>2</sup> 'shau<sup>2</sup>*, the first of the *siútsái<sup>2</sup>*; *'háu káu<sup>2</sup>* to examine carefully.

**攷**  
K'au<sup>2</sup> To search into; used for the preceding; *'háu ch'át<sup>2</sup>*, to examine; *'háu shing<sup>2</sup>*, decision of official merits.

**拷**  
K'au<sup>2</sup> A tree producing a kind of varnish; the wood is hard. *Qu.* a kind of Dryandra.

**巧**  
K'iau<sup>2</sup> Skillful, ingenious, dexterous, handy; clever, as an artisan; talented, adroit; ingenuity; genius; wily, crafty, specious, deceitful; witty, subtle, shrewd, ready; pleasing; *'háu miú<sup>2</sup>* well done, fine work; *'háu yéung<sup>2</sup>* a new or ingenious pattern; *ts'au<sup>2</sup> 'háu<sup>2</sup>* unexpected and well-timed; *'háu 'shau<sup>2</sup>*, a skillful workman; *'háu siú<sup>2</sup>* pleasant, good-natured; *kwái<sup>2</sup> 'háu<sup>2</sup>*, smart; *'háu pín<sup>2</sup>* good at excuses.

**孝**  
Hiau<sup>2</sup> Filial duty, obedience, respect to parents; mourning for parents; *'háu<sup>2</sup> shun<sup>2</sup>* dutiful and obedient; *hang hau<sup>2</sup>* to obey; *chéuk<sup>2</sup> hau<sup>2</sup>* to put on mourning for parents; *'háu<sup>2</sup> sam yan<sup>2</sup>*, a filial son; *'háu<sup>2</sup> fuk<sup>2</sup>*, white mourning; *'háu<sup>2</sup> ch'éung<sup>2</sup>* the mourning staff (used by the chief mourner).

**效**<sup>2</sup> } To imitate, to learn, to  
**倣**<sup>2</sup> } copy; to verify; like, similar  
 Hiau to; effectual, efficacious; an  
 example; exertion; effects,  
 results; to offer; *hok, hau*<sup>2</sup> to  
 imitate; *hau*<sup>2</sup> *fát*, to practice,  
 to follow; *hau*<sup>2</sup> *im*<sup>2</sup> *ün*, an  
 efficacious pill; *hau*<sup>2</sup> *yau*, to  
 do like the pattern.

**効**<sup>2</sup> To toil, to follow a rule;  
 Hiau to imitate; exertion, effects;  
*hau*<sup>2</sup> *lik*, to exert one's self;  
*hau*<sup>2</sup> *lò*, to toil for another;  
*kung hau*<sup>2</sup> meritorious exer-  
 tion. Used for the preceding.

**佼**<sup>2</sup> Hilarity, joy; cheerful,  
 Hiau pleased with the company of  
 others.

**校**<sup>2</sup> A school, a college, an-  
 Hiau ciently so called; an inclosure  
 or horsepen.

(123) HÉ.

A colloquial exclamation, ex-  
 pressing disapproval; *hé!* *'m 'hò*  
*'au* do n't touch it!

Heng.—See Hing.

(124) Héung.

**香**<sup>2</sup> Fragrant, odoriferous, aro-  
 Hiang matic, sweet; incense; ef-  
 fluvia or aroma; reputable,  
 renowned, a 'fragrant' name;  
*héung hi*<sup>2</sup> fragrance; *héung*  
*liú*<sup>2</sup> spicery; *kéuk, héung*,  
 incense sticks; *shü héung*  
 literary reputation of a fami-  
 ly; *héung chü*, fragrant  
 beads; *héung 'lò*, a burner of  
 incense in a temple; *hang*  
*héung*, to worship; *mún*<sup>2</sup>  
*héung*, drugs burned by  
 thieves to stupefy people;  
*héung sun*<sup>2</sup> mushrooms;  
*Héung 'kong*, Hongkong.

**鄉**<sup>2</sup> A village, a country; direct-  
 Hiang ed towards; five *chau*, or  
 12,500 houses, make a  
*héung*; rude, country-like,  
 rustic; *héung 'long*, an as-  
 sociation or society; *héung*  
*'há*, the country; *héung 'lò*,  
 a village elder; *héung shan*,  
 village gentry; *'fung héung*,  
 fellow villagers; *héung*  
*tsuk*, rustic, rude manners;  
*héung 'li*, village neighbors;  
*héung, 'ám*, a local brogue;  
*héung 's'ün*, a village.

**享**<sup>2</sup> To offer up, to present or  
 Hiang sacrifice to a god or superior;  
 to enjoy; to receive an offer-  
 ing; a repast; *'héung fuk*, to  
 be happy; *'héung yung*<sup>2</sup>, to  
 enjoy the use of, a free use;  
*ch'éung 'héung*, to enjoy  
 long; *'héung shau*<sup>2</sup> happy in  
 his age; *'héung 'wing 'ün*  
*chí fuk*, to enjoy eternal  
 happiness.

**饗**<sup>2</sup> To offer in sacrifice; to  
 Hiang feast a guest; to spread out  
 a feast; a banquet or sacri-  
 fice; *shan 'héung*, offerings  
 to the gods; *'héung tsz*<sup>2</sup>  
 offerings to ancestors.

**響**<sup>2</sup> Noise, clamor, fracas; a  
 Hiang sound, echo, a ringing din;  
*'héung léung*<sup>2</sup> a din? *yat*,  
*shing 'héung*, a single word,  
 once speaking, a sudden  
 sound; *kòm*<sup>2</sup> *'héung*, so loud!  
*mok, 'héung*, silence! *'lo 'hau*  
*'héung*, he can talk enough,  
 wordy.

**响**<sup>2</sup> Used for the preceding;  
 Hiang also to be at, in, at a place;  
*'ní 'héung 'má 'sau chü*  
 do you live at the landing?  
*'héung ch'ü* it is there.

‘**響**  
Hiang A worm which notices sounds, a silkworm? *yat*, ‘*héung*, the buzz of flies in swarms; sound of musketoes.

‘**餉**  
Hiang Provisions for workmen, and troops; taxes paid to government in kind; duties generally; to give or send food; *ping* ‘*héung*, soldier's rations; ‘*héung ngan*, duties; ‘*héung tán*, a duty “chop;” *yéung* ‘*héung*, maritime custom-house duties; ‘*héung shik*, give him to eat.

‘**晌**  
Shang Noon, meridian; ‘*héung* ‘*ng*, noon, midday; *yat*, ‘*héung*, half a day; *pún* ‘*héung*, three hours.

‘**响**  
Hiang An ornament worn on the girdle by women.

‘**響**  
Heung Opposite; to incline to, pressing forward to; ‘*héung* ‘*ong*, sugar figures carried at weddings; *ying* ‘*héung*, the circumstances of a thing. Used for the next.

‘**向**  
Hiang Towards, facing, opposite to; thinking upon; an intention, an object of study; time past, former, heretofore; a window or opening; points of compass; *héung* ‘*yat*, on a former day; *yat*, ‘*héung* formerly, for a time; ‘*héung* ‘*pak*, northerly; ‘*héung* ‘*loi*, heretofore; *sam* ‘*m héung* mind not on your work; ‘*ni sam í-shap-sz* “*héung* your mind is quite unfixed; *sam héung* ‘*mò ting* discomposed, unsteady; ‘*héung* ‘*ni* ‘*kong*, to speak to you; *í* ‘*héung* intention; ‘*héung* ‘*ts'an*, to come on one, to point towards.

‘**晷**  
Hiang A little while; suddenly; formerly.

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Hí.

‘**欺**  
K'í To cheat, to impose upon, to deceive; to fail in; to self-deceive; to insult, to abuse when in power; to ridicule; ‘*hi p'in* to cheat; ‘*hi pá* ‘*ngo*, to covet; ‘*hi yan*, a cheat, a rascal; ‘*hi fú* to reproach; ‘*hi sam*, to delude one's self; ‘*hi át*, to oppress wantonly; ‘*hi lung* to make sport of; ‘*hi mún*, to lie to, to deceive.

‘**希**  
Hí Few, rare, seldom, infrequent; loose, not close or near; to hope, to wish, desirous; to scatter, to stop; to moult (feathers) or shed (hair); ‘*hi shiú*, few; ‘*hi hon*, strange, odd; ‘*hi k'í*, unusual.

‘**睇**  
Hí To look with longing, to hope earnestly, to remember kindly. Used for the preceding.

‘**稀**  
Hí Open, wide apart, not close, loose; thin; few; careless, remiss; ‘*hi sho*, widely, open; ‘*hi hi tí*, thin, watery (as glue, paste).

‘**晞**  
Hí To dry; dried; daybreak, bright.

‘**佈**  
Hí Simulated, pretending, like to; obscure; to counterfeit; ‘*hi*, appearing as if.

‘**縴**  
Chí The fibres of hemp, used in making linen; fine hempen cloth.

‘**喜**  
Hí To heat, to roast or toast; hot, burning, light and heat together; abundant, pervading.

‘**禧**  
Hí Happy, lucky, blessed by the gods; to pray or implore the gods; ‘*kung ho* ‘*san hi*,

respectfully to congratulate on the new [year's] happiness.

**嬉** Hí Pretty, handsome; pleasant sports, rambles; an excursion; to ramble, to play, to enjoy one's self; *hí 'shá*, sporting, plays; *hí hí*, games of children; *yau hí*, a pleasure excursion.

**嘻** Hí The sound of merriment, voices of people laughing; an interjection of grief or anger, Alas! *hí há*, the noise of laughing

**禧** Hí The cry of one in pain or sorrow; grumbling; the reply of spirits.

**歔** Hí To sob, to catch the breath in weeping; to snore; timid; *hí hū*, to sob and cry.

**稀** Hí A name for pigs in Húnán; a call to hogs; the grunting of pigs; *fung hí*, a divine animal which protects against snakes.

**醃** Hí Sour, acid taste, like vinegar; *hí kai*, animalculæ in vinegar; *hí tseung* pickled condiments.

**𨮒** K'í Tipsy, about to fall, to reel like a sot; *hí hí*, reeling, staggering.

**熙** Hí Light, splendor, brightness; flourishing, glorious, prospering, extending; lasting, ample; dry, drying, *hí ch'un ch'á*, Hyson tea; *hí wo*, prosperous; *hí ch'iu*, a flourishing dynasty.

**義** Hí A name; *Fuk hí*, the founder of the Chinese monarchy; also called *hí wong*, the Emperor Hí.

**犧** Hí A sacrificial animal of a uniform color; sheep, goats,

or oxen were used; spotless, pure; *hí shang*, sacrificial animals, victims generally.

**噓** Hí The voice, sound of the breath emitted forcibly; a sigh.

**信** Hí To feel joy, to delight in; fearful of, cautious. Same as the next.

**喜** Hí Pleased, joyful; that which gives joy; to feel glad, to give joy to, to rejoice; to like; *hí shik*, a cheerful face; *hí üt*, gratified; *hí lok*, joy and delight; *hí fun*, glad; *hí hing* or *hí sz*, a joyful event.

*ni fú yau 'yau hí*, your lady has joy (i. e. is pregnant).

**豈** K'í How! what! i. e. it is not, a particle intimating a strong negative; to return victorious; to desire, to advance; *hí kò m*, how dare I! *hí fí*, it is so; it is not otherwise; *hí fí ú*, were there not, is it not! *hí 'yau 'ts'z' 'li*, there is no such rule; *hí shí* it can not be; *hí 'yau loi*, how can he come!

**起** K'í To rise, to stand up; arising; before other verbs, it expresses the beginning of an action, after them it denotes the completion; to begin, to originate; to build; the commencement; to take, to make; *hí shan*, to get up, to stand, to start on a journey; *hí shau*, to commence a work, to put hands to; *hí má*, to start, as a procession; *kí shí hí k'iu*, when does the groom start? *hí loi* expresses an action going on, as *hò hí loi*, he is getting or doing better; *hí t'au*, the beginning, to com-

mence, first; *t'ai 'hí loi*, just remembered it; *'hí i'* the idea of; *'hí 'mí chū* to swindle, to 'keep the dice,' sc. to retain money advanced to one; *'hí 'fo*, to take fire; *'hí 'shá*, to 'raise dust,' to upbraid loudly, to scold; *'hí 'sam*, to long for, to covet; *ch'au 'hí*, to lift up, to take out (a volume to look at); *tsò' 'hí*, finished, done; *chap, 'hí lak*, picked up.

**氣** } Vapor, exhalation, fume, smell, steam; ether, matter; the original, primordial substance from which all things come; breath, air, halo; the vital fluid, life, nervous matter, that which imparts substance; the spirit, temper, air, anima, feelings, of men and things; the animal spirits; influence, attraction; aspect; vehemence, courage; to irritate; an apparition; a semi-monthly term; *hí' 'ts'an 'k'ū*, to irritate, to anger; *mok, 'shang hí* don't get angry; *'hò hí' shik*, good looking, fair; *hí' 'tséung'* form, carriage; *'hò hí' hū*, portly, robust; *'t'in hí'* the weather; *chí' hí'* energy, nerve; *'chim hí' 'ché*, a diviner; *'mong' hí' 'ché*, a geomancer; *hí' 'han'* times, weather; *shau' hí'* to be scolded; *'t'ò hí'* climate, air; *hí' 's: 'yan*, to vex greatly; *'ni 'hò wan' hí'* you are in good luck; *shap, hí'* damp; *'yau hí' 'tò'* veracious; *hí' 'ts'ū*, dead; *kwo' hí'* his luck is gone.

**氣** } To breathe strong, to sigh; *'án' hí'* a groan or sigh.

**餼** } A present of living cattle; provisions, fruits, meats offered in sacrifice; a formal feast; *shik, 'lam hí'* a small allowance paid to siútsái; to feed house animals; *hí' 'chū*, feed the pigs; *hí' 'tséuk, 'm 'tsang* have you fed the birds?

**戲** } To fence, to play with weapons; to divert one's self, to sport; a play, a theatrical exhibition, a comedy; *lung' hí' fát*, to play legerdemain tricks; *yat, ch'ut, hí'* one act of a play; *hí' 'p'áng 'tsai*, a quick growth, grown large soon (like a child born and matured in a play); *hū' 't'ai hí'* gone to the theatre; *yat, 'pán hí' 'tsz'* a company of actors; *'t'íu hí'* to dally with or fondle; *tsò' hí'* to play; *'tá hí'* to instruct in acting; *hí' 'sfong*, the green-room; *hí' 'p'áng*, a shed for acting; *'ch'ái hí'* a rehearsal; *hí' 't'oi*, the stage; *hí' 'pún*, playbooks.

**器** } A vessel, vase, or dish; an implement, utensil, instrument; ability; meritorious, useful; body or substance, as opposed to form or qualities; *hí' 'ming*, an utensil of any kind; *'lái' hí'* a man of talent; *'siú hí'* an impatient, little-minded man; *'m 'shing hí' 'tung 'sai*, a inefficient man.

**棄** } To reject, to cast off, to relinquish; to throw off, to refuse, to abandon; *hí' 'shai'* dead; *'im' hí'* to disdain; *hí' 'chí'* to cast aside; *hí' 'ip*, to sell real estate; *'púi' hí'* to discard, to refuse consort with.

**憩** To rest, to repose; to take breath, to stop; to lay a thing down.

**哂** A loud laugh; *hí' hí' ín*, laughing, the sound of hearty merriment.

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## Hím.

**謙** Respectful, yielding, retiring, lowly, humble, unassuming; to think little of one's self; to revere, to manifest respect; *hím yéung* to give way to; *hím sun* humble, yielding; *t'ái' hím 'liú*, you are too modest; *hím wo*, placable, mild.

**嗉** The crop of a bird, the first stomach of ruminantia; a pouch in the mouth of monkeys and other animals; to hold in the mouth. Used for the preceding. Also read *híp*, a deficiency, little; to dislike.

**險** A precipice, an abyss difficult, hazardous, dangerous; insecure; in danger; *ngai 'hím*, dangerous, prejudicial, both morally and physically; *'hím tak, tsai* imminently dangerous.

**獵** A dog with a long snout, a pointer used in hunting. *'Hím wan*, name of a horde of Huns notorious in the days of Confucius, so called from their savageness.

**欠** To stretch and gape when weary; deficient in, insufficient; to owe; to be wanting in; *hím' chái'* or *hím' fú'* a debt; *hím' 'kím 'tím*, immethodical; *hím' 'lò shing*, lacking in honesty, untrustworthy; *hím' shan*, to stretch

the limbs; *hím' chong 'ching*, slovenly, untidy; *'ní 'yan tik, hím' on*, you are rather indisposed.

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## Hín.

**牽** To drag, to pull, as an ox does; to lead or pull along with a cord; to bring about; to induce, to guide; to connect with, to deduce; dragged into, held; *hín lín*, to connect, to implicate or compromise; *hín lám* to track a boat; *hín f'au, p'ò*, a bawd; *hín kwá'* in suspense; *hín hí'* gasping, dying.

**愆** Fault, error, mistake, crime, peccadillo; an excess; to exceed; a noxious disease; *tsú' hín*, a transgression.

**驂** A horse which exceeds in racing; a horse diseased in the belly; to suffer loss; a surname.

**擷** To extirpate, to pluck out; to snatch; to capture a standard in fight.

**褰** Trowsers; to hold up the skirts, when wading.

**軒** The hood of a car; a high front chariot; a balcony or bow window; eaves; a study or library room; laughing, playing; satisfied; *hín ngong*, a bold deportment, to carry the head high.

**掀** To lift up; to pull out; to lay hold of; *hín mò'* to lift off the cap; *hín 'p'í*, to pull the quilt over one.

**猞** A kind of fox skin fur, called *kam ngan hín*, used for throat collars, or jackets.

顯  
Hien

Light, manifest, apparent; conspicuous, clear, illustrious, patent; glorious, effulgent; to make plain, to exhibit, to display; to render illustrious; 'hin yéung generally known, notorious; 'hin tát, distinguished, famous; 'hin ín, or 'hin hai' 'kóm, it is even so, plain; 'hin 'háu, illustrious completer of probation, i. e. a deceased father; ling 'hin, spiritual energy exerted.

遣  
K'ien

To commission, to depute, to send, to let go; to send away, to exile; to present; to reject, to expel, to chase; 'ch'ái 'hin, to send on a business; 'hin chuk, to drive or send away; 'hin tsúi' to exile for crime.

譴  
K'ien

To reprimand, to blame, to find fault with; to rail at, to speak angrily; 'hin chák, to scold, to criminate; 'hin nò' to talk angrily to one.

縑  
K'ien

Attached; 'hin kün' intimate, attached, as friends, or brothers.

蜆  
Hien

General name of bivalve shells, but especially thin shelled and lacustrine ones; sometimes applied to some hanging chrysalides; 'wong 'shá 'hin, a kind of Mytilus eaten at Canton; 'hin yuk, shelled clams; 'hin hok, tsz' 'clam-shell' words, dissyllables; 'hin kái' raw clams seasoned.

憲  
Hien

A rule, precept, regulation, example; governmental; a ruler, an officer above the 4th rank; to impose or publish laws, to govern; to follow

獻  
Hien

closely; abundant; well informed; 'tái' 'hin' the high officers; 'hin' 't'oi, an official bench, i. e. Your Excellency (used in writing); 'hin' kam' an official prohibition; 'hin' 'kún, high officers; 'shí 'hin' 'shü, an imperial calendar.

議  
Yen

To offer or present to a god or superior; to give or present to another (in polite language); to hand up to; an offering; intelligent; 'hin' 'shéung' to offer up; 'hin' 'tai' to send a present to; 'hin' 'p'un, red trays in which presents are sent to a bride's father-in-law.

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興  
Hing

To consult on criminal causes; to judge or decide a case; to adjudge; 'hin' 'yuk, to sentence; 'hin' 'tín, a legal decision; 'ts'au 'hin' the autumnal assize; 'yau sun' 'hin' a good decision, a true judgment.

## Hing.

To rise, to elevate, to get up; to flourish; flourishing, prosperous; promoted; to be in demand, fashionable; to move, to put in motion; 'hing' 'hi, to arise; 'hing' 'kū náp, 'fuk, hope you are in all respects well; 'hing' 'kung, to commence a work; 'ni 'ch'ü' 'm 'hing' 'k'ü, no demand for it here; 'shí' 'hing, fashionable; 'hing' 'wong' successful, prosperous; 'tsok, 'hing, pleased with, complacent; 'hing' 'm 'hing, would you like it?



兄 **Hiun**  
An elder brother; a senior, a superior; a term of respect; *lò hing*, or *lái hing*, a term of address, sir; *hing tai* brothers; *hing 'chéung*, my elder brother; *ngoi hing*, a sister's husband; *st'ung páu hing tai* uterine brothers; *ts'an hing*, my full brother; *sho hing*, second cousins; *st'ong hing tai* cousins german.

卿 **K'ing**  
A noble, a lord, a high officer; a term of respect used towards grandes and others; intelligent; what men look towards; the presidents of the six Boards are called *luk hing*; *kung hing*, a grandee above the 3d rank; *hing ká*, our ministers; *oi hing*, my wife; *sin hing*, my deceased wife.

馨 **Hing**  
Odors perceived a long distance; *hing héung*, fumes of incense, savory smells; a wide reputation.

(The four next characters are usually pronounced *heng*.)

輕 **K'ing**  
A light car; light; to esteem lightly, to disregard, to think little of; to disesteem; levity, dissipated. Read *heng* quick, fast; *heng chung* light and heavy; *mò 'sho heng chung* mediocre, usual, common; *heng 'hau*, uncommon or fine work; *heng kw'ong* harum-scarum, foolish; *heng 'ho*, light, portable; *heng kwat*, *st'au*, light-headed, weak-minded; *heng st'iu* *st'au ts'ò* volatile, untrustworthy, unstable; *'hò heng* *st'mé*, do you think it's so

easy! *heng pok*, disrespectful; *'shau heng kéuk*, *fár* nimble, diligent; *'hau heng* ready to promise, heedless.

罄 **K'ing**  
An empty jar; exhausted, empty; entirely, all; to exhaust; stable, strict; *heng tsun* entirely gone.

磬 **K'ing**  
Ringing stones of prehnite or glass hung on frames; a sort of dulcimer; to suspend, as these stones are; *kik*, *heng* to strike the *heng*. To relax the reins. Used for the last.

馨 **K'ing**  
To cough slightly, to hack; to speak smilingly; the sound of a swinging bell.

慶 **K'ing**  
Good, excellent; to congratulate; to rejoice in; to console; to present to, to bless; happy; path of rectitude; an initial particle, happily; *hing ho* to congratulate; *kat*, *hing* lucky and blessed; *'yau 'hi hing* *sz* a happy event; *hing nau* joyful, lively.

興 **Hing**  
Joyful, elated; pleased; *hing st'au*, joyful bustle; *kò hing* good spirits; *kik*, *hing 'ngo*, to provoke me.

磬 **Hing**  
To toast or dry at the fire, to roast; hot, feverish; *pi fo hing* *chiu* *'k'ü*, dry it at the fire; *st'au hok*, *hing* head burning hot.

(129) HÍP.

脅 **Hieh**  
The sides of the body; the ribs, place under the arm; to receive; to intimidate, to reprimand, to take advantage of; *hip*, *kwat*, the ribs; vulgo, *lak*, *shák*, *kwat*, *pik*, *hip* to intimidate, to overawe, to deter.



**協** (130)  
Agreement, concord, union,  
harmony; mutual help; unit.  
**叶**, ed, assistant, joint; to aid;  
Hieh submissive; *hip, lik*, united  
strength; *hip, chan* staff of-  
ficers; *hip, 'loi*, colonel of  
a regiment; *hip, 'ling*, a bri-  
gadier-general (of Banner-  
men); *hip, 'wo*, to unite har-  
moniously; *hip, wan* to  
rhyme, harmonious cadence  
or tone; *hip, yam*, melody.

**恆**  
Kieh The mind pleased; cheer-  
ful, gratified; prompt, ready.

**慊**  
Kieh Pleased, contented, cheer-  
ful; satisfied; *hip, fái* a-  
lacry. Also read *him*, to  
hate, discontented, indignant.

**怯**  
Kieh Cowardly, fearful, timid,  
weak-hearted; *hip, chí* bash-  
ful, to blush; *sam hip*, flut-  
tering, timid; *hip, chan*  
afraid of entering into battle.

**歉**  
Kieh Deficient, unfilled with food,  
scanty supplies; bashful; to  
covet; *hip, sui* a year of  
dearth; *hip, 'shau*, a bad  
harvest.

**協**  
Hieh Harmony of sentiment,  
union of thought; a man's  
name.

**挾**  
Hieh To carry under the arm, to  
hide in the bosom; to help,  
to support; to conceal; to  
cherish, to protect; to pre-  
sume upon; to assume, to  
undertake; to 'squeeze,' to  
extort; *hip, tso* to assist, to  
depend on; *hip, 'chai* to  
prevent, to hinder; *hip, 'ch'í*,  
to take under the arm, to  
manage; *hip, han* to cherish  
vengeful feelings.

## Hít.

**歇**  
Hieh To stop, to rest, to desist;  
to keep silence; to terminate,  
to discontinue; to appease;  
*hít, chū* 'shau, to rest from  
work, to hold up; *hít, chū*  
'kau, or *hít, 'tsui*, to be still,  
to stop eating; *hít, 'tím* a  
tavern, a lodging-place; *hít,*  
'há kéuk, stop walking a-  
while; *hít, lám* put the load  
down; *hít, yat, hít*, rest a  
while; *pat, hít*, uninterrupted,  
incessant; *hít, hák*, a guest;  
to detain or lodge a friend.

**蝎**  
Hieh A scorpion; a grub found  
in rotten wood.

## Hiú.

**聒**  
Hiau To vociferate, to make a  
noise; clamor, hum, as of a  
market; to vilify, to mur-  
mur; *hiú pok*, diminishing,  
worse, impoverished; *hiú*  
*hiú*, or *hiú ngò* self-compla-  
cent, pluming one's self.

**枵**  
Hiau A hollow root; hollow,  
empty, unfilled; famished,  
hungry; *hiú fuk*, an empty  
stomach, ignorant; *ün hiú*,  
a star in Aquarius.

**鴞**  
Hiau A horned or barn owl, call-  
ed *ch'í hiú*; its voice is a  
bad omen; a fabulous animal.

**梟**  
Hiau A kind of owl, which eats  
its mother; strong, wicked,  
brave; to hang up a criminal's  
head in terrorem; *hiú 'yung*,  
unscrupulous, strong; *hiú*  
'shau, to expose a head; *sz*  
*hiú*, to smuggle salt.

**徼**  
Kiau To go round, to take a turn,  
to ward off; to seek; to as-  
sume; end, frontiers, limits;

a palisade; a narrow road; *hiú hang* a fortunate coincidence, a lucky hit; to obtain.

曉  
Hiáu

To dread, to apprehend; a tone of complaint, querulous; a word denoting past time, as *'sé hiú*, written; *tsò, hiú*, done.

曉  
Hiáu

A gentle horse; to be skillful at a game of throwing darts; strong, courageous, disinterested; *hiú, kí káu* a sort of aid-de-camp among the Bannermen.

曉  
Hiáu

Light, clear, in the morning; day-time; luminous, perspicuous, plainly stated; intelligent, apparent; to understand, to perceive, to comprehend; *'hiú tak*, to see into, I perceive; *'ín 'hiú*, early dawn; *ming 'hiú*, I clearly understand; *'hiú í* to notify plainly, a plain proclamation; *'ung 'hiú*, fully acquainted with.

曉  
Hiáu

This word is frequently pronounced *hiú*, but more correctly *kiú*.

Hiú

A colloquial word, to perk or cock up, as a dog's tail, a bow lying on its back, or the stern of a junk.

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Ho.

Ho  
Ho

Small plants; petty, troublesome, vexatious; minute, small, trifling, little; unimportant, as an ailing; circumstantial, tedious; to vex, to annoy; to molest subjects by

examining; to blame; *ho k'au*, to importune; *ho kák*, to be needlessly strict; *ho tsat*, a fatal disease.

呵  
Ho

To blame, to scold; to interrogate; sound of laughter; to yawn, or expel the breath; *ho kím* to yawn; *ho ho*, to laugh loud.

呵  
Ho

Used for the preceding; to speak loud or sharply to; to traduce, to revile, to rail at; *ho chák*, to reprimand angrily; *ho 'tsz'*, an astringent nut used for tooth-aches.

河  
Ho

The Yellow River by eminence; a river, usually applied to small streams; a wine-vessel; *ngan ho*, or *'ín ho*, the Milky Way; *ho pok*, *'sho*, an officer who regulates the boats at Canton (the word *hoppo* is derived from this title); *ho í'ò* the Bend in the Yellow river; *ho kung 'tsung tuk*, the superintendent of the Yellow river; *ho pín*, a river side.

何  
Ho

Which, who, what; how; wherefore; according to the sense of the context; to bear, to carry; *ho sz'* what business have you? *ho yan*, who? *ho 'kái*, why is it so, what does it mean? *'mò 'kí ho*, suddenly, in a little time; *ho kú* why? what's the reason? *ho pat*, *'tsò loi*, why did n't you come earlier? *ho pít*, *'ü 'ts'z'* what need for this, why so? *ho 'fú 'kò'm 'yéung*, why do you act so? (implying error); *ho ü*, how? *ho tsoi*, why, pray?

**荷** Ho The lotus or Nelumbium; also applied to some Malvaceæ; *ho páu*, a purse; *ho fung*, a south wind.

**可** K'o To be willing, to permit, free to do, able to do; proper, fit, convenient; can, may, could; worthy, competent; used as an interrogative, and by way of invitation, or to soften an order; forms verbal adjectives, or gerunds ending in *able*, as *'ho shū*, forgivable; *'ho 'í*, possible, it can do; *'ho ú* impudent, disagreeable; *'ho kin*, to compassionate; *'ho shai*, serviceable; *'ho 'í tsò' tak*, it can be allowed, permissable; *'ní 'ho l'ing*, are you cold? *'ho 'hau*, delicatetasted; *'ho 'ho*, just as, exactly; *'ho, yau' loi*, ah! you've come again! *'siú 'ho*, a little matter; *fí t'ung 'siú 'ho*, of great importance, not a little thing; *'ho hang*, should or can be done; *'yau ho pat*, *'ho* what forbids, why not?

**坷** K'o Uneven, rough country; *'hóm 'ho* rugged paths, unsuccessful, one who is unlucky.

**阿** K'o A large galley or transport used in battle, called *'ho lám* in the Sán Kwòh Ch'í.

**賀** Ho To congratulate, to felicitate, at festivals or on happy events; to make presents, to reward; also, *met.* presents; to bear; *kung ho* respectful congratulations; *ho' 'hi*, joy be with you; *ho' 'lai*, congratulatory presents; *ho' 'mín ul*, presents sent when a child is a month old.

**荷** Ho To bear, to sustain, to carry on the head or back; *ho' lap*, to wear a rain-hat; *fú' ho'* to bear on the back.

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Hò.

**蒿** Háu Herbs higher than others; steam from plants; forms part of the names of different plants; *t'ong hò*, celery; *ts'ing hò*, wormwood; *hò muk*, dust in the eyes.

**薅** Háu To weed; to pull out hair; *hò t'au mò*, to pull out the hair; *hò 'ts'ò* to weed fields.

**嗥** Háu To roar and howl like bears or tigers; to cry loud, or long; *hò hò sheng*, a bawling.

**豪** Háu A porcupine, with quills pointed black; imperial (applied to H. M. herds and flocks); superior to others, eminent, excellent; martial, brave, high-spirited; a leader; excelling in mental qualities; *hò háp*, a hero (in moral courage); *'ò hò*, a village brave; *hò kít*, chieftain; *hò k'éung* a bandit. Used for the next.

**毫** Háu Long-soft hair; down; atoms, motes; anything very minute, nothings; in decimals, a hundredth; in Canton, a dime, or tenth of a dollar; *fai hò*, to write; *hò müt, sz'* petty, trifling, affairs; *hò mò kwo' fún'*, not overpassed my duties, not transgressed; *hò lí*, a very little; *sz' hò pat, tso'* no error, immaculate; *hò mò 'yan mún*, concealed nothing; *'ng hò*, half a dollar.

壕 A city moat or ditch, a fosse; *sheng hò*, the city ditch.

濠 Same as the preceding; sc. the water in a fosse; *hò 'an*, Second Bar below Whampoa; *hò 'kau*, the passage under the walls of Canton, where the ditch enters the Old city; *lung hò*, to clear out a moat.

蜆 An oyster; *hò hòk*, an oyster shell; *hò 'tong*, an oyster bed; *hò shí* dried oysters; *hò shán*, a cluster of oysters.

譟 To cry out, to implore, to groan; to call. Used for the next.

號 To roar as a tiger; a cock's crow; to call aloud, to bawl, to cry; *hò huk*, to cry and wail; *hò fú*, to call after.

好 Good, right, excellent; well, very; an intensive adjective implying good or bad, according to the thing or act; exceeding, superlatively; *hò 'séung 'ü*, good disposition; *hò tak, tsai* exceedingly good; also (ironically), well done! lookout! *hò 'on, p'ái*, well arranged; *hò 'ch'au* very ugly; *hò, 'ta'i 'ní shí' pít, loi*, you must come at any rate; *hò tik*, a little better; *hò kik*, excellent; *hò, 'm 'hò*, is it good? *hò sheng*, be careful, lookout; good music; *hò tak, tik*, a very little better; *hò 'ts'z' 'ní*, like you; *hò tò' 'mò 'pí* nothing so good as this; *hò pat, 'fú*, extremely distressed; *hò 'ts'oi shò* well, suc-

ceeded; *hò 'ká*, deceptive, baseless; *hò wá* well, thank you; a reply intimating assent; *hò siú* laughable; *'m tak, 'hò*, he can not recover.

好 To love, to take pleasure in; fond of, to like; to desire; to wish for; *kok, 'yan 'shò hò* each one has his likes; *hò 'kong siú* fond of joking; *hò 'tsau*, a wine-bibber; *pák, sing' sam hò* the people at heart like justice; *p'in hò* to love with partiality.

耗 To diminish, consume, or destroy, through time or use; to spoil, to dissipate, to squander, to injure; to render void; vicious, bad; *hò 'sün*, spoiled, destroyed; *hò 'fai* wasted, extravagant; *ká hò* to supply the deficiency or waste.

犒 To confer refreshments on troops; to reward workmen with their drink-money; *hò 'shéung* to confer bounties; *hò 'kung*, entertain workmen at a house-building; *hò 'nung*, official largesses to farmers in spring.

昊 A luminous sky; grand; heaven; *hò 'ín*, summer heaven; *hò 'ín kam hüt*, the glorious heavens and golden palace (of Shángtí).

浩 Great, swelling waters, a watery expanse, immense, vast; affluent, an overplus, superabundant; enlarged, noble; *hò hò 'ú*, how grand! *hò 'hi* magnanimous.

濶 Extensive, as waters reaching to a distance; vast, boundless.

**皓**<sup>2</sup> } The light of heaven, lumi-  
**顯**<sup>2</sup> } nous, like the clear sky ; re-  
 Háu, splendent, splendid, bright,  
 glistening, white, lustrous ;  
 Pure, clear ; hò<sup>2</sup> 'shau, a hoary  
 head ; sz<sup>2</sup> hò<sup>2</sup>, four graybeards  
 in the Hán dynasty ; hò<sup>2</sup> hò<sup>2</sup>  
 bright, glistening, like the  
 rising moon.

**號**<sup>2</sup> } Mark, designation, deno-  
**号**<sup>2</sup> } mination ; a "chop," label,  
 Háu, name ; epithet or style ; sign  
 of a shop ; an order, or verbal  
 command, a summons ; signal,  
 countersign ; to mark a box,  
 to label, or direct it ; hò<sup>2</sup> ling<sup>2</sup>  
 a mandate, word of command ;  
 'ní 'pò hò<sup>2</sup> what is your shop  
 name ? tsz<sup>2</sup> hò<sup>2</sup> a mark ; hò<sup>2</sup>  
 séung, mark a box ; fong<sup>2</sup> hò<sup>2</sup>  
 p'áu<sup>2</sup> to fire a salute ; kwok,  
 hò<sup>2</sup> name of the dynasty ; 'nín  
 hò<sup>2</sup> name of the reign ; hò<sup>2</sup>  
 fong, a porter's lodge in a  
 public office ; 'hí hò<sup>2</sup> to blow  
 the horn at examinations and  
 parades ; hò<sup>2</sup> shé<sup>2</sup> cells in  
 the examination halls, labeled  
 with the characters of the  
 Millenary Classic ; tsün hò<sup>2</sup>  
 'ní, what is your name ? pít,  
 hò<sup>2</sup> the virile style taken at  
 marriage.

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## Hoi.

**開**<sup>2</sup> } To open, to unfold, to spread  
 K'ai, out ; to institute, to begin ; to  
 commence, to start ; to lay  
 out, to explain, to separate ; to  
 reveal, to disclose ; 'áu hoi,  
 to break open, to split the dif-  
 ference ; hoi t'oi, to set the  
 table ; to open the play ;  
 hoi ká<sup>2</sup>, to state the price ;

'm hoi tak, káu, it must be  
 so, impracticable ; a strong  
 superlative ; hoi chéung, to  
 open a shop ; hoi shan, to  
 weigh anchor ; hoi ch'ák, kau<sup>2</sup>  
 chéung<sup>2</sup> to liquidate old debts ;  
 hoi shün, to go aboard ; hoi  
 kwong, to vivify an idol ; hoi  
 'nín, newyear's day ; hang  
 hoi tik, step aside a little ! hoi  
 sam, to amuse one, to dis-  
 sipate sorrow ; hoi lò<sup>2</sup> to clear  
 the road for the ghost ; hoi  
 fong, to clear new land ; hoi  
 kok, to borrow money ; hoi  
 'kong, to explain the meaning  
 of the classics ; hoi ming  
 state the items ; hoi loi, come  
 nearer to me.

**孩**<sup>2</sup>  
 Hái

An infant beginning to  
 laugh ; children, a child, a  
 youth—but applied generally  
 to boys ; 'siú hoi 'tsz', a boy,  
 a servant boy ; a child ; hoi  
 t'ung, a boy.

**頰**<sup>2</sup>  
 Hái

The bones of the chin, the  
 chin ; hoi há<sup>2</sup> 'yau sd, there  
 is a beard under the chin.

**駭**<sup>2</sup>  
 Hái

Alarmed, startled, terrified ;  
 agitated, afraid of ; to disperse ;  
 hoi p'á<sup>2</sup> to fear ; hoi ngok,  
 amazed. Also, to beat drums  
 to rouse the army.

**骸**<sup>2</sup>  
 Hái

Shin of the leg (tibia) ; the  
 bones of the body ; members  
 of the body ; pák, hoi, the  
 skeleton ; luk, hoi, the trunk,  
 head, and four limbs ; shí hoi,  
 a corpse.

**海**<sup>2</sup>  
 Hái

The sea, the receptacle of  
 rivers ; a large river ; marine ;  
 sz<sup>2</sup> 'hoi, within the four seas,  
 everywhere, the world ; kwo'  
 'hoi, to cross the river (at Can-  
 ton) ; ch'ut, 'hoi, to voyage ;

'*hoi kwán*, port of entrance ; also the collector of customs at a port ; '*hoi chū tsz*' Dutch Folly ; '*hoi pín*, seaside ; '*hoi mī*' marine delicacies ; '*hoi sham*, biche-de-mer ; '*hoi shí*, a sort of sea mirage ; *fuk, ü Tung* '*hoi*, happiness like the East sea ; '*Hoi t'ong tsz*' the Honam joss-house ; '*hoi lung, wong*, Neptune, god of rain.

**愜** Joyful, peaceful ; contented, gentle, pleased ; '*hoi tai kwán tsz*' liberal minded officer ; '*hoi chák*, kind and benevolent ; delighted. Same as the next.

**凱** Victorious, triumphant ; to celebrate a victory ; '*hoi ko*, pæans of victory ; *tsau*' '*hoi*, to celebrate a victory ; '*hoi sün*, to return in triumph from battle.

**境** A clear and elevated eminence, fit for a residence ; '*shong*' '*hoi*, a cheerful location.

**鎧** A cuirass, or coat of mail ; armor generally ; a priest's robe, because it protects his order ; '*hoi káp*, armor ; '*shau*' '*hoi*, a helmet.

**割** A sickle or bill-hook ; to cut ; to move ; diligently, carefully ; '*hoi ts'it*, '*hiú ü*' fully make you know—a phrase common in edicts.

**開** To open, to stretch out, to loosen ; '*hoi chák*, to have a timely rain, great benefits ; an archer's thumb-ring ; to desire.

**醃** Seasoned, minced meat pickled in brine ; also the pickle itself ; to simmer ; '*t'ám*' '*hoi i tsin*' to sacrifice with minced pickles.

**害** To injure, to hurt, to prejudice ; to offend, to damage ; noxious, calamitous ; fearful of ; a sense or fear of, a feeling ; *li*' '*hoi*' severe, stingy, formidable ; also advantageous and hurtful ; '*ts'án*' '*hoi*' ruinous to the health ; also, to injure another ; '*hoi*' '*mat*, to spoil things ; '*mò*' '*hoi*' of no consequence ; '*hoi*' '*sau* to blush.

**亥** The twelfth of the Branches, answering to boar ; '*hoi*' '*nín*, years of the cycle containing this character ; '*hoi*' '*w*, the 10th month ; '*hoi*' '*shi*, 9-11 o'clock P. M.

(135) Hok.

**殼** } The skin, shells, or covering of fruits or eggs ; shell  
**壳** } or scale of mollusks, reptiles ;  
Koh exuviae of eggs, snakes, or chrysalides ; a hollow old tree ; bark, crust, or what covers ; a ladle ; '*kwai*' '*hok*, a divining turtle shell ; '*t'ong*' '*hok*, soup-ladle ; '*shui*' '*hok*, a dipper ; '*t'au*' '*hok*, the skull ; '*mò*' '*hok*, a summer hat, without a fringe ; '*siú*' '*mín*' '*hok*, a mask.

**學** } To learn, to receive instruction ; to practice, to imitate ; learning, science,  
High study, instruction ; doctrines, tenets, school of ; a college ; '*hok*, '*man*' to learn and inquire ; '*yap*, '*hok*, to become a *siútsái* ; '*hok*, '*t'oi*, literary chancellor ; '*shéung*' '*hok*, to enter school ; '*hok*, '*mò*, to learn tactics ; '*hok*, '*shung*, a pupil, a *siútsái* ; '*shù*' '*hok*, arithmetic ; '*hok*, '*sz*'

doctors, statesmen, academicians; *ün' hok, kung*, the district college; *hok, tsap*, to learn and practice.

**鶴** Hoh A crane; an emblem of age; the name is applied to many of the waders; *mò' 'shui hok*, a gray stork, common at Canton; *pák, hok*, a white egret, commonly eaten; *chiü 'teng hok*, red crowned crane; *hok, sün'* an aged man; *hok, fát*, hoar-hairs; *'ní chong' hok, shan mé*, have you seen the god of Cranes, [that you are so unlucky]?

**鶴** Hoh White, glistening plumes of birds; pure and white.

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## Hòm.

**堪** K'an To sustain or bear; able for, adequate to, capable of; worthy of, fit, worthy for—in a moral or physical sense; covering over a hollow; *pat, hòm*, incompetent, unworthy; *hòm yung'* useful, capable, serviceable; *hòm shing'* able to succeed; *hòm yam'* able to sustain; *hòm ü sín shang*, a geomancer; *hòm í*, very proper, satisfactory, suitable.

**嶺** K'an A rocky bankside; precipitous ledges; irregular; *shan hòm*, a ledge, a cliff.

**龕** K'an To receive, to contain; to overcome; sound; a niche or shrine, for receiving tablets or images, either in the wall or movable; *shan hòm*, a shrine; *mún kún hòm*, the niche in doorways; *héung hòm*, an incense box.

**憨** Han Simple, silly, appearing as if idiotic; *ch'í hòm*, stupid.

**含** Han To hold something in the mouth, the mouth full; to contain; to cherish; to suffer, put up with, or tolerate; to restrain; thick utterance; a turgid, obscure style; to place gems in a corpse's mouth; *hòm yung*, to bear with, to be patient towards; *hòm siú'* to smile; *páu hòm*, to contain in; *hòm nò'* to restrain anger; *hòm 'kau*, to stomach an insult; *hòm sau*, to blush, be ashamed; *hòm ki'* to bear in mind.

**酣** Han Exhilarated, cheerful; merry from wine, lively, half-drunk; jocund, riant, as nature; *hòm ko*, drinking and singing; *pún' hòm*, tipsy, half-drunk.

**坎** Kan A pit, a hole; a dangerous place; to dig a pit; to cut up; to fall into a snare or danger; hazardous; noise made in straining or striking, a smack, a rap; one of the diagrams (it belongs to water); *yat, 'hòm shü'* a stunted tree; *yat, 'hòm ú'* *t'au*, a head of taro; *'hòm üt*, to dig a pit; *'hòm húm'* to set a pit, to collude; *kwat, 'hòm*, to dig a hole.

**坎** To run against; to throw down; to strike, to knock; *'hòm ts'an 'k'ü*, run against it; *ts'z' pat, 'hòm 'ngá*, porcelain does not batter earthenware—i. e. I will not contend with him; *'hòm t'uu mái ts'éung*, I have run my head against the wall; I made a blunder; *'hòm lán'* to smash;



'hòm 'sün, to injure or wound by running against; 'hòm pang, to make a notch in.

**砍** Used for the preceding; to cut, to chop, to fell; a mortar; K'an 'chung 'hòm, pestle and mortar; 'hòm fat, to fell a tree; túi 'hòm, a trip-hammer mortar for hulling rice; fúi 'hòm, a lime mortar.

**頷** To contain in the mouth; Han sallow; the jaws, the chops; to shake the head; há<sup>2</sup> 'hòm, the chin; 'hòm há<sup>2</sup> 'chü, the pearl under the dragon's chin.

**勘** To compare, to investigate; K'an diligent; to judge or ascertain by going to the place; able; 'hòm im<sup>2</sup> to go and investigate; táp, 'hòm an officer going and examining; 'hòm 'hò, to replace a tenon; 'hòm 'ch'ong, to put up a bedstead; 'hòm 'ch'ung<sup>2</sup> to straighten, to sit up aright.

**勘** A cliff projecting into the water, forming a sort of break-water, is called 'hòm 't'au.

**砌** A crag, a cliff; the covert K'an under a projecting cliff.

**戡** To pierce, to conquer, to K'an kill, to subdue.

**瞰** To spy, to glance at; to K'an view; to hope for, to expect; to come down to view.

**撼** To move, to shake. K'an

**喊** Hòm<sup>2</sup>-páng<sup>2</sup>-láng<sup>2</sup> the re- port of a gun; (contracted to hòmpaláng) all, entirely, the whole.

**憾** To hate, to abhor; to mur- Han mur at; to feel indignant at; resentful, regretting; vexed.

**山** A cover, a lid which fits on; to cover; exactly; 'hòm<sup>2</sup> chung, a gallipot, a jar; 'hòm<sup>2</sup> t'au, a vegetable dish, a covered dish; 'ngáu sün' 'hòm<sup>2</sup> suits to a hair; 'kam 'hòm<sup>2</sup> 'k'ü, cover it.

**餓** Not satisfied with eating; Han not eaten enough.

**嵌** A hollow or ravine, a cave K'an among hills; to enchase, to infix; to inlay; 'hòm<sup>2</sup> 'séung, to inlay, to set (jewelry); 'hòm<sup>2</sup> 'ngan tséung<sup>2</sup> a jeweler.

(137) Hon.

**看** To watch, to look after, to see to; to examine, to view; 'séung 'hon, to look at each other; 'hon 'ngau, to watch cattle; 'hon 'mún 'yan, a door-keeper; 'ni 'hon 'chü<sup>2</sup> 'k'ü, do you watch it; 'hon 'káng 'lò, a night watchman.

**韓** A curb or fence round a Han well; one of the feudal states of the Chau dynasty.

**寒** Cold, wintry; shivering; Han poor, unsupplied, necessitous; my, mine; plain, simple; 'hon 'láng, shivering cold; 'hon tsuk<sup>2</sup> my clan; 'hon sú' plain, unpretending, not showy; 'hon 'shik<sup>2</sup> a day in Tsing-ming term, when cold provisions are eaten; 'hon 'sün, a beggarly student.

**邯** 'Hon 'lân, a district in Han Kwángping fú in Chihli; abundant.

**鼾** To snore; pî 'hon, to Han snore.



罕 Rare, few, scarce; seldom; a kind of flag; a rabbit net; *Hán* 'hon kín', rarely seen; 'hon 'yau tik, 'kwo 'tsz' few of that fruit; 'hon man 'kòm ké' sz' I have rarely heard such a thing.

侃 Plain, unceremonious, and grave, in conversation, as Confucius was. *K'an*

刊 To cut, to carve, to pare; to engrave blocks for printing; to hew or fell; to crase or cut out from blocks; 'hon 'pán to cut out blocks for books; 'hon ting' 'pán hai' 'kòm, is it certainly so? are you sure? 'hon hák, to prepare and carve blocks; pat, 'hon 'chí shū, an unmutilated book. *K'an*

衍 Pleased, contented; to be happy, joyous; credible. *Hán*

旱 Dry weather, drought, sunny sky; land traveling; 'tín 'hon, dry weather; 'ní 'hon lò' loi, did you come by land? 'hon lúi, thunder without rain; 'ní 'tai 'hon lúi 'lá, you will see him killed by a thunderbolt in a clear sky; 'hí 'hon, to take to the road. *Hán*

曝 Dry, heated air; to dry; drying, parching. *Hán*

漢 A large branch of the Yáng-tsz' R. in Húpeh; a famous dynasty in China; Chinese; the Milky Way, called, 'ho hon'; 'hon 'tsz' ká, a gentleman, a personable man; 'Hon' yan, the Chinese; 'Hon' kwan, the naturalized Bannermen; 'hò hon' a brave man, a clever strategist; 'lò hon' l, an old man; 'hon' chong' robust, fat. *Hán*

看 To see, to look at; to regard, to examine; to practice; 'hon kín' look at, see; 'hon séung' to practice physiognomy; 'hon 'kí úi' watch the chance, improve the opportunity; 'hon 'shū, to read silently, to peruse; 'hò hon' good-looking; 'hon' tak, 'ch'ut, look closely whether or no; 'hon' 'king 'shang 'ts'ing, incited to by viewing, to do or arrange properly or fairly; 'hon' p'o' to see through a scheme; 'hon' 't'au' shai' kái' worldly-wise, knowledge of the world. *K'an*

悍 Ardent, energetic disposition; fearless; violent, hasty, cruel; 'k'éung hon' overhearing; 'hon' kap, fierce, rash; 'chung hon' irascible. *Hán*

捍 To grasp, to lift up; to ward off, to shield, to defend. To stop; 'hon' ū' to watch against. *Hán*

扞 Often used for the last; to fend off; an obstacle, hindrance; to guard or escort; to environ; 'hon' kák, to stop or defend; an obstacle, impeded; 'shau hon' to defend with the hand; 'hon' kwán, to keep a pass. *Hán*

汗 Sweat, perspiration; used for the word 'khan'; 'ch'ut, 'hon' to perspire; 'fát, 'hon' yéuk, a sudorific; 'mò hon' ké' obtained without cost or trouble; 'hon' 'pán, the washerman's rash; 'hon' 'má kung lò, military toil, toilsome; 'hon' 'shám, an under-shirt, a shirt. *Hán*

𣎵 Sunset, evening; 'hò' 'hò' 'hon' hon' abundant, light. *K'an*

well. The last is often used for this character.

**盍**  
Hoh To cover; to unite for one purpose; why not; *hòp, kwai ú loi*, shall we go home? *hòp, hū* let us go.

**嗑**  
Hoh Loquacious; *shai' hop*, one of the 64 diagrams. In the Court dialect, to sip, to drink.

**盒**  
Hoh A box or vessel with a cover, as gallipots, caskets, pill-boxes; a covered platter; *yat, ko' hòp*, a box; *pai' t'ip, hop*, a card-case; *pi' in hòp*, snuff-box; *ts'ün hòp*, a partition box for sweetmeats.

**磕**  
K'oh The clatter of stones; in the Court dialect, *k'oh, t'áu* is the kotau ceremony.

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## Hot.

**曷**  
Hoh Why, why not; how, wherefore? to stop by an order, to intimidate, to hoot at.

**渴**  
K'oh Dry, thirsty; to thirst; desirous of, anxious, longing (in a good sense); *hau hot*, thirsty; *hot, 'séung*, desirous of; *wá' mui, hot, 'chi*, he mentioned plums and their thirst stopped; *'chi hot*, to quench thirst.

**喝**  
Hoh To call out loud, to hoot, to shout at; to reprimand; a guttural, gurgling, choking, sound; an angry hoot; *hot, chü' 'k'ü* order them to stop; *hot, tò* to clear the road as lictors do; *hot, yat, sheng*, to hoot; *hot, hoi*, to make people separate; *hot, ling* to egg on, to set on; *hot, tò*, to strop a razor.

**褐**

Hoh

**鴉**

Hoh

**駝**

Hoh

**駝**

Hoh

(141).

**虛**

Hu

**虛**

Hu

Short garments, poor, hempen clothes; woolen stuffs; stockings; a beggarly fellow.

The Tartar pheasant; pugnacious and gregarious; a symbol of courage; *hot, kún*, the plumes worn on helmets by lictors, called *chi' kai 'mí*.

A twilled kind of felt or hair cloth brought from Shantung called *hot, p'in*, and used for cushions.

## Hü.

Empty, vacant; unsubstantial, unsatisfactory, void; vain, inane; humble, pure; abstract contemplation, as understood by the Budhists; space, the void of the firmament; the constellation Aquarius; *hung hü*, empty; *hü fau*, frothy, nonsensical; *hü tsz'* particles, adverbs; *hü wá'* unfounded, idle prate; *hü sam há' hí* to put up with, unprejudiced, indifferent to; *t'ai' hü*, the heavens; *hü tò* vainly spent [his days]; *hü ch'ün*, a false rumor; *hü yéuk*, weak.

**墟**

Hu

A mount; old mausolea, or a burial waste; a deserted region, a wild; a place for fairs or markets; a fair; *I'n<sup>2</sup>, t'ong hü*, a noted fair near Napier's Fort; *hü ch'ung*, the place where fairs are held; *hü kòm' ts'ò*, such a bustle; a hubbub like a fair; *hü hü ch'an'* always going to fairs, sc. you are always welcome; *'ki shi hü ki*, when is the fair held?

**噓** Ho To blow with the breath; a respiration; to praise, to recommend.

**歔** Ho To sob; timid, fearful; breathing or sobbing, making a noise through the nose.

**迂** Hu Remote; wide, spacious; vague, wide of the mark, enduring; distorted, loose; to deprave; *hū fūt*, vague, baseless.

**吁** Ho An interjection, expressive of grief, distrust, or admiration; *hū*, *'hò ch'ut*, *k'í*! Ah, very strange!

**吁** Ho To stare, to open one's eyes at; to gloat on.

**吁** Ho To vaunt, to talk big; false, boasting; great, big.

**許** Hu To grant, to allow, to let: to permit or acquiesce in, to accede to, to accord; to listen to and promise; to betroth or promise in marriage; to enter or advance; to flourish; an excess, more than; very; *'hū'kau*, a long time; *'hū do*, a great many; *tsau pui 'hū 'han*, to arrange a marriage over one's cups; *'hū ün'* to vow; *'shiu 'hū*, a very little; *pat, 'hū 'k'ü lai*, don't let him come. A surname.

**翫** Ho High flying, boasting talk; to display; to talk large; energetic, bold; moderate; *p'in 'hū*, in every part.

**榘** Hu A tree bearing a black nut like an acorn; soft, flexible; *'hū 'hū*, pleased.

**冑** Hu The crown worn in the Sháng dynasty; it somewhat resembled a Cantab's cap in being flat on the top.

**去** K'ü To leave, to depart from, to quit; to conceal, to hoard; to dismiss, to expel.

**去** K'ü To depart, to separate, to part from, to become distinct; to go, either in, out, from, or through; to proceed, to pass on in a regular course; the third of the four tones; past, gone, former; to discard, to reject; to repudiate; implies an action, ability, or completion, in the preceding verb; as *mai' pat, hū'* I can not sell it; *yap, hū'* go in; *hū' loi* (go-come), together express universally, revolving, past time, finished action; *'kong loi 'kong hū'* tautology; *'ní hū' p'in ch'ü' loi*, where have you been? *hū' 'yam loi*, I've been to drink; *hū' 'nin*, last year; *hū' 'hiu*, gone; *hū' shai'* dead; *yap, sheng hū'* to go into the city; *hū' 'yau ho*, to take an airing on the river; *ch'ut, hū'*, *ch'ut, hū'*, *'m 'hò 'ta'i*, go away, go, do n't be here gazing! *'yau mat, hū' ch'ü'* what places are there to go to? *hū' ch'ut, mún*, gone abroad to visit; *kuo' hū' 'chi sz'* past things.

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HÜ.

**靴** Hiueh Boots; *yat, tui' chü*, a pair of boots; *chü mò'* boots and caps, sent as presents; *fong 'sau chü*, square-toed boots; *'ngá chü kò'm' ngáng'* as stiff as earthen boots, unchangeable, obstinate.

**吹** Hiueh *Hü do*, a small trumpet, a kind of bugle, used at the literary examinations.

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## Huk.

曲  
K'uh

Crooked, bent curved, distorted; scheming, tortuous, false; to oppress, to wrong: to force, or oblige one to do, necessitated; songs, sonnets, ditties; a carpenter's square; *wán huk*, devious, meandering; *huk*, *chik*, crooked and straight, the right and wrong; *sz' huk*, tricky, underhand; *chéung' huk*, to sing ditties with a fife; *wat, huk*, to bend,

哭  
Kuh

To cry aloud, the noise of grief or pain; to groan, to wail; *huk, yap*, crying and sobbing; *t'ai huk*, groaning loudly; *k'am tak, huk*, unceasing crying; *huk, song*, wailing for the dead; *t'ung' huk*, heartfelt grief; *huk, song chéung'* the staff carried by a son at a funeral.

勸  
Hiuh

To stimulate, to excite to exertion, to encourage, to animate.

旭  
Hiuh

The rising sun, the dawn; *huk, yat*, sunrising; *huk, huk*, joy at having succeeded.

項  
Hiuh

To carry one's-self carefully; attentive; *Chün-huk*, the emperor who succeeded Hwángtí, B.C. 2513.

酷  
K'uh

Superior wine; ripe (as grain); hard-hearted, severe; inhuman, tyrannical (applied to officers); extremely, in a high degree; *t'am huk*, avaricious and cruel; *huk, ying*, an illegal punishment; *huk, it*, very warm.

斛  
Hoh

An imaginary measure, in Canton equal to ten *tau*, or pecks, or one *shek*, or a pecul of 100 catties.

轂  
Hoh

A large goblet; a quiver; thin, poor; a hoof; the top of the foot; *huk, ts'uk*, trembling from fear, deadly fear, as animals when pursued.

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## Hün.

喧  
Hiuen

Clamor, hum, noise of people talking; *hün wá*, to clamor, to vociferate; *hün náu'* boisterous merriment; to deceive;—in which sense the second character is the same as the next.

誑  
Hiuen

To impose on; fallacious, deceptive; to forget; *chá' hün*, to deceive, to lie to.

暄  
Hiuen

Genial warmth, heat of the sun in spring, a pleasant warmth.

暄  
Hiuen

Bright, hot sun; the heat of the sun; to dry. Same as the next.

烜  
Hiuen

To dry at a fire; clear, brilliant, splendid; hot; to burn; *hün ü*, to roast or smoke fish; *hün yuk*, to smoke meat.

萱  
Hiuen

The iris or fleur-de-lis, called *mong yau 'ts'ò*, because it causes one to forget his sorrow; and *luk, ts'ung fá*, 'deer's onions'; a mother, because if a woman carries it she will bear a son; *hün t'ong*, your mother.

椀  
K'ien

A wooden bowl or cup; a shield made of reeds; *pui hün*, cups and bowls.

圈  
K'ien

A coop or pen for animals; crooked wood for cups; a circle, a ring, an inclosure; a prison; a stop or period in grammar; to encircle, to sur-

round; to mark or punctuate; 'lá hün, to draw a circle; hün shing, to mark the tones of characters; 'ho hün 'ho 'üm, should be italicized; ngan hün, a silver ring; hün t'ò a snare, a fraud; hün ch'ut, lai, to cut out rotten or bad parts, as from fruit, cloth; ch'ut, hün, to publish the cyphers of successful siútsái.

墳  
Hüen

An ancient wind instrument of porcelain with six holes, shaped like an egg; it was blown at the apex.

僂  
Hüen

Ingenious, expert, cunning; nimble; name of a country or tribe in primitive times.

犬  
K'üen

A dog; radical of ferine animals; 'hün 'tsz' my son; 'hün 'mä 'chí pò' humble service to requite favors.

畎  
K'üen

A ditch or water-course between fields; a rill or runlet; to flow, as a water-course, diffused like good instruction; 'hün 'mau, rills between plats of ground.

勸  
K'üen

To exhort, to advise, to admonish; to stimulate, to encourage, to praise; to acquiesce; hün' kán' to remonstrate with [a superior]; hün' 'mín, to incite, to urge to exertion; séung hün' to advise each other, to admonish; hün' sik, to urge to peace.

綯  
Hüen

A tassel; an ornamented wrapper for gems or seals; adorned, variegated; quick.

券  
K'üen

A bond, deed, contract, or agreement; the parties each formerly retained one half; a section; proof, evidence of

in such papers; a last; hün' yéuk, a bond; tí' hün' a written tile placed in graves as proof of possession; hù hün' a boot-last.

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空  
K'ung

Hung.

Empty, vacant, void; at leisure; an opening or crevice; great, wide; the firmament, sky; poor, broken; unprejudiced, able to perceive clearly; abstraction as understood by the Buddhists. Read 'hung, a hole, a tunnel or opening in the ground. Hung uk, an empty house; t'ái' hung, or hung chung, heaven, sky; 'ní kóm' 'hau chung, so impudent; do n't you put in your tongue; hung t'ò, an empty stomach; hung 'shau, empty-handed; nong hung no coin by one, moneyless; hung 'hán, unoccupied; hung 'lung, hollow; hung tí' a vacant spot; hung lò mò yik, lost all my trouble; hung hung hū' went away empty; yat, 'ch'éung hung, all gone, everything is lost.

慳  
K'ung

Ignorant, rustic; dissatisfied from inability or ill luck; sincere; simple.

凶  
Hiung

Unfortunate, unlucky, unhappy, unpropitious, adverse; lugubrious, mournful; judgments of heaven, calamity; malignant, cruel, bad, in which sense it is used for the next; kat, hung mi' 'chí, I don't know whether it is lucky or not; hung sun' bad news; hung 'nim, a bad year.

**兇** Malevolent, cruel, inhuman; vicious, malignant; fearful, cry of fear; *hung 'shan*, a murderer; *hung 'wáng*, vicious, intractable; *hung pò'* fierce; *hung ok*, wicked, truculent; *hang hung*, to plunder like a bandit; *hung t'ò lán' 'tsai*, a reprobate, a brigand.

**匈** The first character represents the breast, inclosing the heart; the breast, the heart, the bosom; the mind, the feelings; *tam hung*, to pound the breast—a beggar's device; *hung k'am fút*, liberal, considerate; *hung kák, ai' 'chai'* indigestible; *hung ts'ong 'kam sau'* literary, accomplished; *hung, t'ong* the breast; *hung, wai* the feelings; *Hung, mò*, the Huns.

**洶** The bubbling of a spring, the noise of rapid waters; the sound of tumult; *hung 'yung*, the gurgling of a spring.

**峯** A hill in Pingliáng fú, in Kánsuh, called *Hung t'ung*, the source of the River King.

**紅** Red color, reddish; fiery; gentle, ladylike; *hung shik*, red; *hung fú*, the *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, or shoe-flower; *hung ngán*, rosy, ruddy; *tong hung*, prosperous, rising; *ch'éung hung*, a general notice from the people; *hung p'ai*, a ship's clearance; *hung mò yan*, the English; *shiu hung*, heated

to redness; *hung yat, tong t'ia*, the emperor's birthday, or that of others.

**洪** Water rising; an inundation, a deluge; a torrent overflowing; great, vast, immense; *hung 'shui*, the deluge of Yü; *hung fuk*, great happiness; *fún hung tái' léung'* liberal minded and kind; a surname. Interchanged with the next.

**鴻** A swan, or wild goose (sc. a river or marsh bird); large, vast; profound, learned; a letter-carrier, a postman; *hung ngán'* wild geese; *hung hi*, great felicity—a phrase placed opposite doors; *hung pin'* to send a letter by one.

**烘** A flash or flame of fire; to dry at the fire; dried.

**虹** Colored vapor, the rainbow, halo—all thought to be an impure effluence of the sky; *t'in hung, hung ngai*, or *t'in kong'* the rainbow; called *p'o' p'ung* at Macao, because it splits the sky; connected together.

**誾** To quarrel, to litigate; to denounce to officers; to involve another by speaking; domestic discords.

**學** A college or gymnasium, in A.D. 200, capable of accommodating 30,000 students; *tsun' hung kung*, to enter a candidate for degree of *siú-tsái*; the *hung kung* are rooms for study adjoining the temple of Confucius; *hung mún sau' sz'* a *siú-tsái*.

**雄** **Hiung** A cock bird; masculine, male of small animals and insects, as well as birds; courageous, martial, brave, heroic; *hung chong* burly and strong; *'tau 'hi hung sam*, screw your courage up.

**熊** **Hiung** A bear, the 'hybernating animal'; *hung yan*, a bear; *hung 'chéung* a bear's palm—a delicacy; *hung 'tám*, gall of bears—a medicine; *Hiung 'i shán*, a range of mountains in Honán.

**孔** **K'ung** A hole, an orifice, a cave, an opening; a pore; hollow; thorough; excellent, great, deep; a surname; *'hung tséuk*, the peacock; *'Hung fú 'tsz* Confucius; *'d'ung shan 'kau 'hung*, the nine passages of the body; *'hung k'iu* a hole.

**現** **K'ung** Apprehensive, anxious, agitated, alarmed, suspicious; to suppose, to doubt, to imagine, to reckon upon; perhaps, supposing, if it should be; *'hung p'á* fearful of, supposing, suspicious lest; *'hung kü* to dread, frightened; *'m 'hung*, quiet.

**鬭** **Hung** The cry of persons fighting; to quarrel, to wrangle; *hung 'tau* to fight, battling.

**哄** **Hung** The hum of a crowd; singing or voices mingling; to intimidate by a loud voice; to cozen, to cheat; to beguile, to tempt; *hung p'in* to deceive; *hung 'hol*, to browbeat.

**控** **K'ung** To pull (as a bow), to check or rein in; to impeach, to accuse; to inform rulers; to

hold up, to maintain; *hung' kò* to petition against; *nip, hang'* to: falsely accuse; *shéung' hung'* to send in an accusation; *'üt, hung'* to petition the highest provincial officers directly.

**控** **K'ung** A bridle, or the reins by which a horse is reined in.

**控** **K'ung** Rude; *hung' t'ung*, ignorant; weary, hurried by press of business.

**空** **K'ung** To empty or exhaust; a deficiency; to make room for; *kwei hung'* to return a deficiency; *hung' hoi tik*, make a little room for me; *hung' hoi 'sé*, leave a space in the writing; *hung' fát*, a defalcation.

**汞** **Hung** Quicksilver; *shiu 'tán lín' hung'* to smelt quicksilver from cinnabar.

**Hung** A halo; *'üt, 'yau hung'* there is a halo round the moon.

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Hüt.

**血** **Hiueh** Blood; radical of blood or bloody things; *hüt, hi'* the bodily stamina, the constitution; *hüt, 'pún*, capital in trade; *ch'ut, hüt*, bleeding; *'pò hüt*, to strengthen the system; *'ü' hüt*, blood settled in a bruise; *kuk, hüt*, coagulated blood; *hüt, shü*, a letter written in blood (at the last extremity); *hüt, sing'* careful memory of, attention; *shat, hüt*, pale, white-livered; *hüt, 'ü*, hair of the head; *ch'ut, pük, hüt*, to pay another's defalcation.



**闕** Looking out a door, a look-out above a gate; imperial; defective, lost; not enough; faults, deficiencies; to miss, to err; disrespectful, wanting in; to dig; *hū, mǐn*, his Majesty's palace; *kam hū*, the golden gate of Olympus; *ū, hū*, the waning moon; *hul, shat*, lost, missing; *hò, mò 'shiu hū*, not the least thing missing.

**缺** } For these two characters, see  
**缺** } *K'at*, their usual pronunciation in Canton.

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Hwé.

An exclamation; halloo, stop! *hwé, 'ní hū' p'ín*, halloo! where are you going?

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í.

**衣** Clothes, specially those for the body; radical of garments; a cover, case, or wrapper; the husk of coconuts; *í fuk*, or *í shéung*, clothes; *pák, í*, plebeians; *ts'ing í*, siútsái graduates; *pín í*, undress, common dress; *'mò í shik*, improper, lewdly; *chéuk, í fuk*, to dress; *shing í tim*, a slop-shop; *shui í*, a sleeping dress.

**依** To rely on, to trust to; to agree, to conform to; as, according to; *í ín*, as you say; *í hi*, like, similar; *í 'ní*, as you please; *í sū sat, hū*, dependant on parents, filial; *í shat, shū*, undoubted, can be believed.

**伊** He, she, it; *í 'tang*, they, them; *í 'nín*, that year; an initial particle, meaning only, because that; a surname.

**吟** To smile in bitterness, to moan, a forced laugh; *í 'ng*, hum of boys reading.

**海** Name of a river in Honán province, a branch of the River Loh; it runs through Sung hien in Honán fú.

**倚** A fierce dog; extended, continuous; flourishing; to exclaim in praise, good! fine! an interjection; to add to, depend on.

**漪** Ripples on water, the curling lines made by water in gentle motion.

**噫** The tone of indignation, surprise, dissatisfaction; for shame, alas! groans, dolor; to belck; *í lò lò yan*, a low, idle fellow.

**醫** To heal, to cure; medical, medicine; a physician; *í 'sz'* or *í shang* a doctor; *hang í*, to practice medicine; *shí í*, a fashionable doctor; *páu í*, to assure a cure; *shan í*, a skillful doctor; *yung í shat, yan*, charlatans kill people.

**鴨** A blue and white duck which frequents the seashore in flocks, and foretokens storms by flying inland.

**兒** A boy, a infant, a male child; infantile, feeble; a suffix to nouns much used in the court dialect, and to denote that words are nouns; *'siú í*, *í*, my son; *tái 'siú í*, my oldest son; *sho í*, a toy; *í 'nū*, children; *í sh'á*, catch.



**貌** Rh Forced laughter, unwilling compliance; loquacious. Read *wa*, the prattle of children.

**而** Rh The whiskers; one of the radicals; as a copulative conjunction, means and, also, together; and yet, even; as a disjunctive conjunction, but; yet, contrariwise, still; as; used for the person spoken to, thou; an initial particle; *i* *ká* now; *i* *'ch'é*, moreover, furthermore; *i* *kam* *i* *hau* now and henceforth; *i* *'i* a final phrase, denoting that is all, nothing more, no other. the utmost.

**而** Rh Warm or hot water; flowing tears; *lin* *i*, incessant crying.

**輜** Rh A funeral car or hearse.

**栢** Rh A king-post or girder on the top of a pillar, to support the roof; a kind of chestnut; a fungus or *Peziza*, called *muk*, *i*, or 'ears of wood.'

**鰕** Rh The spawn or young of fish; *pò* *i*, a delicious fish found in Tungting Lake.

**宜** I That which is naturally reasonable, fit, right; proper, befitting, harmonizing, just; ought or should be; often is to be taken as a form of the imperative or future tenses; harmonious, accordant; title of 5th rank ladies; *i* *tak*, ought, it is proper; *pat*, *seung* *i*, unsuitable, not his place; *kòp*, *i*, done right, well done; *tám* *'siú*, *p'in* *i*, to covet little douceurs; *pin* *i*, convenient, serviceable; *i* *tak*, to desire, to wish.

**疑** I To doubt, to suspect; to guess, to fear; perverse; doubtful of, to dislike, unsettled; *i* *i*, a fox's doublings, fearful; *'sz'* *i*, suspicious, fearful; *pi* *im*, *i*, avoid suspicious acts; *'ní kòm'* *to* *i*, you are so very suspicious; *mò* *i*, plain, certain, undoubted.

**疑** I Name of a range, called 'Kau *i*, or Nine Mts., where the Emperor Shun was buried—said to be in Shánsí; eminent, promising; to know.

**移** I To transplant rice; to move, to transpose, to shift, to remove, to change the place or the direction of; to transmit; to convey (an infection); to migrate; *i* *hoi*, to move away; *i* *mái*, to move near; *no* *i*, to borrow; *i* *fún tsau* *'kan*, to accommodate one with a timely loan; *i* *man*, to forward a public dispatch.

**屨** I The bar of a door, called *'im* *i*; *'im* *i* *wai* *'ch'ui*, (Peh-lí-pí) burned the bar of his door, [from poverty].

**移** I A kind of bullace; *i* *yéung*, a kind of white willow, found in Shántung.

**彝** I A tripod or vase used in temples for libations; a constant rule or law which all men acknowledge, an invariable principle; constant, common; *i* *lun*, the five social relations; *'Mò* *i* *shán*, the Bo-hea hills.

**訾** I Self-sufficient, great assurance, arrogant; shallow-minded; to despise, to look down on; verbose; to insult, to brag.

**地**  
A gradation, rising one above another, as a series of weights, stairs, stories, hills, &c.; to advance, to reward the worthy; to superimpose; advantage; *fan í kok, mal*, put each in its proper rank; *í tsang* to confer honors on one's parents and self.

**匜**  
A pitcher or goblet, with a handle and spout; water-pot or wash-basin; shallow; *chí í*, wine and water pitchers.

**頤**  
The chin, the sides of the mouth; one of the diagrams; to nourish, to feed; *k'í í*, an old man, who must be fed.

**沂**  
Name of a river in Shantung, flowing south into Lake Loh-má in Kiángsú, and thence into the sea.

**儀**  
Usages of mankind; a rule, rite, a ceremony; decorum, etiquette; the external appearance, or deportment; figure, form; regular, proper, correct, what ought to be, just; to imitate to study how to effect; the principles or powers of nature; *léung í*, the dual principles; a present of money; *í chü* rules of etiquette; *ín í* or *héung í*, money sent to mourners to assist in the rites; *ch'ing í*, a present to one traveling; *yung í*, deportment; *wai í*, a dignified carriage.

**夷**  
Even, arranged; to equalize, to level; to wound, to kill, to cut grass; great, ample; to class, to sort; contented, pleased; distant, remote, foreign; a tribe of people in the west,

now applied to all foreigners who do not speak Chinese; a barbarian, in the sense the Greeks used *βάρβαροι*; *í yan*, a foreigner; *í mí*, to exterminate.

**洩**  
Mucus or running from the nose; *wan í*, name of a marsh in Shánsí.

**姨**  
A wife's sisters; the older are called *tái í*, the younger *siú í*; maternal aunts, the elder are called *í 'mò*, *í 'má*, and *í 'néung*; the younger, *á' í*; *í 'lé*, my elder maternal aunt's husband.

**瘕**  
A wound; an ulcer or sore; to hurt, to injure; distressing to the mind.

**怡**  
Harmonious concord, pleased with each other, as brothers and friends; joyful, satisfied; *ching tai í í*, fraternal joy; *í 'wò*, Delighted-harmony, the name of Howqua's hong in Canton.

**詒**  
To hand down, to bequeath, to leave to, to communicate to posterity; to present to; mutual deception; to ridicule; to act so as to be despised. Read *'foi*, to defraud, or insult; weary; *í 'ch'ün*, to hand down; *ts'in 'li í ts'ing*, to send remembrances from afar (to friends).

**貽**  
Same as the preceding; to induce, or bring on one's self, to cause; *í tsung* to leave a legacy, to make a parting present; *í 'ng' hau' yan*, to mislead after ages, to propagate error; *í lui' 'tsz' 'sun* to involve one's posterity.

餠

Sweet cakes; sugared, pleasant, sweet; to feed; *kònm* 餠, a tidbit, sugary; *'kan* 餠, to regard afflictions as sweet.

圮

A bridge; the bank near a bridge.

倚

To rely or lean on, to lean against, trusting in; to depend on, to engage one to do; inclined, leaning; a fulcrum, a support; *'i* 倚 or *'i* 倚 to depend on; *tùn* 倚, impartial, not the least unfairness; *'i* 倚 a trust, a dependance; *'i* 倚 *'má* 倚 *'ho* 倚 immediately (*lit.* waiting on horseback); *'i* 倚, to beg a favor of one, to engage one to do; *'i* 倚 *'am* 倚 *'ko*, to sing in unison with a lute; *'i* 倚 *'ch* 倚 *'mal*, *'yé*, what do you depend on for it?

綺

An open, variegated kind of silk, called *'i* 綺; it is a kind of law or open silk, used for summer dresses.

鑪

A three-legged iron frying-pan or griddle; a stand for bows; a den or cave.

椅

A kind of hard wood, fit for cabinet work; a chair, a couch; *yal* 椅, *'chéung* 椅, a chair; *'oi* 椅, tables and chairs; *'ái* 椅, a large state chair; *'hün* 椅, an arm-chair; *'shui* 椅, a couch; *'kwá* 椅, a chair without arms.

輜

Sides of a chariot; the place in a car where spears are placed.

展

A silken screen used by the ancient emperors in the audience-chamber; it was ornamented with ax-heads.

耳

An ear, the organ of hearing; radical of what relates to the ear and hearing; to perceive; a handle, an ear; a final particle, usually denoting merely the end of the sense, but sometimes as an intensive; *'i* 耳, or *'i* 耳, the ear; *'i* 耳 *'to* 耳 others will soon hear it; *'i* 耳, black ears, thought to come from bad luck; *'hong* 耳, dry ears; *'i* 耳, an ear-pick; *'i* 耳, ear-rings; *'i* 耳, obsequious; *'i* 耳, a gr.-grandson's grandson; *'shun* 耳, quick of hearing; *'i* 耳, hard of hearing; *'i* 耳, deaf; *'mí* 耳, *'i* 耳, to pull off your ears; *'im* 耳 *'i* 耳, to cover the ears and steal a bell, to delude; *'i* 耳 *'to* 耳 *'ün* 耳 *'kwó* 耳, 'very soft ears,' excessively credulous.

爾

You, thou; your; flourishing; a final particle, interchangeable with the preceding, denoting that the subject is not of much consequence; also forms adverbs, as *'tsul* 爾, suddenly; *'i* 爾 *'ngo* 爾 *'ung* 爾 *'sam*, we are of the same mind; *'i* 爾 *'tang*, ye, you; *'i* 爾 *'i* 爾 *'ngo* 爾 *'ngo*, uncertain, confused talk; *'nai* 爾, it is thus, so.

邇

Near, next to, at hand; approaching, both in time and place; to reach, to come towards, to approach; *'mat* 邇, friendly, sociable; *'i* 邇, [time] nearly completed.

擬

Figure, form; like; to compare; to consider, to guess or conjecture; to decide after deliberation; to estimate;

to intend, to purpose; 'i tok, to think upon, to calculate; 'i kwan, to transport to the army; 'i tsú<sup>2</sup> to judge crimes.

**議**<sub>f</sub> To deliberate, to consult, to discuss; doubt, hesitation; murmuring; used for the preceding, to decide; 'i sz<sup>2</sup> f'ing, a senate-chamber, a council-hall; the Senate-house at Macao is so called; mín<sup>2</sup> 'i to confer with one; kung 'i, a public discussion.

**矣**<sub>f</sub> A final particle, denoting a plain statement, that the sense is fully expressed; 'i 'i 'i, fully, enough; 'fau 'i, certainly not.

**已**<sub>f</sub> At the beginning of a sentence, stopped, finished, just done, already, past; sign of the perfect; to terminate; to decline, to put away, to reject; as a final, excessive, no more; 'i king 'kong, done speaking; 'i hū' gone off; pat, tak, 'i obliged to do, inevitable; 'i king 'kò<sup>m</sup>, I have made it so; 'i hau<sup>2</sup> from this, hereafter.

**以**<sub>f</sub> By, with; in order to, that which; for, that, to the end that; the cause by which, using, taking; and; next, at, according to; a reason or cause; preceded by 'sho, means therefore, wherein, that by which, thereby; succeeded by wai, means deeming, to consider, by it make; preceded by ho, means how could; 'i is often merely a sign of the accusative, from, to, in, as 'i yan ts'ün sam, he cherishes humanity in his heart; 'i chik, wai huk, to bend the straight; occasionally used like the

last; mò 'i, not cease, no more, nothing; 'yau 'chí 'i, probable; shí<sup>2</sup> 'i, hence; 'i 'kún kw'ai f'in, to look at the sky through a tube; tsz<sup>2</sup> 'i wai shí<sup>2</sup> I must have it so, I'll do it.

**藟**<sub>Rh</sub> Luxuriant, growing rank, flourishing vegetation.

**苡**<sub>f</sub> The purslane (*Plantago*); 'i 'mai, or 'i 'i yan, pearl-barley.

**薏**<sub>f</sub> The seeds of the nelumbium; 'i 'i yan, pearl-barley; same as the last.

**意**<sub>f</sub> The intention, will, purpose; thoughts, ideas; motive; inclination, sentiment, opinion; meaning of a word; 'i m' ch'éung, an agreeable taste, delighted with; 'i sz<sup>2</sup> the feelings, the intention; mò 'chū 'i' undetermined; 'm 'hò 'i sz<sup>2</sup> indecent, disreputable; unwilling to refuse; 'yau mat, 'i sz<sup>2</sup> what does he say about it? mò 'i chung, unintentional; 'm kwò' tak, 'i greatly obliged for it; tak, 'i gratified, got his wish, an exclamation of delight often used in sport; shing' 'i exceeded your wishes; 'i pat, a rough sketch or picture; 'i 'i sz<sup>2</sup> sz<sup>2</sup> undesirable, I prefer not.

**葬**<sub>f</sub> A retired, obscure place; to bury, to inter; to sacrifice to those who have been buried, to streams, or to the moon; to hide.

**懿**<sub>f</sub> Mild, virtuous, excellent; admirable, admired—*applied to women*; the virtuous one, sc. the Empress; 'i 'chí, her Majesty's orders.

**餿**<sub>f</sub> Cooked rice spoiled by mold; a sour, harsh taste; used for it, to choke.

**殲**<sup>1</sup> To kill, to put to death, to exterminate; to throw down, to prostrate; to overhang.

**二式貳**<sup>1</sup> Two; to divide in twain, to bisect; to help, to second; to reiterate; to suspect; *tai*<sup>2</sup> i<sup>2</sup> the second; i<sup>2</sup> *shap*, twenty; *mò*<sup>2</sup> *sam*, not doubleminded, faithful, sincere; i<sup>2</sup> *ts'z*<sup>2</sup> twice.

The two last forms are chiefly used in bills and accounts.

**義**<sup>1</sup> Right, proper, suitable; righteousness, equity, uprightness, high moral feeling, conformable to what the heart feels to be proper; common, free, public, by contribution or government appropriation, as i<sup>2</sup> *'tseng*, a public well; i<sup>2</sup> *hok*, a free school; patriotic, in defense of principle or rights, public spirited, as i<sup>2</sup> *ping*, patriot volunteers; superior, surpassing, excellent, virtuous, as i<sup>2</sup> *sz*<sup>2</sup> an eminent scholar; i<sup>2</sup> *'hün*, a faithful dog; adopted, putative, supplied in place of, as i<sup>2</sup> *fú*<sup>2</sup> an adopted father; i<sup>2</sup> *'kai*, a false head-dress; made up, compounded; as i<sup>2</sup> *mak*, a composition ink; meaning, signification; i<sup>2</sup> *puk*, a faithful servant; i<sup>2</sup> *hi*<sup>2</sup> right principled, honorable; i<sup>2</sup> *shán*, a public burying-ground; i<sup>2</sup> *chong*, a public depository for coffins.

**誼**<sup>1</sup> Right, proper, used for the last; friendly, acquainted; adopted; *chí lán chí* i<sup>2</sup> friends adopted as brothers; *nín* i<sup>2</sup> of the same age or graduation; *ts'ik*, i<sup>2</sup> relatives of different surnames.

**棧**<sup>1</sup> A species of wild jujube or date-plum; the seeds used for an anodyne, under the name of *sün 'tsò yan*, are not from a *Zizyphus*.

**異**<sup>1</sup> Separated, foreign, of another country, different, diverse; admirable, unusual; strange, rare, extraordinary, bizarre; perverse, heterodox; to marvel at, to regard as different or foreign; to oppose; i<sup>2</sup> *man*<sup>2</sup> strange news; i<sup>2</sup> *yat*, another day; *-shai*<sup>2</sup> *pat*, i<sup>2</sup> will not be forced to change; *tai*<sup>2</sup> *'lung* *'siú* i<sup>2</sup> very much alike.

**勸**<sup>1</sup> Labor, distress, toil; afflictions, sufferings; to be weary, to endure, to labor in.

**肄**<sup>1</sup> To accustom one's self, to practice, to be skilled in; to serve assiduously; sprouts of a stump; i<sup>2</sup> *ip*, a resident graduate, one who lives in the college.

**易**<sup>1</sup> Easy, simple, plain, not hard to do; negligent, remiss, disrespectful; to extirpate weeds, to dress a field; *yung* i<sup>2</sup> easy to do; i<sup>2</sup> *'ül*, *'shau*, easy to rid out of hand (as goods); i<sup>2</sup> *mai* *'shau* can be done quickly; i<sup>2</sup> *wui lik*, not hard to do, he will do it with help; i<sup>2</sup> *'ü pin*, changeable in sentiment.

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Im.

**奄**<sup>1</sup>  
Yen

To detain awhile; to cover, to conceal; a surplus, an excess; to remain over; suddenly, hastily; to enter into possession; *im 'yau sz* *'fong*, he suddenly obtained the region; a place in Shantung.

**淹** To soak, to saturate; to overflow; to detain, to stay away; *ím lau*, to tarry long; *ím kún* to permeate; *ím chai* ditatory; *ím mút*, to spoil or drown in water; *ím mún* asphyxiated, half crazy, worried.

**淹** Clouds rising and spreading; to soak, to make to vegetate, as the rain does.

**閹** To castrate, to geld; *ím wán* an eunuch of the palace; *ím chū* to cut a boar. The second is a local character.

**崑** The name of a mountain in the West, called *ím tsz*, fabled to contain the cave where the sun went at night.

**掩** A mind exercised upon; *ím ts'ím*, unsteady, loquacious; *ím ím ts'ím ts'ím*, restless, nervous, anxious.

**腌** To lay in salt; *ím pák*, *ím lám*, salted olives; *ím ts'ong*, to lay down [flesh] in salt; *ím t'úi*, smoked hams.

**鹽** Salt; to salt; *pák*, *ím*, white salt; *ím f'in*, salt-yards; *ím wán* *tsz*, the salt commissioner; *shái* *ím*, to evaporate salt water *ím áng ch'ut*, *ts'ü*, the salt-jar has produced worms! said of bad sons.

**嫌** To dislike, to hold in contempt, to think meanly of; to lothe, to despise: prejudiced, suspicious, fastidious, jealous of; *ím shiú*, to disdain as little; *'ní* *ím* *ím*, don't weary of; *'siú* *ím*, petty dislikes, querulous.

**簷** The eaves, or projecting part of a roof, vulgarly called *ek*, *yam*, and *yam 'kau*; *Yen* the plate which supports the

roof; *fi* *ím*, the turned-up cornices of a hipped roof; *ím há* under the eaves, in low life; *mok*, *'k'i* *ím 'kau*, don't stand under the eaves.

**嚴** Severe, stern, strict, rigid; reserved, cold, austere; majestic, solemn, dignified, reverential; inducing respect or awe; a night-watch or guard; epithet of a father; *ím ná*, strictly to seize; *ím suk*, sternly dignified; *ím fi* or *ká* *ím*, my father; *'lò* *sz* *ím*, the teacher is strict; *ím mat*, extremely close or secret; *tsim* *ím*, your respected father.

**嚴** A breastwork for archers or spearmen to protect themselves; to fend off.

**醞** Sour, sharp, as vinegar or spirits highly rectified; *lok*, *ím ts'd'* put in some sharp vinegar—be very strict with him.

**蚺** A large serpent in Yunnan, described as edible and scaleless, and with large teeth; a tribe of southern savages.

**髯** The whiskers; the hair on the cheeks near the ears; *'mí* *ím kung*, the lord of the handsome whiskers, i. e. Kwántí; *k'au* *ím*, curly whiskers.

**炎** Fire blazing, flame; burning, hot; glorious, luminous; to burn; *ím léung shai* *ká* the inconstant world, fickle friends; *ím it*, very hot [sun]; *'fo* *ím 'shéung*, the fire blazes up; *ím tai* the emperor Shinnung.

**掩** To screen or shade, to conceal from view; to shut, to close; to soothe, to stroke with

the hand ; to console ; to surprise an enemy ; 'im mún, to shut the door ; 'im hoi mún, to open the door ; 'im shik, to hide away quickly ; 'im mín' to cover the face ; 'im 'há chül, you must improve, don't be so stupid ; 'im 'im 'yéung 'yéung, afraid to be seen, hiding away as a truant ; 'im 'há 'ch'au, hide it for shame.

‘𠵿  
Yen

To cover over, to shade, to hide (as an occultation does) ; wan 'im yat, the clouds screen the sun ; to castrate ; vases with small mouths and large bellies ; a pass in mountains.

‘掩  
Yen

To cover anything with dirt ; 'im mái, to bury in the ground.

‘厭  
Yen

To dislike, to disapprove, to reject ; to lothe ; to sicken at, distasteful ; satiated, filled ; pák, im' to be hated or avoided by all ; 'm im' not lothesome (as food) ; tak, yan im' to get people's hate ; im' tsuk, had enough of, tired of ; tsang im' to hate, to distaste ; im' fan, to dislike to be troubled. Read 'im, to conceal ; to get away from bustle into quiet.

‘𦉳  
Yen

Troubled in sleep, disturbed by dreams, starting in sleep from the nightmare.

‘𦉴  
Yen

Black pimples in the face or on the body, hair moles.

‘𦉵  
Yen

A scab, the sloughing of a wound ; spots or pimples on the face ; tau' 'im, the vaccine scab. Read ip, handsome ; the cheeks.

‘染  
Yen

To dye, to tinge ; to steep in a dye ; to taint, to catch, to be infected ; to pollute, to vitiate, to copy the bad practices of others ; soft, flexible ; 'im shik, to dye ; 'tim 'im, to revise, to add to and finish up (as a picture or composition) ; fan 'im, to re-dye ; tsáp, 'im, to learn vicious habits ; fan 'im, to dye by brushing ; 'im tin' p'ò a dyer's shop ; 'im ú, meng, to get a bad name.

‘冉  
Jen

To advance ; gradually ; weak, feeble ; 'im 'Yau, a disciple of Confucius.

‘苒  
Jen

Luxuriant, tender herbage ; by turns, gradually, alternately ; 'yam 'im, going and coming, like day and night.

‘琰  
Yen

A gem of great lustre, frequently set on the apex of the tablets held by ministers at audiences ; splendid ; part of the name of H. M. Kiáking.

‘剡  
Yen

Sharp, pointed ; to sharpen ; to cut in two or off ; to rise up ; light, brilliant.

‘𦉶  
Yen

The crossbar which shuts a gate inside, called 'im í, and commonly mún shán.

‘𦉷  
Yen

Carrying the head high, of commanding presence ; vain-glorious ; same, as formerly ; 'íi hon' fung kam 'im ín, he came back to see, and the package of money was untouched ; 'im ín yat, shik, just the same color.

‘𦉸  
Yen

Eaten to repletion ; satiated ; lothing, distasteful ; im' 'pau, eaten to satiety ; mò im' unsatisfied, covetous.



**驗** } To verify, to examine of-  
**驗** } ficially for purposes of veri-  
**驗** } fication; to witness before  
 Yen officers, to testify; proven or  
 tried by one's experience;  
 proof, evidence, testimony;  
**驗** *shí*, a coroner's inquest;  
**驗** *fo* to examine goods [for  
 the duty]; **驗** *mung*, to ful-  
 fill a dream; **驗** *hau im* *ming*  
*pák*, to examine into fully;  
**驗** *ying im* *liú*, the thing was  
 true, the proofs are complete;  
**驗** *hon* to be examined at the  
 súyuen's office; **驗** *ming kan*  
*léung*, 'look sharp after the  
 catties and taels'—a shop  
 notice; **驗** *tsong*, to identify  
 stolen goods.

**靚** } Beautiful, tall, handsome,  
**靚** } captivating; plump face; bril-  
 Yen liant; bedizened; voluptuous,  
 wanton, dissipated—*applied to*  
*women*; **靚** *im* *gay*, beauti-  
 ful, brilliant, as flowers, colors,  
 a face; **靚** *im* *abundant*  
 and gay; **靚** *shik*, *tung* *yan*,  
 beauty excites men.

**燄** } Flame, blaze; brilliant, draw-  
**燄** } ing the eyes of men; **燄** *chuk*, *fó*  
 Yen *im* the candle flames. Same  
 as **燄** *im*.

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IN.

In Macao, many of the words under this  
 syllable are pronounced *ngin* and *hin*.

**煙** } Smoke, misty vapor; to-  
**煙** } bacco or opium, because they  
 Yen are smoked; **煙** *ín*, lamp-  
 black; **煙** *ín*, excellent to-  
 bacco; **煙** *ts'éung*, an opium-  
 pipe; **煙** *má kú ín*, cigars;  
**煙** *shui ín*, tobacco prepared for  
 the hooka; **煙** *shang ín*, smok-

ing tobacco; **煙** *ín*, tobacco-  
 leaf; **煙** *shíu ín* *fo*, to let off  
 fireworks; **煙** *fá long* *tsz* a  
 brothel-goer; **煙** *chan*, light  
 dust or motes in the air; a  
 term applied to banditti; **煙** *án*  
**煙** *ín*, to smoke opium; **煙** *yan*  
*hi*, the longing of victimized  
 opium-smokers; **煙** *mò chan*  
 'smoke has no rules,' said of  
 great brags; **煙** *hoi tang* *ín* *kún*,  
 an opium-smoking shop; **煙**  
**煙** *ín* *ch'au mat*, a place thickly  
 settled.

**咽** } The throat; a cosmetic; **咽**  
 Yen *hau*, the throat, a gorge, an  
 important pass; **咽** *chi*, rouge;  
**咽** *chi fá*, the *Mirabilis ja-*  
*lapa*.

**靚** } Handsome, beautiful; a  
 Yen gracious smile; the smile of  
 beauty.

**腐** } Corrupt, putrid, rotten, as  
 Yen vegetables or food; **腐** *ch'au*  
**腐** *stench* of decaying flesh; **腐**  
**腐** *ín*, rotten fish.

**焉** } A speckled bird; as an ini-  
 Yen tial particle, an interrogative,  
 meaning how, who, is, why,  
 according to the scope; **焉** *chi*,  
**焉** *how* should I know? **焉** *ín*  
**焉** *ying* *shát*, why kill him? **焉** *ín*  
**焉** *tak*, *fú* *kwai* how can I get  
 rich? also denotes the sub-  
 junctive, as **焉** *ín* *k'i* *ts'ung* *chi*,  
 should he follow him.

**焉** } As a final particle, an  
 Yen adverb of affirmation, denoting  
 that the sense is complete; as  
**焉** *tò pat*, **焉** *ch'ün ín*, the truth is  
 not taught; used in corres-  
 pondence with **焉** *ín*, as **焉** *ín*  
**焉** *ín*, as it is in heaven; forms  
 adverbs, as **焉** *ching* *ín*, truly;  
**焉** *shíu ín*, presently; an eu-



phonic particle, adding force and emphasis to the previous word.

言  
Yen

Words, speech, talk ; a sentence ; an expression ; the radical of characters relating to speech ; to discourse, to speak, to say, to address ; to express an opinion ; to speak with ; a high appearance ; a word or order ; *ín 'u*, conversation ; *fá ín*, exaggeration ; *yan ín*, arsenic ; *shat ín*, an error in speaking, slip of the tongue ; *yéuk, shék, ín*, exhortation ; *ín kún*, censors ; *shik ín*, to retract, to break a promise.

𠂔  
Jen

To simmer, to burn ; to assent, to reply to ; a final particle, yes, certainly, so, truly ; used as the sign of an adverb, *tsut ín*, suddenly ; also adds force to ; as *mí' pú ín*, uncertain, probably not ; a disjunctive particle, but, then, if so, not so ; *tsz' ín í ín*, spontaneously and yet truly ; *ín hau'* afterwards ; *'kwo ín*, truly, a kind of chimpanzee ; *yik ín*, thus, in like manner ; *ín 'yú*, just so.

𠂔  
Jen

To burn, to fire, to light ; to boil, to simmer ; *ín mí chí kap*, imminent danger, at extremity ; *ín shiú*, to catch fire.

研  
Yen

To grind fine, to triturate, to dissolve, or rub or powder ; *ín mūt*, or rub to a powder ; *ín shūn*, a narrow iron mortar in which drugs are ground ; *ín kau'* to investigate, to search out thoroughly—usually implies by torturing.

妍  
Yen

Beautiful, elegant, pretty ; witty, accomplished, skilled ; the opposite of *chí 丑*

賢  
Hien

Virtuous, wise, moral, worthy ; excellent, superior, in morals or in intellect ; a term of laudation, as *ín ts'ai*, my faithful wife ; to surpass ; to praise or call a worthy ; *ín tai'* my good brother ; *héung ín*, village worthy ; *ín ts'oi*, good and talented, superior abilities ; *ín yan*, a virtuous, highminded man, a philosopher, a class of men next to sages.

延  
Yen

To go far ; to protract, to lengthen out, to prolong ; to involve ; to invite, to call together ; to enter or advance ; spread out, arranged ; slow, dilatory, long ; distant, to spread far, or from one to another ; *ín ch'í*, slow ; *ín ún'* dilatory, *ín pan*, to invite guests ; *ín k'ap, í á yan*, to compromise another.

筵  
Yen

A bamboo mat spread out, a table spread smooth or arranged ; *met.* a feast, an entertainment ; *ín tsik*, a banquet, a meal ; *king ín*, the hall where the emperor meets academicians ; the shrined oratory where priests recite prayers.

咽  
Yen

The throat, the esophagus ; a straight or narrow passage ; *ín hau í' fong*, an entrance to a river. Read *ín'*, to swallow ; to tolerate, to suffer.

延  
Yen

Limit or border of a patch of land ; a path to a grave ; to ascend ; *pát ín*, the eight points of compass, all around.

弦  
Hien

The string of a bow ; chord of an arc ; the moon when she quarters, on the 8th and 23d days ; *shéung' ín*, the 8th or

9th day of the moon; *há' ín*, the 23d of the month; a corded pulse.

**絃** Hien Silken strings of musical instruments; *'ngán í' ín*, to play the rebeck or 2-stringed fiddle; *sám ín*, a 3-stringed guitar; *tún' ín*, 'cord broken,' i. e. decease of a wife; *tsuk, ín*, a second marriage.

**舷** Hien The side of a ship or boat, the gangway or bulwarks of a vessel.

**蛟** Hien The Julus or gally-worm, a sort of millipede found in dry places.

**衍** Yen To inundate, to overflow; to spread out, to enlarge, to amplify; abundant, much, far; elegant, beautiful; prolix, diffuse, turgid; plains at the base of hills; *yau ín*, to ramble; *shá ín*, a sand-spit; *'ín shing' kung*, Confucius' sepulchre.

**演** Yen A stream flowing far; long, extended, ample, widely; to moisten, to lead; to practice, to exercise, to perform, to drill; *'ín hí'* to perform theatrical plays; *'ín mò*, to train in military exercises; *'ín tsáp*, to practice; *'ín 'há 'shau shai'* try your hand at it for once.

**兗** Yen The department of Inchau fú in Shántung.

**偃** Yen To cease, to desist; to sleep, to lie down, to recline; to throw prostrate; to fall along; *'ín 'hí ko' hung*, throw forward your chest; *'ín sik, 'há*, to lie down, take a nap; *'ín 'kín*, undecided, lost his wits.

**鰕** Yen A kind of silure or mudfish, with a white head, which lies near the bottom.

**蜩** Yen A species of cicada, called *'long ín*, and many other names; *'ín 'sing*, a kind of house lizard, livid and harmless.

**鼯** Yen A mole, called *'lai 'shū*, or 'plough rat;' also a fabulous, ox-like animal, said to lie in the water.

**睨** Hien To see, to regard; projecting eyes; *'ín 'ún*, pretty; the melody and beauty of birds singing.

**堰** Yen A dike or dam, to dike off water; to arrest or stop.

**巘** Yen The summit or peak of a mountain, likened to a boiler or jar.

**唁** Yen To visit or condole with the bereaved, or those disgraced from rank; to mourn with one over the loss of country.

**燕** Yen A swallow or martin; a shuttlecock; *'ín 't'z'* a swallow; *'ín 'mí p'ái*, swallow-tailed bucklers; *'ín 'wo*, edible birdsnests; *'ék, ín*, to kick a shuttlecock.

**燕** Yen A feast; to repose, to rest; peaceful, still, leisurely; to disgrace; *'yam ín'* to feast (by officers); *'ín' kú* to live at ease. Read *'ín*, ancient name of a state, now the province of Chihlí, and still often applied to it and the metropolis.

**宴** Yen Rest; a feast; merriment; used for the preceding; *'k'ing lam ín'* a feast given by the emperor to the *'tsinsz'* graduates; *'ying yéung ín'* a feast given to military *kūjin* graduates; *'luk, ming ín'* the one to literary *kūjin* graduates.

**覓**<sup>2</sup> Like, to compare; to explore, to spy out; a weathercock; *Hien* *hán ín*, a spy; *ín* *ü* *wan*, like the clouds.

**覓**<sup>2</sup> Clear light, cloudless sunlight; the clear sun in winter melting the snow. *Hien*

**現**<sup>2</sup> Lustre of gems; to manifest, to appear, to display; to divulge, to show; apparent, to be seen now, conspicuous, *de facto*, present; *ín* *ngan*, ready money; *ín* *kam*, now; *ín* *ts'oi* in a place, existing, now here; *ín* *shing*, is already to be had, is on hand; *ín* *hung*, to lay down security or stakes; *ming* *ín* bright, not dull, (as colors); speedy reward or retribution; *ü* *ín* *pá*, I must have the money in hand; *ín* *shan shüt*, *fák*, influential, able to move others; *ín* *ch'ut*, to appear, to come out. *Hien*

**硯**<sup>2</sup> An ink-stone, used by the Chinese; *Lò háng mak*, *ín* the best kind of ink-stone; *ín* *kang*, or *ín* *t'in*, to get a living by the pencil. *Yen*

**莧**<sup>2</sup> Edible species of spinach, Artemisia, and Chenopodium, are termed *ín* *ts'oi*, distinguished by various adjectives; *ín* *ts'oi* usually denotes spinach; *ká ín* *ts'oi* pigweed. *Hien*

**覓**<sup>2</sup> A small chissel; a sort of javelin; a hand staff. *Hien*

**彥**<sup>2</sup> Virtuous and learned, as a magistrate or scholar; accomplished. *Yen*

**諺**<sup>2</sup> A proverb, a common saying, tradition; a blunt speech; *ín* *ü*, a vulgar saying. *Yen*

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Íp.

**餼**<sup>2</sup> Provision for journeys; to carry food to workmen in the fields; to offer animals in sacrifice. *Yeh*

**腌**<sup>2</sup> To salt flesh; *pí* *ím* *íp*, *kwo* *k'ü*, lay it down in salt; *íp* *sün*, pickled in brine.

**葉**<sup>2</sup> Leaves of plants; leaf of a book; a thin plate or leaf of gold or metal; posterity, ages; an age; to collect, to assemble; *yat* *íp* *p'in* *chau*, a flat punt; *Ming* *chung* *íp*, during the Ming dynasty; *ngau* *pák* *íp*, tripe, the manyplus of oxen; *hoi* *chí sán* *íp*, to have posterity. *Yeh*

**業**<sup>2</sup> A beam to support a bell; that which one ought to do, an office, an occupation, pursuit, calling, profession, art, or trade; patrimony or estate; a claim for, or an amount of merit, from what one has done; meritorious, deserving; done, finished, a sign of past time; *íp* *ngai*, a craft, a business; *ká* *íp*, family estate; *sz* *íp*, occupation; *kung* *íp*, eligible for reward; *íp* *king* *hü* *liú*, gone; *king* *king* *íp*, fearful, strong; *íp* *i* *shing* *kuk*, the matter is already settled. *Nieh*

**鄴**<sup>2</sup> Name of a region in the state of Wei, now included in Lincháng hien in Chángteh fú in the north of Honán province; *íp* *ká*, a complimentary epithet, applied to a man's library, referring to Lí Pí, the learned prince of Nieh. *Nieh*

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It.

**噎**, } A stoppage in the throat ;  
**咽**, } to choke, unable to swallow ;  
 Yeh } a hiccup or sobbing ; *it, hau,*  
 throat stopped up ; *it, sak,* un-  
 able to swallow ; *pi ts'ing*  
*'ang it,* choked from grief.

**謁** To visit a superior or a  
 Yeh gentleman ; admitted to an  
 audience ; to signify to, to in-  
 timiate ; to state or declare,  
 to inform by petition ; a card ;  
*it, kin'* to see a superior ; *it,*  
*she'*, a guest-chamber ; *po' it,*  
 to announce a visitor.

**熱** Hot ; feverish ; ardent,  
 Jeh warm-hearted ; to heat, to  
 warm ; *im it,* hot ; *fai, it,*  
 feverish ; *ai' it,* boiling with  
 rage ; very hot (as weather),  
 close ; *it, nau'* the bustle of a  
 crowd ; *it, u ts'o' tsang'* hot as  
 sitting in a still ; *ts'in it,* hot  
 weather ; *'ng sam fan it,*  
 feverish, nervous.

**孽** The son of a concubine ;  
 Nieh an illegitimate child, the 'son  
 of guilt,' as the composition  
 of the character shows ; *met.*  
 the consequences or reward of  
 crime ; sorrow ; clear ; *tsui' it,*  
 retribution of sin ; *tsz' tsok, it,*  
 evil of one's sins ; *it, cheung'*  
 a retribution for undutiful acts  
 by having wicked sons one's  
 self ; *it, it,* adorned, neat.

**孽** The stock of a tree ; shoots  
 Nieh from a stump ; *mang it,* suck-  
 ers.

**臬** A target ; a law, rule ; the  
 Nieh judge or ruler of a city ; *it, sz'*  
 the provincial judge ; he is  
 addressed as *it, t'oi.*

**闕** The little side door in an  
 Nieh entrance ; a post in a gate-  
 way ; a threshold.

**驚** Dangerous ; unquiet ; *it,*  
 Nieh *ngat,* uneasy, disturbed, mov-  
 ing about.

(153) Iú.

**天** Pleasing, winning ; delicate,  
 Yau flourishing vegetation ; docile,  
 gentle.

**妖** Beautiful, strange, bewitch-  
 Yau ing ; ominous, unaccounta-  
 ble, supernatural, monstrous,  
*lusus naturæ* ; heretical, magi-  
 cal, silly, not conformable to  
 the classical usage or doctrine,  
 a word much used by officers  
 to stigmatize things and peo-  
 ple ; a phantom, sprite or trans-  
 formed being ; to blandish, to  
 flatter, to enchant ; *iú kwai'*  
 unnatural, ominous ; *iú it,*  
 monsters, prodigy, ominous of  
 wo ; *iú tsing,* a metamorpho-  
 sis ; *iú shü,* heretical books ; *iú*  
*in,* seducing talk, cozening.

**么** Small, tender ; the last pig  
 Yau in a litter ; the ace face of a  
 dice ; name of a tune on the  
 guitar ; the radical of little  
 things ; *hau iú,* to turn up  
 a doublet and one ace with  
 three dice.

**要** To adjust, to agree to ; to  
 Yau seek, to importune ; to assem-  
 ble together, to call one ; to  
 scrutinize, to examine into ;  
*iú k'au,* to seek for carefully.

**腰** The loins, the waist, the  
 Yau lumbar region, the body be-  
 tween the ribs and pelvis ; the  
 middle of a thing or act ; *'mo*  
*iú kwat,* a poor stick, a witless

fellow; 't'ai iú kwat, lookout for your backs!—a porter's cry; iú kwat, f'au han, your back itches (for me to whip you); iú páu, a fob; iú 'lám, to nurse or bring up; iú tái a girdle; pún' chung iú, in the middle, half done; iú kwat, the haunch-bone, shü iú, the back of a book.

黃 Yau Grass, herbage, vigorous growing vegetation.

嚶 Yau The murmur of insects, chirping of grasshoppers, &c., in the grass.

吟 Yau A word used mostly by women to quiet one; iú! iú lok, ! be still!

邀 Yau To stop, to interrupt; to conceal; to invite, to send for; to look for, to seek, to salute; to want; séung iú, mutual invitation; iú 'ts'eng, to invite; iú yau to invite to a ramble; hū iú, a polite phrase of a host, meaning my entertainment is a poor one.

徭 Yau Service of a villain, feudal vassalage or labor of a serf; iú léung, scutage money or escuage; iú yik, labor given by fiefs.

猺 Yau A kind of wild beast; iú yan, a tribe of Miáutsz' mountaineers in Lien chau and its vicinity, supposed by the Cantonese to have tails.

瑤 Yau A precious gem; iú kwong, the star Benetnasch in Ursa Major; iú tsin, your 'pearly epistle,' a complimentary term; iú ch'í, a lake in fairy land.

謠 Yau A rustic ditty or ballad; called iú ko; an impromptu song; to injure by rumors;

f'ung iú, childish ditties; pò -sán' iú im, to spread idle tales, to defame.

遙 Yau Remote in place, far off, distant; iú 'ün, a long way off; siú iú tsz' lak, to take one's leisure, or ease without care.

窯 Yau A furnace or kiln for bricks or pottery; 'ngá iú, a pottery-kiln; iú 'hau, a shop where opium is sold; 'tá iú, to frequent a brothel; chü' p'o' iú to live in old kilns, vagrant, beggarly.

飄 Yau The wind shaking things, as a flag; fluttering, waving from the breeze.

鷓 Yau A solitary hawk with a variegated plumage; also a variety of pheasant, akin to the medallion pheasant, is called iú chí.

恹 Yau Sad, troubled, and without any one to disburthen to; deprived; tempted.

搖 Yau Moved, agitated, disturbed; to shake, to wag; to make; iú 'lò, to work a scull; iú tung' to move, to disturb, either mentally or physically; fú iú, a violent wind, to rise rapidly in office or rank; iú yuk, unsteady, not firm on its base; iú chung, to ring a bell; iú f'au to shake the head, to refuse; iú iú, disturbed, troubled; iú iú yuk, not firm, unstable; iú iú 'pái 'pái, swaggering, proud.

堯 Yau Earth heaped up; eminent in worth; a famous sovereign who reigned B.C. 2357.

輶 Yau A small carriage, a one-horse cart.

**僇**  
Yáu A tribe of pygmies in the south of China, three cubits high. Read *hiú*, false, hypocritical; *hiú hang* lucky.

**燒**  
Jáu Pleasant, winning, witty, fascinating, graceful—applied to females; to perturb; *kiú iú*, agreeable; *kwai iú*, ghost of a murdered man.

**橈**  
Jáu A short oar; to row; *iú shün*, to row a boat.

**藁**  
Jáu Thorns, rushes, stubble, or twigs, used for fuel; *ch'o iú*, light fuel for kindling; *san iú*, faggots for fuel.

**饒**  
Jáu Plenty to eat; abundant, satisfied, affluent; an overplus, the leavings; exceeding, a superfluity; liberal, indulgent; to acquit, to excuse, to forgive, to give in, to forbear; *iú ming* to spare life; *iú shí*, 'liberal of tongue,' wrangling; *fung iú*, abounding in, ample.

**夭**  
Yáu To die before puberty; shortlived, an untimely death; to kill children; calamity; *meng iú*, shortlived; *iú chü*, a premature death.

**窈**  
Yáu Obscure, still, profound; good, retired, reserved; *iú tiú* gentle, quiet—applied to females.

**鸛**  
Yáu The cackling of hen-pheasants, calling for their mates.

**窅**  
Yáu Deep, sunken, cavernous, eyes; deep, profound, extensive, remote; *iú ín*, inconsolable.

**擾**  
Jáu To give or bring trouble to, to incommode, to embarrass; to chagrin, to confuse; to disorder, to infest, to stir up, as banditti do a region; to breed, to rear; to tranquillize; *luk*,

*iú*, the six domestic animals; *iú lün* to raise a broil, to unsettle people's minds.

**舀**  
Yáu To bale or lade out water; *yat, hak, iú 'há 'k'ü*, all lost at once, a clean sweep; *iú 'shui*, to dip out water.

**繞**  
Yáu To wind around, to twine around; to be entangled in; to environ, to go around, to make the tour of, to compass; *ch'in iú*, to cord about; *iú lü* to make a circuit.

**要**  
Yáu To want, to wish, to desire; requisite, important; urgent; the important or essential parts of; an abstract; *'ní iú* 'm iú', do you want it? *teng iú* very necessary; *p'in iú* can't do without it, wont be refused; *ts'ül, iú* an abridgement; *iú sun* an important letter; *shéung 'há iú 'sz* near death, about to die; *iú 'kóm tsau 'kóm*, just as you like.

**耀**  
Yáu To illumine, to shine on; lustrous, glorious, splendid; celebrated; *kwong iú* magnificent; *wing iú* great distinction.

**曜**  
Yáu The effulgence or light of the sun; *ts'at, iú* the 'seven lights,' are the sun, moon and five planets.

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Ká.

**家**  
Ká What is within doors; a household, a family; home, a dwelling; domestic, domesticated; title of a husband or master of a family; term applied to some dignitaries; the country, the government; to dwell, to live at; a sect, pro-

session, or class; a region of the body, as *fai' ká*, the lungs; a suffix of nouns to denote persons, as *tái' ká*, all of us, the whole, all at once, together; *'léung ká*, both of us; *tsz' ká*, I, myself; *fú' ká*, the rich; *ká yan*, domestics, official attendants; *tái' ká séung tsü'* all met together; *ká shat*, a husband and wife, household; *hòp ká*, the whole family; *'kún ká*, your servants, your assistants; *ká fú'* my father; *ts'an ká*, term by which the parents of a married couple call each other; *'pún ká*, a namesake, one of the same clan name; *ch'ut ká*, to become a bonze or nun; *ká 'chéung*, our clan elder; *ká 'há*, this instant, just now; *ká 'lai*, family rites, usages pertaining to marriage and burial; *ká yung'* for 'family use,' superior quality of goods; *ká shan*, courtiers; *tai' yat ká*, excellent, "first chop," skillful; *fá ká 'tsai*, you little scamp; *'yau ká 'li*, I am married; *ká kwok, sz'* national affairs.

加  
Kiá

To add to, to superadd or place upon; to confer on; advanced as officers are; to charge (as interest); *ká tsang*, to increase; *ká tik, t'im*, put a little more in; *ká kún*, to 'put on a cap,' at marriage, answers to putting on the *loga virilis*; *ká fung*, to double envelop a letter; *ká kún*, to rise in office; *ká f'* beyond expectation.

加  
Kiá

*Ká fi*, the name given in Canton to coffee.

架  
Kiá

A flail; a cangue or wooden pillory in which criminals are exposed, called in irony *muk, fung 'leng*; a stand; *tám ká* or *kong ká*, to wear the cangue; *ká hò'* the superscription on it; *ká ch'ong*, a sort of chair hired of the turnkeys to ease up the cangue; *ká chü' 'k'ü*, put him in the cangue; *muk, tséung' tám ká*, a "carpenter wearing the cangue," a phrase like "Phalaris' bull."

珈  
Kiá

Gems on the hairpin of a headdress; a sort of browband or fillet.

笳  
Kiá

A kind of flageolet, made of a reed; also called *pít, lut*, or *pat, lut*.

袈  
Kiá

A kind of sleazy camlet; *ká shá*, a sort of stole or surplice; *ká shá pò'* muslins.

嘉  
Kiá

Good, excellent; to praise, to commend; to eulogize; to make happy, to rejoice in; *'ho ká*, praiseworthy; *ká ü*, a kind of barbel; *ká 'lai*, fine presents; *Ká hing'* the reign Kiáking, A.D. 1796-1821.

假  
Kiá

A boar; "hogs are called *ká* in Corea and Chihlí."

葭  
Kiá

A bulrush or reed, sedgy plants like *Arundo*, of which a pipe can be made: *ká fú*, the white medullary lining of some sedges, *met.* related, distant connexions; lightly esteemed.

鹿  
Kiá

A buck, the male of deers.

由  
Kiá

*Ká tsát*, the common name of the cockroach.

賈  
Kiá

Price of a thing; a sur-name.



‘**積**  
Kíá

A shrub, supposed to be the same as tea; its infusion used to be drank.

‘**罍**  
Kíá

A three-legged goblet with an ear, made of stone, holding six pints; it was used in the Sháng dynasty.

✓ ‘**遐**  
Kíá

Great felicity or prosperity; great; distant; firm, stable; blessed, propitious; *chuk*, ‘ká, to bless, to implore blessings.

‘**假**  
Kíá

False, fictitious, illusive, feigned, hypocritical, unreal, simulated; a pretext, to pretend; supposing, if, because; to borrow, to get an accommodation, to avail of; to suppose, to instance; great; *pat*, *chí chan* ‘ká, I don't know whether it is so or not; *chong* ‘ká ‘kau, a skin dog, a man with great pretensions; ‘ká ‘shau ũ yan, to get the help of another; ‘ká ũ, for instance, if; ‘ká ‘shai, supposing that, granting that; ‘ká pán' disguised like another; *fá* ‘ká, unreal, lying, not genuine; ‘ká meng, an alias; ‘ká tsé' to borrow, to ask of; to use for, or as a substitute; ‘ká ngai' hypocritical, spurious; ‘ká ‘ts'z' kán, take an instance; ‘ká kuk, all humbug; ‘ká í chí, blustering, threatening.

‘**假**  
Kíá

Leave of absence, a furlough; *kò* ‘ká' to apply for a furlough; *fún* ‘ká' to extend a furlough; *fong* ‘ká' to give a vacation.

‘**嫁**  
Kíá

To marry a husband, to send a bride to her husband's house; to cast imputations on another, to implicate; *ká* ‘fú, to marry;

*ká* ‘nū, to give a daughter in marriage; *ká* ‘lím, a dowry; *ká* ‘wo' to bring evil on one; *fán f'au ká* a second marriage; *sung* ‘ká' last visit to a girl before her wedding.

‘**稼**  
Kíá

To sow or plant grain; *met.* farming; the spike of grain; wild cerealia; *hok*, *ká* to learn husbandry.

‘**駕**  
Kíá

A horse in the harness, to harness, a carriage; a chariot for the sovereign's use; to drive or manage a horse; to sit in a carriage; to mount, to ascend; to embark, to go aboard; to embrace or avail of; a title of respect (as if addressing one in a chariot), Sir, Your Honor; *ká* ‘shéung', *tsün ká*, or *f'oi ká* are all terms of address; *pú*, *ká* title of an assistant prefect; *shing* ‘ká' his godship, his Majesty; *án* ‘ká' death of a sovereign; *ká* ‘ts'z' lái' pompous.

‘**架**  
Kíá

A stand, a press, a rack, a case, a dumb-waiter, an open frame on which things are placed, a scaffolding or framework; classifier of screens, pictures, pier-glasses, and whatever is framed; to lay on a frame; to lay up or heap; to uphold, to support; to fend off, to ward; *tá ká* to fight, to come to blows; *ká* ‘kák, to ward off with the arm; *kam chung ká*, or *uk*, *ká* a truss on four posts supporting a roof; *pat*, *ká* a pencil-stand; *ní tsò' ká* ‘léung mé, are you going to be a ridge-pole? said to one who interferes in or backs up a



quarrel; 'shui ká' a washstand; shap, tsz' ká' a cross; ká' k'íu k'ü koo' to help one over, to assist one in a dilemma.

**價** Kíá The price or value of a thing; ká' ts'in, the price; shí ká' the current price; lam ká' or ká' ts'in 'chung, dear, high-priced; shing ká' fame, reputation; 'mò ká' priceless, inestimable; no sale; shat, ká' the lowest price; toi' ká' price to be settled afterwards.

**卡** Tsáh A pass or station, where guards are posted; ká' lò' a guardhouse; sun' ká' a post-house; kái ká' a street guard, a police-station; ká' ló' middling, obsequious, undecided.

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## Kai.

**雞** Kí The cock; the gallinæ; kai kung, a cock; kai 'ná, a hen; kai hong' a pullet; shán kai, a pheasant; kam kai, the golden pheasant; kai 'tsai, a chicken; kai ming, or kai f'ai, cockcrowing; ngan kai, a boatswain's whistle; kai 'ngán, corns; f'in kai, a frog; 'fo kai, a turkey; 'shui kai, 'water hens,' a term for prostitutes in boats; kai kán, sodomy; tau' kai, cockfighting; kai k'at, kòm' ts'ò, early as the cockcrow.

**簪** Kí A hair-pin, broad and bent, laid on the back of the head, put on when married; the coiffure; met. puberty; kai át, a hair-pin; kai 'lai, braiding up the hair when about to be married; nín k'up, kai, marriageable.

**杆** Kí

A tie-beam connecting two pillars, or supporting the roof; kat, kai, the projecting end of a tie-beam holding up the plate.

**髻** Kí

The coiffure of Chinese women; sho 'kai, to arrange the hair; á kok, 'kai, the hair dressed in two horns as children's is. Also read kai'.

**計** Kí

A complete number, a deliberation in full assembly; to plan, to consider, to devise; to calculate, to estimate, to reckon, to count, to compute; stratagem, scheme, plot; kai' 'm chan, reckoned or counted wrong, not guessed right; 'm kai' káu' was not included in it, I said nothing about that; 'yau mat, kai' káu' what plan or contrivance have you? kai' mau, to plan or contrive; sün' kai' an injurious plot; kai' shò' to count; to kai' fertile in expedients; tái' kai' the triennial official examination; ká kai' means of livelihood; sam kai' to reckon mentally kai' tò' 'ün, to forecast, to calculate ahead; kai' pán' 'm ch'ut, no chance to get a loan, you can't effect it; kai' 'm tím' can not reckon them all, a very miscellaneous lot of things.

**繼** Kí

Connected threads; a line of succession in kindred; to continue, to enter on the duties or pursuits of others; to adopt; succeeding to, successively, to follow after; kai' 'mò, a step-mother; shing kai' 'tsai, an adopted son; kai' ts'áp, hereditary nobility; kai' wai' lineal successor.

**繫**  
K'í Usually read *hai*, to tie; to pertain to, to follow in consequence of.

**荊**  
K'í A thistle, species of *Cnicus*; *Kai' chau*, a district of Shun-t'ien fú in Chihki.

**偈**  
K'í An enigma or apothegm in Buddhist books; to rest, to cease; *'kong Fat, kai'* to explain the apothegms of Buddhism; *chí kai'* to know these enigmas, to understand one's wishes, to take a cue; *'ní 'mai 'kong 'kai'* don't puff yourself.

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K'ai.

**溪**  
K'í A clear mountain stream-let, a pellucid pool among the hills; a valley with a rivulet in it; the headwaters of a river; a creek, a ditch, or water-course; *met.* what is handed down, as doctrine; *tiú' k'ai*, to fish in streams.

**蹊**  
K'í A foot or bridle-path, a narrow pathway; to penetrate through byways, to go where no road is. Often read *hai*.

**稽**  
K'í To examine into, to deliberate, to compare; to inquire into; to detain, to stop, to embarrass; to reach to; to prostrate, to bow to the ground; *k'ai shau*, to knock head; *'fán shun seung k'ai*, mutual bickerings; *k'ai ch'á*, to examine into or search out.

**嵇**  
Hí Name of a mountain in Poh chau in the department of Yingchau in Ngáuhwui; a surname.

**啓**  
K'í To open, to explain, to make clear; to signify to, to tell a superior; to reveal, to make known (by revelation); to inform, to state; to instruct; to kneel; to divide, to separate, to distinguish; to publish a book; the van or left wing of an army; clear sky after a rain; the morning star is called *'k'ai ming*, harbinger of brightness; *'k'ai fuk*, a horse having a white right forefoot; to begin, as spring or summer; *k'ing' 'k'ai 'ché*, he who respectfully states—opening phrase in a letter; *'k'ai mung*, to teach the ignorant; *'k'ai 'hau*, to speak, to teach; *'k'ai chau*, to set sail; *'k'ai tik*, to undeceive, to propagate truth, to point out the right way; *fú' k'ai*, a postscript or inclosure in a letter; *on 'k'ai*, open [the envelope] calmly—a superscription on letters.

**棨**  
K'í A passport or sign made of carved wood; an embroidered streamer on a lance sent by way of credence with messengers, or borne in state.

**縢**  
K'í A lasting kind of silk; cover of a lance-head; a scalloped bannerol borne by aides-de-camp or escort. Read *hing'*, the sides or ribs.

**契**  
K'í A covenant, bond, deed, lease, agreement, whatever is drawn up between contracting parties; quipos were anciently used; to compare or produce the parts of a check, to join; mournful, distressed; adopted, devoted to a god or person;

a spit used in scorching tortoise-shells for divination; frightened; *k'ai' yéuk*, a written agreement; *shü k'ai'* documents; *k'ai' fú* one honored or served somewhat as a godfather; *k'ai' 'tsai*, a child so adopted; *k'ai' tai'* a sodomite, —a term of abuse; *k'ai' shü'* to ask the protection of [the *yung shü'* or banian] tree; *k'ai' shan*, to devote one's self to a god; *'lò k'ai'* two persons whose children have interchanged homage to them; old fellow! —a compellation used by near friends. *K'ai' tán*, the nation which ruled Northern China from A.D. 1118 to 1235, under the name of the Golden dynasty.

## Kái.

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Kai

皆  
Kiai

All alike, things of the same sort, uniformly; all, altogether; used after a recital of items or nouns of multitude, as the sign of the plural; *kái chí*, everybody knows it; *kái pat*, *k'ap*, none equaled him, unequaled; *'lò shü' kái tsai'* old and young, all are here; *'sho tsok kái in*, whatever he does is as it should be; *kü kái yat yéung'* all are alike.

皆  
Kiai

Used for the preceding; to accompany, to take along with one, as a parent takes his child; all at once, together, coalescing; persons uniting in one effort; *kái kái*, vigorous; *kái nám*, 'with my son,' —a phrase used on cards and votive tablets.

皆  
Kiai

The melody of birds; harmony heard at a distance; the sighing of the wind; *kái kái*, birds singing.

皆  
Kiai

*Kai kái*, murmuring of streams flowing together; cold; incessant rain.

皆  
Kiai

Steps, especially the stone ones at the door; the ascent to a hall, a flight of stairs; a grade, a degree, a rank; graduation; a source or cause of some evil; to rise, to emulate; *kái k'ap*, a step, a grade in office; *'tín kái*, the large stone steps at doorways; *yau kam kái*, to 'enter the golden steps' i.e. the palace, is the privilege of the three highest Hánlin graduates; *'oi kái*, your house; *Kái chau*, a prefecture in Kánsuh.

佳  
Kia

Beautiful, fine, nice, good of its kind; excellence, goodness; *sham' kái*, exceeding good; *kái yan*, a pretty woman; *'hò kái pat*, good penmanship; *'m kín' kái*, I see nothing remarkable in it, care nothing for it; *kái yam*, good news, usually means by letter.

街  
Kiai

A street in a town, a thoroughfare; market where people pass; *'shéung kái*, to go ashore; *fú kái 'lau hong'* street of courtesans; *ch'at kái*, gone abroad, gone out; *yat 'tíu kái hong'* a single street; *kái fong*, a neighborhood, the householders of three or four streets, a ward; *kái cháp*, a street gate; *kái shéung'* in the street or market; *kíi lai 'kong*, street news; *ch'a kái*, to patrol the streets.

𠵼  
Kíai

To split a horn in two; to open, to take off or apart; to cut up, to sever at the joints; to dissipate, to disperse, scattered; to explain, to narrate, to make clear, to understand; to comment; a commentary. a meaning, an explanation; to stop, to cease; to do away with the effects of; a trace, a footstep; 'kái hoi, to unloose (as a knot), to illustrate; chū' 'kái, an explanation or commentary; 'ní ko' tsz' 'lím 'kái, what is the meaning of this character?; 'm 'hiú 'kái, I don't understand it; 'kái ts'o' the explanation is wrong; 'kái lat, untie it; 'mò 'kái kau' no way of rescue, no salvation; 'kái mún' to dispel or alleviate sorrow; 'kái 'shau, to urinate; 'kái wai, to raise a seige, to extricate from difficulties; 'kái ch'ü hung shat, to exorcise or expel evil spirits; 'kái tsú' I beg pardon; 'kái ts'in, pay your fare! 'kái hot, to quench thirst; 'kái t'üt, to let go, to free (as a grasp), to remove (as sin from the soul); 'kái yam' to retire from office; 'kái han' to remove ill-will; 'kái sam, a cheerful ballad.

𠵼  
Hiái

A colloquial word—to pass (at table), to take, to carry in the hand, to bring for use; 'kái 'pá tò 'tsai lai 'ngo, bring me a penknife; 'ní 'shau 'kái mat, 'yé, what are you carrying? 'kái ch'á lai, bring tea.

𠵼  
Kíai

To transmit, to forward to, to hand over to; to exclude; to transfer an officer to another post; kái' ün, first of the kũ.

jin graduates; kái' fán' to deliver up a criminal; kái' 'héung ngák, to pay in the fixed duty to the emperor. Read hái', to mean, to intend; hái' i' to make motions, as to the dumb; to talk by signs; to guess. This last is a local phrase.

𠵼  
Kíai

A hall or suite of rooms in a prefect's office, called kung kái', where subordinate officers stay; a sort of hospice.

𠵼  
Kíai

To assist, to attend upon; an attendant, a domestic, a valet, one who announces visitors; numeral of persons, as yat, kái' mò' fú, I, a poor soldier; because; great, good, upright; firm; a single animal, one alone; small, trifling; a border of a country, frontiers; conterminous, separated, to border on; armor for the body, mail, a cuirass; carapace of tortoises, crabs, &c.; icicles on trees; to act, or represent; tsít, kái' well principled; lun kái' lai' the scaly and shelly tribes; yat, kái' chí sz' a small affair.

𠵼  
Kíai

One who serves, a waiting-boy; great, good; kwai' kái' your servant-boy; 'siú kái' my valet. In these senses, used for the preceding.

𠵼  
Kíai

Walking awry; kám kái' walking in an irregular manner, not progressing.

𠵼  
Kíai

A kind of gem tablet, 12 ts' ün' long, held in both hands, when in the Presence.

𠵼  
Kíai

A division between fields, to mark separate ownership; a limit, boundary, border, frontier, terminus; to draw a line

of separation, to limit; to sunder friends; *shai' kái'* the world; *'m 'hò shai' kái'* a vicious age; *kái' shek,* a boundary-stone; *káu kái'* the border, a boundary; *kái' hán'* a limit in time or place, to restrict; *kái' fong,* a paper weight; *kái' t'o,* an iron wheel used in lathes by glass-grinders; *shán kái'* the confines of a grave; *kái' chí'* limit, edge of a lot.

**疥** *K'ai* A scratch, a little sore, a scabbiness; *kái' lái' chí tsat,* a trifling sore, an unimportant matter; *kái' ch'ong,* an itch pustule, a pimple.

**芥** *K'ai* The mustard plant; *kái' lán ts'oi'* coarse kind of mustard, cultivated for greens; *ts'im kái'* unimportant, small; *kái' müt,* ground mustard; *kái' lái'* trifling, not worth remembering, 'like fish-bones in one's throat'; *'ts'ò kái'* a sliver or splinter, a piece of grass, a contemptible person.

**蚺** *K'ai* A red spotted, scaly lizard, found in damp places, called *kòp, kái'*; used as an aphrodisiac medicine.

**鮓** *K'ai* The sole fish, plaice, or flounder, commonly called *t'át, shá ü, tsang 'pi ü,* and *'pi muk, ü.*

**戒** *K'ai* A boundary or limit; a region; to warn, to caution; to guard against; to inform or announce to; to beware of, to refrain from, to observe a regimen; to cure of the use of; injunctions, precepts, inhibitions; *kái' 'hau,* to abstain

from flesh, to be careful of one's diet; *tsít, kái'* most carefully guard against; *kái' 'chí,* a finger-ring; *kái' 'ín fong,* a prescription for curing opium-smokers; *kái' 't'ün 'yan,* entirely cured of the habit; *fát, kái'* rules for a regimen, warnings, injunctions; *kái' t'iu,* a rule; *hün' kái'* a friendly admonition; *kái' 'tsau,* to abstain from wine; *shap, kái'* the Ten Commandments.

**戒** *K'ai* To enjoin, to urge upon one's attention; fearful, chary of.

**誡** *K'ai* Rule of conduct, precepts, warnings, orders, injunctions; to deter by citing the penalty, to exhort to desist, to prohibit; *'king kái'* to warn or persuade against; name of a sword; *kò' kái'* to give good counsel; *kam' kái'* to forbid.

**屆** *K'ai* To reach to, to arrive at or tend towards, in time or place; a limit, terminus, set time; the summit, the extreme point; unfortunately, unluckily; *kái' k'í,* come at the time, punctual; *tsít, kái' há' chí'* it is now the midsummer term; *t'ín kái'* the horizon, limits of things.

**犗** *K'ai* A gelded ox; strong, vigorous animals, such as are castrated being so.

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K'ái.

**楷** *K'ai* A straight, durable, and graceful tree, which grows on Confucius' grave; a pattern, example, model, rule; a square form of characters, called *'k'ái*

*shü*, or pattern writing; *šin*  
'*k'ai*, elegant writing; *k'éung*  
'*k'ai*, fixed in one's principles,  
straightforward.

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## Kák.

革 The hides of animals, after  
Keh the hair is taken off; radical of  
hides and things made of them;  
the human skin; to change,  
to put off, to renew, to molt;  
to degrade one from office;  
musical instruments of skin;  
defensive armor; leathern; a  
wing during molting; *kák*,  
*yik*, to dismiss a man from a  
yámun; *kák*, *chik*, or *kák*,  
'*leng*, to turn out of office;  
*kák*, 'fung, to mulct an of-  
ficer of his salary.

緯 To weave, or put the threads  
Kek of the woof in; to seam.

格 To strike, to attack, to box;  
Keh to fight with beasts; to fend  
off or stop a thing; 'long *kák*,  
to break a blow; *kák*, 'tau'  
fighting; *kák*, *k'ün* 'tau, to  
fence, to box.

格 The spreading of branches;  
Keh to come to, to reach, arrive at  
the end; to examine to the  
bottom, to sift or understand  
thoroughly; excellent, ex-  
traordinary; to influence, to  
affect, to cause; to attack; to  
change, to correct; to grow  
old; a line, a rule; a mark by  
which one writes; obstinate;  
a limit, a pattern; a statute;  
a frame or stand; to raise up;  
all years which have the  
"branch" *yan* in their cyclic  
name; *kák*, *ngoi* extraordinary,  
beyond the usage or stipula-

tion; *kán* ' *kák*, to draw lines;  
*yan* ' *tsz* ' *kák*, a copyslip; *kák*,  
*mat*, to inquire into the nature  
of things, to philosophize;  
'*pan* *kák*, temperament; *kák*,  
*kuk*, carriage, presence, bear-  
ing; *kák*, *shik*, a muster or  
copy; *shan* *chi* *kák*, *sz* ' divine  
influences or inspiration.

骨 The skeleton of a man or  
Keh beast; the bones sticking out,  
lean; 't'ai ' *k'ü* *kwat*, *kák*, look  
even to his bones, narrowly  
examine his character.

膈 The diaphragm; any thin  
Keh membrane in bodies; the  
breast, the mind; *kák*, *mok*, the  
midriff, separating the thorax  
and stomach; a bell frame;  
*kák*, *shik*, food disagreeing  
with one, and vomiting it;  
+ *kák*, *lák*, 'tai, the arm-pit.

隔 A partition, a bulkhead,  
Keh something which stops the  
passage; a shelf; to obstruct,  
to intercept, to separate off, to  
interpose, to hinder; to strain;  
separated, sundered; next to,  
neighboring; *kák*, *li* *chü* he  
lives next door; *kák*, *hoi*, to  
separate, to put apart; *kák*,  
*yat*, 't'iu 'shui, a stream inter-  
venes; *kák*, *chá*, strain off the  
grounds; *sám* *kák*, *kü* a  
stand with three shelves; *kák*,  
*yé* (food) left over night; *kák*,  
*pít*, separated (as friends);  
*kák*, *nín* *luk*, an old friend;  
*kák*, *yat*, *loi*, come every other  
day; 'm ' *ts'ang* *kák*, *tseng* it  
is not strained clear; *kák*, *chü*  
*p'ün*, a filterer; *kák*, ' *ts'éung*  
*ngáu* 'yéung, to 'scratch  
[one's self] through a wall, in-  
effectual, useless indignation.

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## Kam.

金  
Kin

Metal, one of the five elements; radical of metals and metallic things; gold, *par excellence*, the metal; musical instruments of percussion; firm, strong, solid, hard; yellow, golden; a coin, a piece of money; during the Hán dynasty, a caty of gold; precious, true; imperial; *wong kam*, gold; *pák kam*, silver; *kam shik*, yellow; *kam kwo* arms; *ch'í kam*, to gild; *kam íp*, gold plates, used as bullion; *kam pok*, gold leaf; *kam kwat*, a species of small orange; *tsuk kam*, pure gold; *fí kam*, bits of gold leaf stuck on cakes; *kam sing*, Venus; *Kam fá*, name of a goddess, corresponds to Juno Lucina; tinsel ornaments like flowers, used as offerings; *kam nok*, a sure promise; *chap kam*, to take up and re-inter the ashes of the dead.

今  
Kin

Now, at this time, presently; *ü kam*, now; *kam yat*, to-day; *chi kam*, till now; *kam 'mán*, this evening; *kam chiú*, this morning; *kam shai* this age, this world or life *kam hau* henceforth.

錦  
Kin

A kind of variegated silk used in ornamental work; embroidered, worked, or knit in colors; elegant, figurative fine writing; flowery, pictured; *í kam*, the gentry, official persons; *kam ch'au*, figured pongee; *shap kam 'ün tip*, colored chinaware; *kam sau man*, an elegant style.

禁  
Kin

To prohibit, to guard against, to warn or forbid, to hinder or stop the completion of; to regulate, to restrain; forbidden, imperial; to keep off; a kind of tray; *kam' sheng*, his majesty's palace; *kam' kái* prohibitory rules; *kam' fo* contraband goods; *kam' tsut*, a turnkey. Read *k'am*; to endure, to bear; to take by force, to overcome.

禁  
Kin

Unable to speak from lock-jaw or other disease; to shut the mouth, silent; to refrain from speaking; *kam' 'hau lí* dysentery and loss of appetite.

揞  
Kin

To press down, to hold fast, to lay the hand on; *kam' 'shui* *ch'é*, to work a fire-engine; *kum' lí yau 'shui*, to swim and keep hold of the ground, i. e. having something to depend on; *ts'o ün kam' 'pín*, roll it round or press it flat, *met.* an easy disposition.

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## K'am.

衾  
K'in

A coverlet or large quilt; a shroud; *í k'am*, clothes and shroud for the dead.

袷  
K'in

Strings or tapes to fasten a lapel; the lapel or fold of a coat; to fasten by strings; a collar; *túí k'am*, a large lapel; *túí mín k'am*, a coat opening down in front; *ts'ing k'am*, *siúts'ái* graduates; *k'am hing tai* term for husbands of two sisters; *hung k'am fút*, easy, forgiving; *k'am lau chui* things hanging on the lapel, as charms and fobs; *k'am wái*, the bosom of a dress.



**𢵑** Firm, durable, lasting; able to endure; enduring, well placed or settled; 'pong chü' *k'am tak*, 'lá, tied up helpless, in a "fix," unable to resent a wrong; *k'am shai*, lasting, very durable; *k'am tak*, náu' patient, good-tempered; *k'am 'm chü'* testy, irritable; *k'am 'tai*, in good taste; *k'am king*, unalloyed, pure in heart.

**琴** A Chinese lute, having seven strings; to restrain one's self; foreign instruments are called *k'am*, as *fung k'am*, an organ, seraphine, or a piano; 'siú yéung *k'am*, a music-box; 't'ai *k'am*, a theorbo or round guitar; 'kú *k'am*, or 'án *k'am*, to play the lute; *k'am yam lün'* disconcerted, an unexpected obstacle; *k'am fong*, your excellency's hall,—a phrase applied to officers; 'óm *fung k'am*, to play an organ.

**𣎵** A salt marsh plant, perhaps a kind of *Salsola*; cattle are fond of the seeds; 'wong *k'am*, a yellow root akin to liquorice.

**𣎵** Flying and feathered creatures, the class *Aves*; pregnant animals; *k'am shau'* birds and beasts; *ká k'am*, the cock.

**𢵑** To seize as a hawk does, to grasp, to clutch for prey; to take alive, to capture (as a prisoner); *k'am chuk*, to seize; *shang k'am*, to take alive; *chong k'am chong shuk*, to play at boo-peep.

**𣎵** A kind of *Prunus*; *lam k'am* a large species of bullace; the fruit is red and much eaten by birds.

**𢵑** A kind of spider; *k'am là*, the shepherd spider or father-longlegs; a species of *Phalangium*.

**𢵑** To cover over with anything; to pull over one; *k'am 'p'i*, to draw the quilt over one; *k'am chü' k'ü*, cover it over (as a dish); *k'am shau*, one who lives by his wife's prostitution.

**𢵑** Sister-in-law on a wife's side, is called *k'am néung*; *k'am 'mò*, a maternal uncle's wife; *tái' k'am*, bride-women who wait on the bride for three days.

(162) Kám.

**𢵑** Cords for binding hampers; to close or bind up, to seal, to fill up crevices closely; *kám fung*, to seal (a letter), to fasten up (a box); *kám 'hau*, to be silent, to stop the mouth of or entrance. Read *kám'*, the bindings of a coffin.

**𢵑** To look down upon or into, as a god or emperor does; to visit subjects; to look at, to require, to control by inspecting, to superintend, to take charge of; an inspector, overseer; a jail, a prison; to imprison; a halo; *kám là*, a prison; *tso' kám*, in prison; *kám kám'* or *shau kám*, to take to prison; *kám 'ngo tái' nán*, forced to do, can't help it; *kám 'ní tsò'* to compel you to do it; *kám lam*, to superintend an examination; *kám ch'át*, to behold, to survey, as gods do; *kám tuk*, an overseer—the



hoppo is so called; *kām 'tan*, an old prisoner, a gallows-bird—a term of abuse; *'tsau kām fán'* an escaped prisoner; *kām chū' iú'* obliged to take it. Read *kām'*, to examine into carefully, to revise another's proceedings; *kām' shang*, or *tsai' kām'* a purchased degree between *siúts'ái* and *kūjin*; *'ái' kām'* an eunuch; *yam ts'in kām'* an astronomer royal.

**慙** Embarrassed; *kām kái'* at a loss what to do; walking awry.

**械** A casket, box, or case, for holding things; *kām chong*, a dressing-case; *kal, kām*, a letter with good news.

**減** To diminish, to subtract, to take away part; to keep back, to contract, to abbreviate; to Kien lighten, to retrench; *'kām ká'* to cheapen, to lower the price; *'yau tak, 'kām*, the price can be lessened; *'kām pat, 'sé*, to write an abbreviated form, to write short-hand; *ts'ing 'kām*, poorly, tired out, overworked; *'kām 'sháng*, laconic, plain, divested of useless additions; *'mung 'kām*, thank you for the abatement [in price]; *lok, lík, 'kām*, come down in your terms; *'kām 'sháng tak, kwo'* less will do, there is no need of so much.

**鑑** A tub in which the moon shines; a mirror, a speculum; **鑑** an example, that by which Kien one may take warning, term given to historical works; a precept, or admonition; to examine for purposes of approval, to audit or revise; to survey;

to reflect light; *shing' kām'* his Majesty's revision, the 'sacred glance'; *'ming kām'* perspicacious, to examine fully; *'oi kām'* for you, Sir, to see—a phrase used in letters; *kām' shang tsong'* to implicate a man out of revenge; *ts'in kū*, to heed previous examples.

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Kan.

**根**  
Kan

Roots of plants; the origin, beginning, root, bottom, foundation; fundamental; classifier of trees; *'mò kan 'pún*, singular, peculiar; baseless, without foundation; *kan 'tai*, cause of, the bottom; *'kwai kan*, to revert to a former state, to return to a first condition; *ch'ü kan* to eradicate, to destroy utterly; *kan müt*, first and last, the whole; *kan yau*, mode of originating, circumstances of its beginning, the rise of; *kan 'léi 'chéung yéung*, may he have a vigorous, healthy growth,—a petition used by mothers.

**跟**  
Kan

The heel; *kéuk, kan*, the heel; more commonly called *kéuk, cháng*; to follow at one's heels; to follow up, to pursue an inquiry; according to; *kan pán*, a lacquey, personal attendants; *kan kau'* to search into; *kan yan tsò'* do it as he does; *kan wái' 'pan*, to injure by bad examples; *kan ts'am*, hunt it up, look for it; *kan ts'ui 'ngo*, follow me; *'yau yan kan 'mí loi*, there is somebody coming behind.

巾  
Kin

A kerchief or cloth bonnet, anciently worn; a napkin, a neckcloth, a handkerchief; radical of things made of cloth; 'shau kan, a towel or napkin; ch'an' kan, a girdle-napkin; hon' kan, a handkerchief; ū kan, the literati; kung 'tsz' kan, a cap worn by young noblemen; ch'éung kan a scarf; táp, pok, kan, a cloth to protect the shoulders; pok, kin kan, a shawl; f'au kan, a turban, a kerchief.

斤  
Kin

To chop, cut down; an ax, a hatchet; a test or machine for weighing; a catty of 16 taels, or 1½ lb. av.; 'ki to kan 'léung, what is the weight? kan kan to examine clearly; 'tá kan 'lau, to turn a somerset; léung kan 'lau, to measure out by pecks. The second form is in common use, though unauthorized.

筋  
Kin

A sinew, a tendon; also a nerve, for the Chinese do not distinguish: sinewy, muscular, strong; 'hò kan tik, vigorous, in full health; luk, kan, stag's sinews; 'ngán kan ts'in, right before your eyes; p'tí hái kan cobbler's ends; mín' kan, rolled dough; 'yau kan kwat, can be depended on, sagacious, prudent; hū, kan, veins.

謹  
Kin

Diligent, careful, vigilant; serious, attentive, solemn, respectful; to venerate, to sedulously watch against, or consider, to heed; 'kan shan' heedful of, circumspect, watchful; 'kan kū' to send presents to one; 'kan k' carefully remem-

kin

ber it; 'kan tséung sz' pán' the business is nearly arranged.

僅  
Kin

Exactly, nothing wanting, nothing over; hardly, just missed (an injury), scarcely, almost, a little short; 'kan kau' 'shai, just enough; 'kan 'hò, it will do; 'kan 'kan tsò' tak, can make it do, a little scrimped; 'kan tò' just arrived; 'kan tsuk, yat, k'ap, just able to meet expenses; 'kan 'ho, nothing to spare.

堇  
Kin

Tenacious clay, mud; yellow loam; adhesive; to smear, to lute; time; in these senses, the next is generally employed. A plant, also called 'f'au, or crow's head; 'kan ts'oi' the violet, pansy.

壙  
Kin

To plaster or stop up with clay, to lute; to cover a corpse with earth; to inter; clay, argillaceous earth, mud; a way over a drain.

槿  
Kin

A tree whose flowers blossom and decay in a day; perhaps a species of Malvaceæ: used figuratively for human glory, transient happiness; a handle.

殮  
Kin

To die of starvation by the roadside, to cover a wayside corpse.

饑  
Kin

A dearth or blighting of vegetables; k'í 'kan, a want of grain and vegetables.

卺  
Kin

A nuptial vase; the bride and groom pledge each other, after exchanging them; they are often made of half of a cocoa-nut, anciently were made of half a gourd, or of metal; hóp, 'kan, to exchange and pledge the nuptial cup.

**緊**  
Kin To bind fast, to compress; a cord; urgent, strict; diligent, prompt, on the point of, in haste, pressing; strait, confined; rapid flow of water; *'shui 'kan*, rapid, swift water; met. a careful guard of, very watchful; *'kan iú* indispensable, urgent; *'tang 'kan*, waiting for, in instant need of; *'kan kap*, be quick; *'kan 'chí kóm* to, only want just so much; *'shéung 'kan tsò* do it immediately; *'kan 'kan 'ho*, will just do; *'shau 'kan*, in need, hard up; *'sheng 'kan*, a husky, hoarse, voice; *'lai 'kan ch'í* almost here; *'yák, 'kan ch'í* they are now eating; *'kon 'kan yák*, eat as soon as you can; *'pong 'kan*, tie it tight.

**厝**  
Kin A small dwelling, a lodge, a hut, a cottage; few, in a slight degree; *mò fán 'kan ním* you need have no anxiety about me; *'kan chák*, narrow, cabined.

**覲**  
Kin To see or have an audience with a superior or the emperor; to look to the north, i. e. towards His Majesty; the autumnal audience; *'ch'íu 'kan* to be introduced at Court.

**勒**  
Kin The collar-strap of a harness; firm, vigorous, strong; to hold back, to restrain; to ridicule, to make odious; avaricious, parsimonious, sparing of, to take.

**艮**  
Kin Hard, firm; perverse, obstinate; a limit, to bound; the third of the eight *kuá*; radical of characters denoting force. This character is much used as a contraction for *'ngan*, silver.

**近**  
Kin Near, proximate, both in place and time; to touch, to approach, to bring near, to close upon, to urge; according to, like; familiar; *'ts'an 'kan* intimate, near one; *'kan 'shí* nearly so; *'kan 'shí 'ngán*, near-sighted; *'fú 'kan* not far off; *'kan 'yal*, or *'kan 'shí*, these few days; *'tséung 'kan* about to be; *'kan 'hoi*, near the sea; *'kan 'loi*, recently; *'kan 'lí*, consonant to reason; *'lò 'kan* the way is short; *'chü 'k'ü*, get near to him.

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K'an.

**芹**  
K'in Celery or parsley; cress; *'shui 'k'an ts'oi* water-cresses; *'hon 'k'an ts'oi* celery; *'ts'oi 'k'an*, to 'pluck the cress,' i. e. to become a *siúts'ái*; *'k'an ín* a festal cup given to *siúts'ái* graduates.

**勤**  
Kin Diligent in one's post, laborious, industrious; sedulous, attentive to, kind; to stir up, to assist one in diligence; *'k'an lík*, diligent, be industrious; *'k'an hok*, to study hard; *'k'an 'wong*, loyal, diligent in one's office; *'k'an 'ká lap, íp*, to try to exalt one's family; *'k'an 'kim* diligent and frugal.

**慇**  
K'in Diligent; *'yan 'k'an*, bowed down, anxious regarding one's work or duties; overlabored, no rest.

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Kán.

**間**  
Kien A crevice, an interval, a space between; between, in the midst of, during, whilst; amongst, to allow, to make

room for, to set apart; a classifier of buildings, gardens, rooms, &c.; *yat, nín kán*, within a year; *lín tī, chí kán*, in the world, on earth; *há' kán*, the kitchen; *fong kán*, in the room; *súp, shí kán*, just now, only a moment; *taí' kī kán*, which house is it? *k'í kán 'lím yéung*, how does the affair get on? *yéung kán*, this life, in this world.

*Kie*<sup>m</sup>  
艱  
Kien

Hard, intractable soil; difficult, distressing; the origin of; *kán nán*, troubled, in unhappy circumstances, hard to do; *kū kán*, an officer in mourning for a mother; *kán san*, miserable, bitter, wretched.

*Kia*<sup>m</sup>  
奸  
Kien

Inordinate, unregulated desire; to violate decorum, to confuse propriety; to disobey; cunning cabals, plots; vicious corrupt, selfish, malicious; clandestine; villainous, unprincipled, intriguing, crafty, traitorous; adulterous; *kán chá'* false, fraudulent, swindling; *kán shan*, a traitorous officer; *hon' kán*, a traitor, a disaffected Chinese; *kán ts'ák*, a villain; you traitor! *kán' káu*, subtle, wily, slippery; *kán tai yan*, a scamp, a rascal; *kán tsai*, a slippery fellow. Used interchangeably with the next.

姦  
Kien

Illicit intercourse, criminal connection; adultery, rape, incest (for the word itself does not distinguish); to deflower, to debauch; *kán yam*, illicit connection of any kind; *k'éung kán*, a rape, to force a

woman; *kán fū*, an adulteress; *kán ts'ing*, adultery.

菅  
Kien

A sort of rush, whose fibres, after retting, are fit for making cords, thatch, or mats; perhaps a kind of Phragmites.

鹹  
Kien

A kind of barilla obtained from marine plants in Shantung; *kán shui*, lye, lixivium; *fán kán*, soap; *héung kán*, scented soap; *ún kán*, coarse barilla soap; *kán shá*, a sediment of lye; *lap kán*, Castile soap.

繭  
Kien

A cocoon; the silky pupæ of other moths: *ts'ám kán*, the silkworm's cocoon; *kán ch'au*, a sort of crape pongee; *ch'ing héung kán*, a kind brought from Kiaying chau. Sometimes read *kia*.

簡  
Kien

A slip of bamboo used formerly for making notes on; an official writing; documents; to abridge, to condense, to retrench; laconic, terse in style; to select, to distinguish, to choose from; to treat lightly, negligent or rude to; classifier of slips or sheets of paper, as *lán kán*, a single or unfolded slip of paper; also, a single-fold visiting-card; sincere; great, large; *kán ch'ák*, a letter, a dispatch; *kán léuk*, to abridge, to make a digest of; a resumé, a synopsis; *kán mán'* to treat disrespectfully; also used as a polite phrase, "I think you will deem me rude;" *ngá kán*, an ivory tablet for writing; *kán kūt*, a term applied to offices, to show that they are not very important.

**揀** Often used for the preceding; to select, to sort; to reduce or abridge; a visiting-card; a classifier of slips of paper; *'lai kán*, a marriage card; *'hung kán*, a common red visiting-card; *'ts'ün kán*, a 5-fold visiting-card; *'kán shū*, a letter; *'kán t'ip*, a card.

**揀** To elect, to choose, to discriminate; *'kán sūn* to select (persons for a duty or office); *'kán chák*, to choose from, to specially select one of; *'kán ch'á*, to sort tea; *'kán fo* to garble goods; *'kán shing* that which is rejected; *'kán sūn*, finished picking; *'kán tseng* picked clean.

**諫** To point out the right of a thing; to reprove, to remonstrate with, to testify against, to plead with a superior; to advise, to urge to reformation; remonstrance; *'hūn kán* to urge one to reform; *'kán kún*, a censor to His Majesty, a historiographer; *'fú kán* unpalatable advice.

**間** To make a space between, to divide, to interrupt, to alternate; to sunder; to part friends, to interfere, to slander; a spy; far removed; vacant, unoccupied (as a road); to bear with; *'kán shik*, colors alternating; *'kán kák*, to disjoin, to set apart; *'kán fong*, to divide off a room; *'kán p'ü*, *'hò noi* separated a long time; *'sho kán yán*, a tale-bearer; *'kán sho tik*, separate them a little more; *'kán wák*, *'m loi ní*, what if I do not come? *'fán kún* a spy.

**澗** A stream in a valley, a mountain torrent; *'shán kán* a streamlet.

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Kang.

(The first two characters under this syllable are usually pronounced *káng*, the second chiefly in its meaning of a watch.)

**耕** To plough, to cultivate fields; the period for ploughing; a ploughing; to labor, to be diligent in any occupation; *'kang fú*, or *'kang f'in yán*, a ploughman, a farmer, an agriculturist; *'muk kang*, to labor with the eyes for a living, as a physiognomist; *'shít kang*, to teach for a living; *'lik kang*, to work hard at a business; *'kang tsai*, hired laborers on a farm; *'hoi kang*, to begin ploughing.

**更** To change, to alter, to renew; substitution, emendation, reparation; a watch, of which there are five, commencing at 7 o'clock P.M., and reaching to 5 o'clock A.M.; to watch; *'kang koi*, to alter, to correct, to make proper; *'kang ún* to change for another; *'kang fú*, a watchman; *'kang lau*, a watchman's lookout-box; *'kang kú*, the bamboo and drum of the watchman; *'lok kang*, to set the watch; *'shau kang*, to call in the watch; *'kang lau* the striking of the quarters by the watch; *'lò kang*, or *'kang lín* a head watchman; *'hon kang*, or *'t'ai kang*, to keep watch; *'tá kang*, to strike the hour; *'ún kang*, to relieve the watch.

Kang

梗

A kind of rice, a little fragrant when cooked, called *héung kang 'mai*; it has very little viscosity.

庚

The seventh of the 'ten stems;' to change, to alter; a way, a path; age, years; to restore; to bestow as a reward; *t'ung kang*, of the same age; *kang 'kán*, a card containing the record of the births of two persons proposing to marry; *'nī kam 'nīn kwai' kang*, what is your age this year? *ch'ung kang*, the evening star; also, old, aged; *fú kang kwai* to ask charity.

庚

To repeat a song, to encore a song or music; to join to, to continue; *kang ko*, to repeat a song.

鵲

A kind of pie, with yellow plumage and black tail, called *ts'ong kang*; perhaps a species of thrush.

羹

A thick soup or broth, a savory porridge, made of flesh and meat; a spoon or small ladle; *kang t'ong*, soups; *ch'á kang*, a tea-spoon; *shí kang*, or *siú kang*, a spoon; *tái' kang*, a table-spoon; *ü kang*, fish chowder; *wo kang*, a well seasoned soup; *met. harmony between states*.

梗

A spinous tree, like an elm, good only to burn; thorny, to prick, as a thorn; sickness; to ward off sickness; a resumé; to obstruct, to close; straight; strong; a stem or petiole; *'kang k'oi'* on the whole; *'ang chik*, upright, highminded. A colloquial word, mean-

ing fixed, finished, unchangeable; the whole of anything; *'kang 'pán*, it is already too late, it can not be changed; *'kang hai' 'kóm*, the thing must be so; *'lau 'kang 'kang*, a stiff neck; *shang shing 'kang ké'* it was so born or made, unimproveable, irremediable; *'ouu kang*, selfwilled, obstinate.

梗

A well-rope; *'kang 'tán pat*, *'ho k'ap*, *sham*, deep water can not be drawn up with a short rope.

梗

Fish-bones; bones or anything sticking in the throat; stiff as a bone, decided, unyielding, blunt (applied to officers); *'kang 'm kwó' 'keng*, the bone won't go down, you can't impose on me that way.

互

A limit; the highest point; to fill everywhere; relics of antiquity.

(The two next characters are often pronounced kang.)

耿

Large ears reaching to the jaw-joint, thought to be indicative of nobility or long life; constant, firm, ingenuous, sincere; something sad imprinted on the mind; restless, unquiet, melancholy; *yau sam 'kang 'kang*, disquieted, full of regrets; *'kang kái'* noble-minded, sincere, *'kang 'tróng*, bright, to illumine.

頃

Used for the last; brightness of fire; a little bright.

更

A word of comparison, more, better; again, further; *'kang' 'hò*, better; *'kang' shí'* still more proper; *'kang' 'nau*, more angry.

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## K'ang.

搥  
K'ang

To oppress, to extort from, to vex; to hinder, to obstruct; to detain or take by force; 'k'ü 'hò k'ang' he is very oppressive or arbitrary; k'ang' lak, to levy black mail, to extort money; k'ang' 'shau, to catch the hand when rubbing something, or as a knot does when planing a board; 'mang k'ang' imperious, willful; k'ang' 'hau shüt, wü' abusive language.

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## Káng.

徑  
King

A by-path; a shady path, leading across fields; wan' káng' hū' find a short cut to go; tsü, káng' to rob in a retired path; káng' ló' a short path, a side road.

梗

A colloquial word; to wind off thread, to reel; to stir about in water, and seek for; to stir up; to wade; káng' 'kán, to reel cocoons; káng' 'shui kwo' ho, wade across the stream; ním chuk, káng' kwo' bring a bamboo to feel for it.

(169)

## Kap.

急  
Kih

Hasty, impatient, urgent, pressing; anxious, solicitous, afflicted, unquiet; to urge, to expedite; deprived of every resource, at extremity, poor, wretched; 'ní mok, sam kap, don't be in such a hurry; h' kap, out of breath, breathing fast; 'kon kap, tsò' be prompt, kap, the matter is urgent; tsai'

kap, to relieve one's necessities; kap, kai' of ready invention; do it quick; chéuk, kap, anxious about, straitened; sz' tion; kò' kap, an officer reporting the necessities of his position; 'm 'shui t'ai' kap, don't be in too much haste; kap, kap, quick, "chop-chop!"—this word in the Canton jargon, is corrupted from this phrase; kap, ching' a virulent disease; kap, shát, nonplussed, at his wit's end.

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## K'ap.

假  
Kih

'Hung K'ap, the name of the grandson of Confucius, the author of the Chung Yung. False, empty.

吸  
Hih

To draw in the breath; to make an inspiration, to inhale; to imbibe, to suck in, to drink; k'ap, yat, 'hau hí' take a long breath; 'hái k'ap, k'ap, very rough.

岌  
Kih

A lofty hill, a slender peak projecting out of the range of other hills; dangerous.

汲  
Kih

To draw water from a well; to lead, to draw out; to drag; k'ap, 'shui, to draw up water; k'ap, k'ap, unremitting, hand over hand; unceasing effort.

篋  
Kih

A box or satchel to contain one's books; fú' k'ap, ts'ung, sz', to take up one's books, and follow a teacher.

級  
Kih

Threads arranged in a regular manner; an order, a series, a gradation; a step in a stairway or ladder; a degree or grade of office, a grade of honorary merit; classed, sorted;



classifier of decapitated heads; 'pán k'ap, a step in a stairway; 'pan k'ap, a grade or rank; 'tang k'ap, a sort or class of persons; 'shing yat, k'ap, to be advanced in rank; yat, k'ap, k'ap, 'shéung, to gradually rise in office; 'ká shap, k'ap, 'promoted ten steps,' refers to honorary grades of merit as recorded in the books of the Board of Rites.

**及** Kih To give to, to supply with, to provide what is necessary; abounding, to suffice; to receive or suffer from one, to be the recipient of; a sign of the passive; 'kung k'ap, to offer to, to supply; 'shéung k'ap, to confer on; 'hau k'ap, a ready wit, prompt, a retort; yat, k'ap, daily necessities; 'ngo k'ap, 'á má I was scolded by him.

**闔** Hih Leaf of a door; a kind of lance with tassels placed in chariots; a chariot so guarded; standing erect; settled.

**及** Kih As a verb: to effect, to reach to; to stretch or extend towards, to arrive at, to go to, to influence at a distance; to communicate; to connect, to implicate; effected, completed—in which senses it is often a sign of the past tense. As a conjunction: and, with, also; at; to; about, concerning; much used with a negative, to denote what is impracticable, or unavailing; 'tsò k'ap, just done, effected; 'yá 'ts'ang 'kong k'ap, we have already spoken [of that]; k'ap, 'shí, seasonable, in good time;

'tséung k'ap, tò' almost here; 'k'ap, 'kam, 'ü, 'ho, how is it getting on now? 'mò lap, k'ap, inapt, no tact; 'má pat, k'ap, exceedingly quick; 'fú' pat, k'ap, no place for repentance.

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## Káp.

**甲** Kiah The plumula or scaly covering of a growing seed, the budding forth of a plant; a sprout or bud; the first of the 'ten stems;' met. the first, number one, the head, excellent, the best—from the common use of the 'stems' as ordinal numbers; to begin, to get the start of; to excel, to surpass; armor for the body, a cuirass, a corselet; military; applied to the hard defensive covering of animals, as the carapace of turtles, the elytra of beetles, the large scaly plates on some fishes, the finger nail, &c.; graduates of the degree of 'tsinsz'; the first on a tripod paper is called 'ting káp; káp, 'üt, the first and second of the 'ten stems,' are used hypothetically for persons, like "J. Doe and R. Roe;" 'héung káp, jingling scales hung to the girdle of actors; káp, 'chéung, headman of a tithing; káp, 'ch'ák, a bud, a sprout; luk, káp, the gravid uterus; káp, 'ping, cavalry.

**袷** Kiah A garment lined, without wadding; doubled or lined; a neck-covering; káp, 'shám, a lined dress; káp, 'náp, a skirt with a lining.



**韃** A knee-pad of leather; a sort of leathern sash or apron for soldiers.  
Kiah

**夾** To take or press under the arm; to carry secretly; to succor; assistants; to take up with pincers, to nip up; to squeeze; to press between two; doubled, lined; to take to one's bosom; *káp, kwan'* an instrument to torture the ankles; *káp, mái*, or *káp, chū'* to press between; *káp, 'pán*, two boards for pressing or supporting the sides of things; *shū káp*, boards used to press books; *káp, 'chí*, to press paper; *káp, 'kan*, press it tight; *káp, tui' sz'* fo' to smuggle with one's baggage, or with other goods; *káp, ch'ut, lai*, nip it up; *káp, tsáp*, mixed with, as poor fruit with better; *hai' tán hai' káp, ní*, is it single or double?

**策** To take up, with as chopsticks. Read *kíp*, chopsticks. Read *ch'ák*, divining sticks of bamboo.  
Kiah

**莢** Pods of leguminous plants; legumes, including the seeds; an Acacia; a petiole sheath in grasses; *káp, ts'ín*, a kind of coin in the Hán dynasty, resembling the seeds of the elm; name of a lucky plant which grew in the emperor Yú's courtyard.  
Kieh

**頰** The jaws, the sides of the face; the cheeks; utterance, articulation; *soi káp*, the cheeks; *káp, ch'é*, the jaw-bone; *ún' káp*, slow of speech; *'ní 'm ngap káp*, you never opened your mouth, you said nothing about it.  
Kieh

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Kat.

**吉** Felicitous, lucky, fortunate; gainful, advantageous, prosperous; happy, good, as indicating success or good luck; the first day of the month; *kat, yat*, a lucky day; *kat, ts'éung*, blessed with prosperity; *kan' loi náp, kat*, I hope you have been well lately; *puk, kat*, to cast for a lucky day; *kat, yan*, a good man; *kat, sing 'kung chiú'* may a lucky star shine on you (or, it does shine); *wan' kat*, to play a trick on.  
Kih

**估** Strong, robust, firm; unwearied; exact, upright.  
Kih

**刮** To flay the face; to tattoo; a colloquial word: to stick a knife or sharp instrument into one, to stab; *kat, tak, yan t'ung'* to prick so that it pains; *kat, 'sz'* to stab to death.  
Kiah

**拮** Occupied, laboring with the hands and mouth; to grasp a plant with the hands and nails to pull it up; to perplex, to press upon; *kat, kü*, embarrassed in business for want of funds.  
Kih

**桔** A well-sweep, called *kat, kò*; a kind of water-wheel or bucket, worked by a pulley; *kat, 'kung*, a common medicine, used in coughs; *chü shá kat*, the mandarin orange (*Citrus nobilis*); the second character is the proper one, but the first is mostly used to denote this fruit; *kat, 'tsai*, a small loose skinned orange; *sz' kwai' kat*, the

nutmeg orange; *kam ts'in*  
*kat*, gold nutmeg orange; *kat*,  
*'peng*, a kind of comfit made  
 of oranges or lemons; *tiú' mún*  
*kat*, an orange hung on the  
 lintel for good luck; *tiú' mún*  
*kat 'yam kon*, a miserably  
 inane, shriveled up fellow.

**吃** *Kih* To stutter, slow of speech;  
*kat*, *'han*, to stammer; *kat*,  
*shít*, slow of speech.

**訖** *Kih* To close, to stop, to desist,  
 to finish a speech; to clear  
 off an account; to exhaust;  
 to prohibit; ended, terminat-  
 ed, carried to the end; *tsing*  
*kat*, [accounts] are settled;  
*kat*, *kam*, till now.

**明** A colloquial word: to turn  
 up the end, to perk up; to  
 make one end higher than the  
 other; *kat*, *kò*, to curl up (as  
 a dog's tail); *kat*, *kò* *ts'au*, to  
 look at on tiptoe; *kat*, *'hi* *ts'au*,  
 to set up in bed; *kat*, *kat*, *tí*  
*kéuk*, to walk on one foot or  
 irregularly, to limp; *kat*, *lá*,  
 begone, avaunt! *kat*, *kai*, the  
 end of a tie-beam; *kui kat*,  
*tok*, the cackling of a hen.

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K'at.

**咳** *Keh* To cough; *k'at*, *sau* to  
 cough; *kon k'at*, a dry, irritat-  
 ing cough; *k'at*, *ts'ám*, to  
 throw up phlegm; *há k'at*, an  
 asthmatic, hacking cough.  
 Read *hoi*, the laugh or smile  
 of an infant; to belch.

**欬** *Kai* To cough, in which sense  
 it is synonymous with the  
 preceding. Read *k'oi*, to hic-  
 cup; to belch, to call out in  
 alarm, the voice of terror.

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Kau.

**溝**  
*Kau*

A water-course in a field, a  
 ditch, a canal; *kan k'ü*, a  
 sewer, a gutter or drain; *ts'in*  
*kau*, a drain in fields.

**勾**  
*Kau*

To reject; to blot or strike  
 out; to mark off for punishment;  
 to inveigh, to entice; crook-  
 ed, hooked; *kau küt*, to mark  
 off for execution; *kan ch'ü*,  
 to mark out from a list items  
 wanted; *kau tong* business,  
 affairs; underhand, illegal do-  
 ings; *kau chí fan*, to fondle  
 women, lustful dalliance; *kau*  
*'yan*, to seduce to evil, to  
 entice; *kau shang í* to fish  
 for custom. Often interchang-  
 ed with the next.

**鉤**  
*Kau*

A crooked iron, a hook, a  
 barb, a fluke; a sickle, a crook-  
 ed sword, like a bill-hook; a  
 clasp, a hasp; crooked, hook-  
 ed; to hook, to drag along;  
 to make hooked; to detain, to  
 stop; to influence, to induce,  
 to tempt to do evil; *kau 'tün*  
 the mark in writing to indicate  
 a paragraph; *ü kau*, a fish-  
 hook; *kau ch'ut*, *lai*, hook it  
 up; *chéung' kau*, a curtain-  
 hook; *lim kau*, a reaping-  
 hook; *kau ts'ung*, to draw to  
 one's party; *tò' kau sü*,  
 'caught on the hook's barb,'  
 gulled in the price; *ch'ing'*  
*kau 'tú teng*, 'ché chik, the  
 steelyards' hook is straight as  
 nail; we are now square.

**紉**  
*Ku*

Embroidery on shoes, the  
 fanciful devices on the front  
 of shoes; thread used for such  
 work.

**鳩**  
Kiu A pigeon, a turtle, the genus *Columba*; to call together, to assemble; to rest, to sojourn, to live in quiet; *pán kau*, the pigeon; *kau chéung*, an old man's staff; *shí kau*, the brown pigeon, or turtle; *kau kũ*, to live with or upon one; *kau kau sheng*, the noise of wrangling, coarse angry hootings; the word "cove-cove," used in the Canton jargon for quarreling, is derived from this; *'mai kau hũ* don't go, then! *pan kau*, the virile member.

**攪**  
Kiu Pendulous branches; to twist, to twine; to lay across; *kau lau*, to go wandering about.

**開**  
Kiu A lot, a ballot; to draw lots, to take out a ticket; *nim kau*, to draw a ticket in bidding for things. This character is often read *kwai*.

**九**  
Kiu Nine; to collect together; *met.* many, the highest, from nine being a square number; *'kau 'kau* or *'kau krai*, arithmetic; *'kau 'kau hóp, shò* a multiplication-table, reaching to 81; *'kau 'pan*, the nine grades, or the ninth grade; *'kau ch'ung*, the emperor's palace; *'kau 'ng chí tsün*, the emperor; *'kau chau*, the nine regions, *i. e.* China; *'kau lau*, nine sorts of professions; *'kau t'in*, the highest heaven; *'kau ch'ing 'kau*, most likely, ninety-nine to a hundred.

**玖**  
Kiu A black gem, not of much value, perhaps black jasper. Used as the complex form of the preceding.

**久**  
Kiu A long time, enduring, lasting; to make or continue long; *ch'éung 'kau chí sz* a long affair; *'kau 'kau fán lai*, come back here often, don't stay away long; *'kau 'ün*, antique, of old; *'i 'mai 'kau 'kau*, for a long use, intended to be permanent; *'hò 'kau*, a good while; *'nín 'kau*, some years; *'mò 'ki 'kau*, not long since, not very long, erelong; *ch'éung ch'éung, 'kau 'kau*, for ever; *kòm 'kau*, so long!

**枸**  
Kau A high tree, shaped like a willow, with long sweetish seeds; probably a leguminosæ; curved branches; *'kau 'ki 'tsz* a fruit, allied to the medlar, used in ophthalmia.

**狗**  
Kau A dog; little, contemptible, as *'kau t'au*, a mean thief; *'kau tsai*, a puppy, you puppy! *'kau 'kú*, a male dog; a name often given to babies, as *'á 'kau*; a second boy is called *'i 'kau*, 'the second dog,' and the former *tái 'kau*; *tái 'kau* is also applied to waiters, like "John;" *hon mún 'kau*, a nickname for porters; *shán 'kau*, watchers of graves, rustic grass-cutters; *tín 'kau*, a mad dog; *'kau 'ná*, an adulteress.

**筍**  
Kau A bamboo trap or weel for catching fish or shrimps; they are cylindrical and open at the end; *há 'kau t'eng*, a boat, smaller than a fast-boat, used by fishers, and for passengers.

**耆**  
Kau A face grimed with dirt and furrowed with age; very old, senile; *shau 'kau*, very aged; *cong 'kau*, extreme age.

*Kau* 苟 Grass, herbs; to the right or left, illicitly, devious; inconsiderate, irregular, heedless, in any manner; carelessly; if, nevertheless, only; but, if so; 'kau 'ch'è, improperly, rude, remiss, anyhow; 'kau 'ch'è 'liú sz' to do a thing heedlessly; 'kau hòp, illicitly united, fornication, lewdness; 'kau 'fì hai' 'kòm, if it be not done so; 'tsok, sz' pat, 'kau, to do business properly; 'kau 'ch'è sz' a lewd act, vile.

*Kau* 垢 Dust grimed in, dirt, filth, scurf; impure, sordid, disgraceful; 'ch'an 'kau, dirty, sordid; 'kwát, 'kau, to scrape off the dirt.

*Kau* 詬 To shame one, to rail at, to reproach, to taunt; unprincipled; 'kau peng' ashamed, blushing; 'kau má' to abuse, to rail at. Also pronounced 'hau.

*Kau* 韭 } Scallions or chives, a salad  
} onion; a plant which grows  
} a long time from one root;  
Kau 'kau ts'oi' scallions; 'ch'éung 'ch'éung 'kau 'kau, entrails and scallions, sent to a mother by her parents on the birth of a child, symbolic of their wish for its long life.

*Kiá* 糾 A threefold cord; to twist, to wind up; to collect, to bring together, to combine; to examine into, to bring to light; to inform; to head a sedition; perverse; to raise, to elevate; 'kau 'kau, loose, easy, cheerful; 'kau ch'át, to examine; 'kau hòp, 'fì 'l'ò, to join hands with thieves; 'kau chung' to join the multitude.

*Kiú* 赴 To carry the head high; one who acts energetically and wisely; 'kiú 'kau, martial, brave, gallant.

*Kau* 媾 To marry a kinswoman or a wife's sister; fondness, affection, love; to unite; sexual union; 'fan kau' a second marriage; 'kau' hòp, carnal union.

*Kau* 溝 A winding path among hills; a defile between mountains.

*Kau* 構 To drag, to pull; to scheme, to plot, to stir up, to implicate; 'kít, kau' pat, 'kái, to form an indissoluble connection with one; 'kau' ün' to contract a dislike for one; 'kau' wó' to bring misfortune on one.

*Kau* 構 The truss of a roof; to roof over with beams; to construct; to unite, to join together; to copulate; finished, completed; to burst forth or take (as fire); 'kái kau' to sow enmity, to set at variance; 'kau' tsing, procreative action or operation.

*Kau* 購 To buy, to procure for sale; to barter; hire one; 'kau' sín' to start a man on the track of one; 'kau' 'mái, to purchase.

*Kau* 覩 To see one suddenly; to occur, to happen; accidentally; to complete; 'kau' kím' happened to see.

*Kau* 遭 Used with the preceding; to bolt upon, an unexpected meeting with; happened to; 'kau' ū' to happen, a chance affair.

*Kau* 鞬 A sort of vambrace or vambrace made of leather, used by archers, called 'pi' kau'.

**究**  
Kiú To examine into, to inform one's self of, to search out, to push to the utmost; to devise, to scheme; finally, at last; an examination; 'háu kau' or 'sham kau' to investigate thoroughly; kau' 'king 'tím yéung' how was it finally? kau' kau' to dislike, mutual ill-will; 'k'ung hok, kau' a poor but unsuccessful scholar.

**欠**  
Kiú Poor and diseased and drawing to one's end; to dwell long in one place.

**痼**  
Kiú A chronic disease, long ailing; dolorous, disheartened; 'tsoi' kau' still sick; noi' 'sing pat, kau' conscious of innocence.

**灸**  
Kiú To cauterize with moxa, or the dried powdered leaves of the Artemisia; kau' 'ch'ong, to cauterize a sore; yung' 'fo kau' the actual cautery.

**咎**  
Kiú A fault, defect, error; crime, wickedness; judgments, providential calamities; to blame, to reprehend; kau' 'yau yau kwai, the blame charged to the proper one; 'koi kau' to reform; man' 'yau kau' to ask about one's luck; ki' 'wong pat, kau' not to criminate for what is past.

**厩**  
Kiú A stable; a stall where horses are housed; usually called 'má kün'.

**簾**  
Kau A bamboo frame for drying clothes upon over a fire; a 'chanffe-lit; kau' 'lung, a drying frame.

**够**  
Kau Enough, sufficient for use; in excess, adequate, filled up; completely, thoroughly; 'm kau' yung' insufficient; kau' 'm

kau' is there enough? kau' kau' fully enough, an abundance; kau' 'pún, got first outlay; 'm kau' 'pún, not prime cost; kau' 'sün' enough, that will do, we'll stop now; kau' ok, thoroughly bad; kau' 'k'í, odd, unusual, singular; 'pá pat, nang kau' it is my sincere wish; kau' 'kong 'hò, superlatively good.

**救**  
Kiú To stop, to cause to cease; to assist, to rescue, to liberate, to succor, to save from evil; to protect, to defend; to prohibit, to prevent from going wrong; salvation, rescue; a tassel; kau' sik, 'fo, to put out a fire; kau' nán' to save from distress; kau' ká' to save the emperor; kau' meng' to save life; kau' shai' to deliver the world (from misery); kau' shai' 'chü, the Savior; kau' ú' to deliver and protect from impending evil; 'lá kau' to run to the rescue; kau' 'p'an, to relieve the poor; kau' tsai' to succor and assist.

**舊**  
Kiú Old, worn out, not new or recent; formerly, anciently, before; venerable, venerated; passed away, defunct; kau' 'shí, anciently, in olden time; kau' 'káu, an old customer; kau' 'yau, an old friend; kú' kau' bygone, ancient; ním' kau' to remember former things; kau' 'nín, last year; kau' 'üt, last month; kau' 'yan, an old servant; ying kau' 'tsò' do the same work as before; kau' 'ká fung, relics of former prosperity; kau' kú' 'chí, an old and dear friend.

**俗**<sup>2</sup> A colloquial word; a loaf, a lump, piece, clod; *yat, kau<sup>2</sup> shek*, a stone; *yat, kau<sup>2</sup> muk*, *k'au*, a bit of wood, a dolt; *lün, mái yat, kau<sup>2</sup>* all doubled or bent over, as from cold or pain; *'lá fung kau<sup>2</sup>* a high gale.

**柩**<sup>2</sup> A corpse laid in a coffin; a coffin with the body in it; *ch'ut, kau<sup>2</sup>* to carry out a corpse; *sung<sup>2</sup> kau<sup>2</sup>* to accompany a funeral; *kau<sup>2</sup> ch'é*, a hearse; *kau<sup>2</sup> ká<sup>2</sup>* a bier; *'ling kau<sup>2</sup>* to keep a body unburied; *wan<sup>2</sup> kau<sup>2</sup>* to remove a corpse home.

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K'au.

**搯**<sup>2</sup> To lift up the dress, when going up stairs; to feel for with the hand; to dilute, to mix with, to weaken or adulterate; *k'au, mái*, to mix with; *k'au, wan*, mix thoroughly; *tú<sup>2</sup> k'au*, mixed equally; *k'au, shá*, mixed with sand; *k'au, lün<sup>2</sup>* mingled confusedly.

**𢱤**<sup>2</sup> A notch or catch at the end of a bow, to fasten the bow-string to; a ring.

**求**<sup>2</sup> To search for; to seek, to aim at; to beg, to ask, to supplicate, to wish for; ardently desirous of, to invite, to call out; to 'class with or make like; *'fú 'fú oi, k'au*, to intreat urgently; to implore with tears; *ho, k'au*, to demand, to force from, to importune; *k'au tsak, tak, chí*, he asked and obtained; *k'í k'au*, to pray for; *k'au, 's'oi*, to seek

gain; *k'au, mau*, to contrive for; to suggest a plan; *k'au, tsé<sup>2</sup>* to request the loan of.

**俵**<sup>2</sup> A cap, a fancy cap, an ornamented cap; *k'au, k'au*, a grave and complaisant man.

**掾**<sup>2</sup> Long, curved like a horn; to free; to help, to defend. Read *k'ü*, to fill a hamper or basket, to put earth into a basket.

**椀**<sup>2</sup> The cupule or cup of an acorn; a raft; the haft of a chisel.

**球**<sup>2</sup> A ball, large enough to play with, made of wool or leather; a bladder-ball; a globe, a sphere; *'lá, k'au*, to play ball; *'tek, k'au*, to kick a ball; *p'áu, sau<sup>2</sup> k'au*, to throw the embroidered ball (and choose a husband); *sín<sup>2</sup> k'au*, a cap-knob made of cord.

**球**<sup>2</sup> A sonorous jade stone, a precious stone, usually made round; a sphere, a globe, a ball; *'ín, k'au*, a celestial globe; *tí<sup>2</sup> k'au*, a terrestrial globe. Interchanged with the last.

**裘**<sup>2</sup> Fur garments; furs after they are made up; *ching, k'au*, fine fur dresses; *ching, k'au*, taxes paid in peltry; *'ú, k'au*, a fox-skin dress.

**𧈧**<sup>2</sup> Crooked, like a rhinoceros horn, a long horn; a bow made of horn, usually of the buffalo.

**𧈧**<sup>2</sup> Urgent, pressing; testy; *pat, king<sup>2</sup> pat, k'au*, neither contentious nor hasty; remiss, easy with, *festina lente*. Interchanged with the next.

**求** K'iu To collect, to gather together; to pair, to mate; to seek an alliance; a union, a marriage; pressing, urgent; *hò' k'au*, to seek an alliance; *Hò' K'au chün'* the Fortunate Union,—name of a popular story.

**仇** K'au Same as the preceding, in meaning to pair, to couple, to match, to unite in marriage; to join two together; a surname. Also, to hate; resentment, enmity; an enemy; proud;—in which senses it is usually pronounced *ch'au*. *K'au 'ngau*, to pair; *sü*, *k'au*, revenged.

**求** K'iu To corrupt, to suborn, to bribe; to seek in an underhand manner; to pervert or swerve from the right; a consideration, a request; *k'au tsé'* to seek for by means of bribes; *shau' k'au*, to receive bribes.

**銼** K'iu A single headed ax or pick; a sort of stone-chisel.

**旗** K'iu A spear with a three-sided head; vapor ascending high.

**荒** K'iu A remote and sterile wild, far from habitations; the lair or form of a wild beast; *k'au 'yé*, a howling wilderness; *k'au sháu*, burrows of a sort of hog (or *hyrax*?) which are found arranged in a regular manner.

**頤** K'iu The protuberance of the cheek bones; thick.

**飢** K'iu The nose stopped up and running from the effects of a cold; a cold in the head.

**虬** K'iu A dragon with horns; to wriggle in going; an agitated, quick, movement; *k'au 'm*, a long, curly beard.

**珍** K'iu A sounding gem; a beautiful precious stone.

**舅** K'iu Maternal uncles, called *'k'au fu'* and *'mò 'k'au*; a wife's brothers, called *ts'ai 'k'au*; *tái' 'k'au*, wife's elder brother; *sai' 'k'au*, wife's younger brother; a father-in law; *á' 'k'au*, a brother-in-law.

**臼** K'iu A mortar, either a hole or made of stone; to pound in a mortar; radical of mortars; *shek, 'k'au*, a stone mortar.

**柏** K'iu The tallow tree (*Stillingia sebifera*), called *ú 'k'au muk*; in Macao, this tree is known as the *kung shü'*; *ú 'k'au yau*, vegetable tallow.

**叩** K'au To ask; to prostrate, to knock head on the ground, when saluting a superior or in worship; *met.* humbly, respectfully; to agitate or discuss a subject; to strike, to knock upon, to tap; to raise the hand to the head; *k'au' 'kau*, the kotow; *sám kwai' 'kau k'au'* three kneelings and nine knockings—the highest act of worship; *k'au' man'* to humbly inquire; *k'au' 'pan*, to humbly petition.

**K'au'** A colloquial word, heard in Macao; to cry, to wail or scream, as children do.

**扣** K'au To strike, to knock upon, to rap; to lead a horse; to deduct, to discount, to cut off; to hook in, to link on; a clasp, a buckle; to buckle, *k'au' shò'*



to reduce an account; *k'au' ai*, to deduct advance money or a loan; *k'au' t'au* discount; *pat, chit, pat, k'au'* no deduction allowed, the fixed price; *k'au' kung ngan*, to cut wages; *'kau 'ng k'au'* 5 per cent. discount, i. e. the available sum is 95; *k'au' 'nau*, to button; *k'au' ch'ü*, to deduct from; *k'au' mün*, to knock at a door; *k'au' tái* a girdle and clasp, to buckle.

*殼*  
K'au To stretch a bow to the full; archers or bowmen; enough, full, in which senses 殼 is now generally used.

*寇*  
K'au To rob, to plunder and murder; to do mischief; banditti, thieves, robbers, highwaymen, ladrones; an enemy; an abundance, plenty; tyrannical, cruel; *k'au' ts'ák*, robbers, band of outlaws; *sz' k'au'* a criminal judge; *'hoi k'au'* pirates, dacoits; *'ts'ò k'au'* marauders, freebooters.

*筧*  
K'au The reed or slat of a loom, made of bamboo.

*蔞*  
K'au The nutmeg, called *tau' k'au'*; *tau' k'au' fā*, mace; the *yuk, k'au'* is the best sort; *tau' k'au' hòu pá*, 'the nutmeg fills the mouth,' said of marriageable girls.

(176) Káu.

*交*  
Kiáu To blend, to unite, to join; together, jointly; to deliver or hand over to, to communicate with; to pay to, to exchange; joined to other verbs to denote their action, as *káu ki'* to

transmit; trade, barter, dealing; contiguous, counterminous; intercourse in society, a friend, friendship; *káu yik*, trade; *káu kéuk*, to cross the legs; *kán kwán*, unmerciful, cruel; *tái' káu*, to fight, a row; *ái' káu*, to wrangle; *káu' i*, an arm-chair; *'m kán tak*, 'ní 'chun, I can't come up to your standard; *káu p'ún*, to deliver [an office or shop] over to one; *káu 'shau*, to deliver to one's hand; a trading constituent; *san káu*, new acquaintance; *káu tsip*, to give to and receive from; *káu 'pi 'k'ü*, give it to him; *káu ts'ing*, sexual intercourse; *Káu'chi*, Cochinchina; *káu chung'* give it for the public use; *san káu*, a cordial friendship; *káu 'ch'i*, to dovetail; *káu ngá 'kòu*, biting each other (like two crickets), maddened; *p'ing 'shui séung káu*, a slight acquaintance.

*蔞*  
Kiáu Hay, fodder; pasturage; a kind of cress; *káu 'sun*, an esculent water vegetable; *Káu-t'ong sz'* the township in Pwányü hien, in which Whampoa is situated.

*蛟*  
Kiáu The dragon of thickets and morasses; the Chinese description corresponds nearly to the iguanadon; *káu lung*, a dragon, like a boa.

*郊*  
Kiáu Waste or forest land near or beyond the frontiers; waste common, fifty *li* beyond a city; the imperial worship of heaven and earth at the solstices; to worship heaven and earth;



the place where this sacrifice was held; *káu ngoi* remote wilds, where civilization has not reached.

**鮫**  
Kiáu

A sort of shark, whose skin furnishes shagreen; *káu yan*, a mermaid, which weeps pearls; *'má káu long*, mango-fish (*Polynemus*), common at Macao; *káu kák*, shagreen.

**𪗇**  
Kiáu  
Hiáu

A cock's crow. Read *hiú*, verbose, to talk big, extravagant; *káu káu sheng*, bragging, boastful talk.

**膠**  
Kiáu

Glue, glutinous or adhesive jellies, viscid gums; to glue; glued, or sticking together; obstinate, stupid, pertinacious, bigoted; to deceive; adhesive; compacted, intimate, bound by friendship or pledge; sound of fishes; *ngau p'í káu*, cow's glue; *'ü káu*, isinglass; *min' káu*, wheaten glue mixed with lime for joinery; *káu lín* anything boiled till it is thick and viscid; *tung káu*, an ancient college; *káu yap ts'at*, very intimate.

**𪗇**  
Kiáu

Something indistinct and distant; *káu kot*, a row of spears, the glancing of arms; to transfer (as a debt), to hand over in charge to.

**𪗇**  
Kiáu

To cause, to induce, to make, to enable; *káu 'ní 'hò*, make you well; *shui káu 'ní wai*, who enabled (or made) you to do it?

**覺**

*Káu 'káu*, a lullaby, used by nurses when hushing a child to sleep. This character is merely used for these sounds.

**姣**  
Kiáu

Beautiful, pretty, winsome, flattering. Sometimes interchanged with the next.

**狡**  
Kiáu

A little black poodle, found in the north; doublings (of a fox); artful, crafty, specious, mendacious, deceitful; maddened, wild; cruel; *'káu wát*, cunning, knavish; *'káu f'ò*, a wily fellow; *'káu kwan* a fraudulent villain; *'káu sing*, one who leads others into wickedness, a blackleg; *'káu kai* a tricky plan.

**皎**  
Kiáu

The brightness of the moon; splendor of the sun; effulgent, bright; an immaculate, pure white; *'káu kít*, white and spotless.

**絞**  
Kiáu

To bind about, to wrap around; to twist; to strangle; unceremonious; a sash; *'káu lám* to twist ropes; *man' káu*, to execute by strangling; *'káu mái*, to twist together; *'káu ch'èung sha*, cholera morbus; *'káu kan tik*, bind it a little tighter; *'káu ai* to hang one; *'káu t'au pò* a turban, such as the Fuhkien men wear; *'káu fá*, to spin cotton; *sám 'káu shing*, a three-stranded cord.

**攪**  
Kiáu

To stir up or about, to mix up; to beguile to evil, to disorder, to confuse, to trouble; to annoy, to incommode; to excite commotion; *'káu lün* to make a disturbance; *'lá 'káu 'ní*, I have incommoded you—said by a visitor; *'káu 'iú*, to embroil a community, to stir up sedition; *'káu wan*, mix it well; *'káu shí' 'káu*

*fi*, to dispute warmly; *yat*, 'káu yé' 'káu, constantly doing evil; 'káu 'chün ch'ü' to interrupt, to hinder.

**校** Kíau Stocks for the feet, in which prisoners are nightly secured; a lockup; a pen for wild beasts; to examine, to compare things; to collate or revise books; to judge criminals; to join battle, to fight; 'káu' ching' or 'káu' ting' to correct a book for publication; 'pi káu' to compare.

**較** Kíau A pair of stones of a plano-convex shape, called 'káu' pui, used in worship, to divine the answer; now made of bamboo roots split; Arca shells are also used; in throwing, if both plane surfaces come up, it is called 'yam káu'; if both are convex, 'yéung káu'; if one of each (the most favorable), 'shing' káu'.

**較** Kíau To compare; to measure strength; to try the accuracy of; generally speaking; 'káu' léung' to discuss, to argue upon; 'káu' chung' to compare weights; the heavier; 'káu' shé' a trial of archery; 'káu' ch'ing' to test weights; 'm' 'shai káu' no need to test, trustworthy; 'káu' 'chun, like the measure or gauge.

**鉸** Kíau Pivots on which a door turns; a hinge; a joint; a clamp, a hasp; to inlay metals; *yat*, 'pá káu' 'trín, a pair of shears or scissors; 'káu' teng, the pin of a hinge; 'ch'áng' 'ngá káu' to boast of one's ability; 'ün káu' immaterial, either way is the same.

**窖** Kíau A receptacle or bin in the ground for storing grain; a cellar; a souterrain; 'tí' káu' an underground store-room; 'káu' ts'ong, stored up.

**濬** Kíau An unauthorized character. A side passage, in which boats can enter at high water; the mouth of creeks; 'shün kwo' 'káu' the boat has entered the creek; forms part of the name of many places in Shunteh hien; 'Tái' 'wong káu', Macao Passage fort, near Canton.

**教** Kíau To instruct, to teach, to show how; to command, to order; precept, principle, rule; doctrines, tenets; a religious sect, a school, or those who hold to the same opinions; 'tung' 'ngo káu' 'ni, let me show you; 'hò káu' 'mún, an able teacher; 'tú káu' to be severe in teaching; 'mí' 'ts'ing káu' what is your surname? 'káu' 'kún, to teach school; 'káu' 'lá 'pá shat, to teach boxing; 'káu' 'shau' a superintendent of education in a fú; 'káu' 'ü' the same in a hien; 'ng káu' the five virtues; 'sám káu' Confucianists, Buddhists, and Táuists; 'ts'at, 'káu' the seven social relations; 'Tín' 'chü káu' Romanism; 'káu' 'mún, usually refers only to Mohammedanism; 'h'ün káu' to propagate a creed.

**酵** Kíau Leaven, yeast; it is the residuum left after distilling samshoo; 'fát, 'káu' to raise dough; 'tsau káu' barm cakes; 'sh'ü káu' tsít, feast of unleavened bread. Read 'háu in the Fan Wan.

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## K'áu.

靠  
K'áu

To lean against; to rely on, to depend on another for aid; contrary, opposed to; *k'áu' mat, shui*, whom do you depend on, who supports you? *tò k'áu' shang i'* trust wholly to trade; *k'áu' 'fo*, to warm one's hands before the fire; *k'áu' 'cham*, to lean on a pillow; *k'áu' shán*, to rely on a stable friend; against a hillside—said of a grave; *k'áu' tuk, chū* he can be relied on.

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## Ké.

嘅  
Ké

The sign of the possessive; a possessive pronoun, mine, yours, his; that; for, to use for; *'ngo ké' shū*, my book; *mat, shui ké'* whose is this? *'ní ké'* your's; it often ends a sentence, or follows an adjective, the noun being implied, as *'m tak, chan ké'* not a true [saying]; *iú' fí-ké', iú' shau' ké'* do you like fat or lean? *'kóm ké'* is it so! why! indeed! *sú' ké' p'eng*, the plain is the cheaper; *fat, man ké'* for killing mosquitoes.

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## K'é.

茄  
K'ia

The culm of the lotus; the lotus itself; brinjal or squash; *fán k'é*, tomatoes; *tín k'é*, mad apple, dwale, or belladonna; *ho páu k'é*, the bottle squash.

伽  
K'ia

A Buddhist word; *k'é lám*, name of a Budha; *Lok, k'é shán*, a mountain where the goddess Kwányin dwells.

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## Kéuk.

脚  
Kioh

The foot; but applied to the whole leg; stable, based; *'ün kéuk*, placable, spiritless; *'hò tí kéuk*, well established, trustworthy, possessed of means; *'káu kéuk*, to lead one into bad habits; *kéuk, chap*, stocks for the feet; *kéuk, shik*, profession, character, rank; *kéuk, 'ngán*, the ankles; *kéuk, 'pán*, sole of the foot; *tám kéuk, 'lò*, a coolie, porter; *kéuk, nong 'lò*, calf of the leg; *kéuk, áu'* the knee-pit; *'tá ch'ik, kéuk*, bare-foot; *kéuk, lík, tái'* influential, of high character; *lou kéuk*, to detain one; *kéuk, tsik*, traces, footsteps; *fo' kéuk*, poor goods, left after garbling; *wák, 'kwai kéuk*, 'write devil's feet,' is to guess by lines; *'p'ò Fat, kéuk*, to clasp Budha's feet—when in distress; *chong kéuk*, actors disguised as women; *ch'í kéuk*, a hanger on, one who sponges for a dinner.

屐  
Kioh

Shoes or sandals made of twisted hempen cord. The next is sometimes used for this.

踎  
Kioh

Proud, valorous; *kéuk, k'uk*, caperings of a child; the immoderate antics of a successful fool; hempen sandals or shoes.

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## K'éuk.

却  
卻  
Kioh

To stop; to curb desires, to refuse, to deny, to decline doing or accepting; to retire, to go backwards; to look up; a particle used to strengthen an assertion, certainly, really, truly—and often needs no

translation; *k'éuk*, *hai*<sup>2</sup> evident-ly; *k'éuk*, *yau*<sup>2</sup> *loi*, come again, eh! behold, again! *mong k'éuk*, I forgot it; *k'éuk*, *yá*, preceded by *sui*, is a disjunctive phrase, but that, still, nor, yet therefore, although—yet; an interrogative word, as *k'éuk*, *shí wai*<sup>2</sup> *ho*, but why so, pray! then, therefore; *k'éuk*, *shüt*, turn now to speak of, it is said; *nán k'éuk*, not easy to decline it; *liú k'éuk*, to disdain, to complete and put away; *k'éuk*, *hang*, to walk backwards, to go away; *t'úi k'éuk*, to decline, to put off with excuses.

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## Kéung.

*K'iang* 僵 } Lying as if dead, senseless;  
 僵 } prostrate, stretched out; to  
 僵 } push over, to throw down;  
*Kiang* rigid, stiff, yet uncorrupted;  
*kéung shí*, a body in a trance;  
 a corpse; *chik*, *kéung kéung*,  
 stretched out stiff.

*Kiang* 疆 } A boundary, limits, borders;  
 疆 } to draw a limit, to bound;  
*kéung kái*<sup>2</sup> a limit; *kéung wik*,  
 the frontiers; *mò kéung*,  
 boundless, illimitable; *kéung*  
*ts'ám*, exuviae of silkworms;  
*ch'ut*, *kéung*, to emigrate.

*Kiang* 耜 } The helve of a hoe, a hoe-  
 耜 } handle; a lasting kind of wood  
 called *mán*<sup>2</sup> *nín muk*, used for  
 bars and parts of carriages;  
*kéung kéung*, vigorous, abun-  
 dant.

*Kiang* 薑 } Ginger; *t'ong kéung*, pre-  
 薑 } served ginger; *shang kéung*,  
 fresh ginger; *ts'eng 'yam*  
*kéung 'tsau*, to invite to drink

ginger wine, after a birth; *hoi*  
*kéung mi*<sup>2</sup> *ts'ang*, have you  
 any children? *wong kéung*  
*'fan*, curry powder; *'tsz' kéung*  
 tender ginger; *léung kéung*,  
 galangal root; *'pún ti' kéung*  
*m lát*, home ginger is insipid,  
 e. foreign things are best.

*Kiang* 蠶 } The white exuviae of the  
 蠶 } larvæ of silkworms, called  
*kéung ts'ám*; it is used as  
 a medicine.

*Kiang* 韁 } A bridle; the reins of the  
 韁 } bridle; *fong' kéung*, to give  
 loose rein; *shau kéung*, pull  
 in the reins; *'yé 'má mò*  
*kéung*, an unbridled, wild  
 horse, a runagate, a demirep.

*Kiang* 姜 } The surname of the emperor  
 姜 } Shinnung; *Kéung t'ai' kung*,  
 a famous general, B.C. 1122.

*Kiang* 羌 } A tribe of aborigines in an-  
 羌 } cient Tangut, shepherd no-  
 mads, belonging to the Scy-  
 thian race; an initial particle,  
 ah! strong, forcible; contrary,  
 cross purposes; elegant; some-  
 times erroneously used for  
 the last.

*Kiang* 蜣 } Coleopterous bugs found in  
 蜣 } ordure; *k'it*, *kéung*, or *kéung*  
*long*, the tumble-dung or  
 Ateuchus.

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## K'éung.

*K'iang* 强 } A black bug or weevil in  
 强 } rice; a strong bow; violent,  
 强 } headstrong, surly, firm; over-  
 bearing, boisterous, by force,  
 regardless of right, obstinately;  
 able-bodied, sturdy, brawny,  
 strong, full grown; a remain-  
 der (in arithmetic); all years

with the 'stem' *ting* in their cyclic name; *k'éung chong* 40 years old, vigorous, hale; *cháng k'éung yéuk*, to wrangle, to quarrel; *k'éung 'shui*, acids; *'ní mok, ch'ing k'éung*, don't brag of your abilities; *k'éung 'mái*, a forcible purchase, to compel one to sell; *k'éung 'kang* resolute, fearless; *shít, k'éung*, double-tongued, specious; *tsz' k'éung*, self-willed, fixed in purpose *k'éung hat*, to beg with violence.

**強**  
K'iang To compel, to force; to invigorate, to strengthen; to try, to attempt; *'k'éung k'au pat, tak*, can not obtain with strong intreaties; *'k'éung shang*, to force to do. Read *k'éung* 2 reaction; *wat, k'éung* 2 renitency, resilience, springing back; *'ní kóm' k'éung' sing'* why are you so set in your way?

**根**  
K'iang Small roots, the branches of roots; a lily; *chuk, k'éung*, whangees, bamboo canes; *shü' k'éung*, roots of trees.

**襁**  
K'iang A swathing-cloth to carry infants pickapack; to carry pickback; *'k'éung 'pò*, a cloth to strap infants in.

**繩**  
K'iang The cord which runs through a string of cash; a string of a thousand cash; to string cash; money, coin, cash; *pák, k'éung*, silver.

## Kí.

**機**  
Kí The springs of motion, subtle, hidden, mysterious; what is within, interior, recondite; moderately, a little, few; dan-

gerous; having stated periods, the proper time; an omen, prognostic; to expect; to examine; almost, several; a qualifying word, nearly, about, rather, somewhat; *kí ú*, or *kí kí ú*, at the point of, almost, not far from; *shü' kí*, expecting, probably, yet for all that; *kí kán'* to gently remonstrate with a superior.

**機**  
Kí Used for the last; changes, permutations; the origin, or spring of; subtle or moving influences in nature; the motive power in an operation or a machine; machinery, a trap, a catch, hidden contrivance; stratagems, secrets, schemes; a loom; *'ín kí*, the natural and fixed bent of a mind, fate, destiny; *kí úi'* opportunity, occasion; *kí kwán*, intentions, designs; the springs in machinery; *kí fong*, a weaver's shop; *yat, kú' kí*, a loom; *shat, kí*, lost a battle; *kí mat*, secret, undivulged, not frank; *kín' kí í tsok*, do it at the right moment, mind your chance; *kí lám'* a trap, a pitfall; *shan kí*, skilled in the fates; *kí mau*, an artifice, a dodge; *Kwan kí ch'ü'* the Imperial council chamber.

**闕**  
Kí The park belonging to H. I. M. in ancient times; it measured 1000 *li* on each side, the court being in the centre; a border; inside of a door; a threshold; the Court; the lands of princes; *wong kí*, the imperial domesnes; *'kau kí*, nine principalities under the court.

Kí

**機**  
Kí Pearls not perfectly round; a sort of armillary sphere, called *sün kí*, provided with a tube, which is called *yuk, hang*, by means of which observations on the stars were taken.

**機**  
Kí Stones or rocks in a stream, producing a ripple; eddies caused by stones, a stumbling-block; to impede; to rub.

**腭**  
Kí The cheeks, the flesh which covers the jaws.

**蟻**  
Kí A louse; a nit; *kí shat*, a louse. Read *k'í*, same as **基** a bloodsucker.

**肌**  
Kí Flesh or firm muscle under the skin, and near the bones; *kí fú chong* solid flesh, robust.

**譏**  
Kí To slander, to speak against; to ridicule, to mock, to satirize, to blame, to reprove, to remonstrate with; officious and contumelious speeches; to examine into, to test; machinations; *kí siú'* to laugh at; *kí ts'íu'* to reprehend; *cháu kí* to scold over another's shoulders.

**饑**  
**飢**  
Kí Failure of the harvest; famine, death, scarcity; hunger; to be hungry, famished, necessitous; *kí ngo'* starving; *'lá kí fong*, to pretend hunger, to act the beggar; *kí shik*, a cadaverous, starved look; *kí hot*, hungry and thirsty; *kí 'sz'* starved to death.

**魃**  
Kí A sprite, a demon of the south, as Kwángtung; *á' kí*, an elf, which bewilders men; *chong' á' kí*, to meet a devil, to see a foreigner; the last are so called in Canton from their shrill voices.

Kí

**基**  
Kí

The foundation of a wall, a dike on the river banks, or between fields; foundation, a rest, a basis; a beginning, a commencement, a starting-point, that on which a family or nation depends; fundamental; a patrimony, possession; farming utensils; place inside of the second door of a house, where visitors wait; *kí lí* basis, material, character, the quality of a thing, that from which it is made; *kí íp*, honors or possessions inherited or transmitted; *lang kí*, to mount the throne, to enter into possession; *san kí*, land gained from the river; *ch'ung pang kí*, the dike is broken in; *pang kí wai*, to burst in the dike; *hoi kí*, to begin, to lay the foundation of [a state].

**基**  
Kí

An anniversary, the full revolution of a year, 354 days; *kí chí song*, a year of mourning; *pat, chéung' kí*, distant relatives who wear mourning a year; *kí üt*, a return of the same month.

**箕**  
Kí

A corn-fan; a winnowing-fan; a sieve; a refuse-basket; to spread out like a fan; the long striæ on the finger's ends; part of Sagittarius, the 7th of the 28 constellations; *met.* rain, because this star forebodes rain; a kind of wood, used for quivers; *p'o' kí* or *pái' kí*, a fine corn-fan; *shui kí*, a coarse sieve; *ím' ming kí 'tau*, look sharp at the rings and lines on his fingers (to find his future luck); *shíu' hi k'au*

‘to connect sieves and furs,’ to carry on the profession of one’s father.

其  
Kí

Blue and gray color, variegated; shoe-strings; the highest degree, very, the utmost; *kí kan*, a grayish coiffure used by girls.

其  
Kí

The stalks of pulse; tendrils of vines, pulse, &c.; *kí ts’ò*, a sort of aquatic grass woven into garments; an edible plant resembling fern.

姬  
Kí

The surname of Hwángtí; also of the emperors of the Chau dynasty; a queen; term for the imperial concubines; beautiful, noble women (like Houri, Hebe), because of the fame of the family of Kí.

羈  
Kí

A halter; a bridle; a girl’s tuft of hair, a woman’s coiffure; bridled; to bridle, to restrain, to hold in, to pull the bit on one; to economize; to detain in confinement, to arrest; to detain, to hinder; *kí sho*, or *ngoi* *kí*, a lockup, attached to a yámun; *kí lau*, to stop, to seize; *tsín mò kí shan*, I was detained by business; *mò sho kí*, unoccupied.

羈  
Kí

An inn, a hospice; *kí lü*, a wayfarer, a lodger; *kí hák*, a visitor, a sojourner.

几  
Kí

A bench or stool to lean on; a stand, a side table; the 16th radical; *ch’á kí*, a teapoy, a light stand; *man kí*, a study-table; *kí kí*, tranquil, unaffected.

奇  
Kí

Odd, a single one; odd numbers; a surplus; *i shap*, *yau kí*, twenty and odd; *yau kí* something over; *ts’é kí*, not upright, deflected.

己  
Kí

One’s self, I, myself; self, added to pronouns; selfish, private, special; the 49th radical; to record; the sixth of the ‘stems,’ answering with *mò* to earth; *ngo tsz* *kí*, I myself; *k’ü tsz* *kí*, he himself; *ni ngo chí kí*, you and I know each other; *fi kí*, it benefited me, specially advantageous; *shau kí*, self respect, to mind one’s own affairs; *sz kí*, selfish; privily applying to one’s own use.

岬  
Kí

A bleak bare mountain, such as a hermit chooses; a high hill.

杞  
Kí

A willow-shaped tree, called *kau kí*; the fruit is used in medicine; name of a state.

紀  
Kí

To sort silk threads; to arrange, to separate; to record, to narrate, to book, to ascertain and write; to rule, to govern; a history, annals, chronicles, narrative; a score of 12 years; a year; a decimal or the completion of numbers; a dike; a skein of 40 threads; *kí luk*, to record [an officer’s merit]; *nín kí*, a person’s age; *ng kí*, the five divisions of time (i.e. hours, days, months, years, ages); *kí kong puk*, a servant who manages.

苣  
Kí

A kind of succory or sow thistle, often cooked and eaten, called *kí ts’oi*; a sort of white millet.

幾  
Kí

Much or many of, rather, part of; nearly, few; an interrogation of quantity, how, many, how much; *kí to*, how many? *tai kí*, which of them? *kí shí*, when? *mò kí*, not much,



either of time or things; 'ki' ko' a few, several; 'sho cháng mò' 'ki, very little different, almost the same.

倚  
Kí

To drag one side, to pull out by one foot whatever has fallen in; pull out, to bring forth.

記  
Kí

To remember, to recollect; to record, to register, to make a note of; a written record, a history, memorial, account of; a style or name; a mark, a sign, a signal, something to be remembered; used after the abbreviated names of hongs or shops; 'ní ki' tak, 'mo? don't you remember?; 'm 'hò ki' sing' a bad memory; 'ní ki' ts'o' you remember wrongly; 'ki' hò' a mark; 'tang ki' pò' a memorandum book; 'lá yan' ki' to stamp; 'ní ki' chū' you must remember it; 'ki' ním' to call to mind.

計  
Kí

A colloquial sound, used in the phrase 'fo ki' a comrade.

既  
Kí

A slight repast; to exhaust; to lose; ended, finished; already, when; since; a sign of past time, and is placed before the verb; 'ki' kin' seen it; 'ki' 'ín, since; 'ki' hai' 'kò'm, it being so.

寄  
Kí

To lodge, to remain a while in a house; to confide in, to commit to, to hand over, to deliver in charge; to send by, to transmit; to interpret; the east; 'ki' 'kū, to visit; a hanger on; the hermit crab; 'ki' 'sun, to send a letter; 'ki' 'doi, to receive from; 'ki' 'ch'ong to give away an ulcer [to a tree—a branch of it dies]; 'ki'

'shang, an epiphyte, a parasite; 'ki' 'mái' to send for sale; 'ki' 'sheng, to send a message; 'ki' 'lok, 'U' send it down to Miao; 'ts'eng ki' to give a thing in charge to forward.

泊  
Kí

The broth or soup of boiled meats or sacrifices; fertile, rich; to reach to.

望  
Kí

To hope for, to desire good; fortunate; 'ki' 'í' ambitious, desirous, coveting, longing.

罽  
Kí

A seine for taking fish; a kind of rug or carpet made of dog's or horse-hair.

妓  
Kí

A courtesan, a singing girl; one who is sent out to earn a living by singing and vice.

伎  
Kí

Ability, cleverness, talent; 'ki' 'léung, artful, capable of devising; 'ki' 'káu, ingenious at contriving, inventive, fraudulent; read 'k'í, six toed. Interchanged with the next.

技  
Kí

Skillful, ingenious at making or contriving; 'ki' 'ngai' handy at making, the mechanic arts; 'ki' 'yung, practiced in military drill; 'hau ki' to imitate sounds.

忌  
Kí

To fear, to shun, to avoid; to hold in awe or be cautious of; distasteful, to dislike trouble; to suspect, to hate what is bad, to have a superstitious dread or horror of; 'chí pí' 'ki' to know and avoid the dislikes of others; 'ki' 'yat, or 'ki' 'shan, the dreaded day or hour of the death of a friend, in which one feels sad; 'pái' 'ki' to keep the anniversary of a death.

其  
Kí

Poisonous, injurious, venomous; to instruct, to institute or establish.



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K'í.

**崎** K'í A steep rough path among the mountains; dangerous defiles and precipices; *k'í k'ü*, a hazardous road across mountains.

**崎** K'í A stone bridge; craggy. Road *k'í*, a craggy shore; winding and stony banks.

**欹** K'í Inclined, not straight or upright; to take up with nippers; *k'í hi* vessels easily upset, owing to their shape.

**崎** K'í One horn elevated, and the other turned down; single; to obtain; *k'í 'ngau*, single and double, unequal and equal.

**崎** K'í Land left after marking out a square, odd parcels of land; *k'í ling*, odds and ends, overplus, surplus; *K'í ling k'íü*, a bridge in the New City at Canton.

**其** K'í A relative or personal pronoun, referring to the person, place, or thing spoken of; he, his, she, it, its, they; there; an indefinite pronoun, wherever, whoever, the, that, the subject spoken of; *k'í ü*, the rest; *k'í* follows a noun before a verb, to draw attention, as *t'in k'í wan' ü*, the heavens, do they revolve? *k'í ü*, as if, supposing; *k'í sz'* that affair.

**期** K'í A set time, a fixed period, a day agreed on; times, seasons; to meet; to expect, to wait for, to aim at; to engage to do; *'mún k'í*, the time is up; *yal k'í*, the set day; *shéung' k'í*, in advance of the date;

*ül k'í mong'* full moon; *mò tung' k'í*, uncertain, no fixed time; *ü k'í*, at the time.

**棋** K'í Chess of 32 men, called *tséung' k'í*, invented by Wú wáng, B. C. 1120; *wai k'í*, a game of 360 men, half black and half white, invented by Yáu, B. C. 2300; a foundation;

*k'í p'un*, a chess-board; *k'í 'sz'*, chessmen; *chuk k'í*, to play chess; *háu k'í*, to take a man; *yal kuk k'í*, a game of chess; *k'í kuk*, a board set out with a game for gambling.

**淇** K'í A tributary of the Yellow river in Honán; *K'í ò*, an island near Kumsing moon.

**祺** K'í Fortunate, lucky, felicitous; composed, tranquil; *shing k'í* may you be promoted to a higher post.

**其** K'í A leach, called *ngau k'í* or *k'í 'ná*; a species of small land crab, called *p'áng k'í*.

**其** K'í A dappled horse, marked like a chessboard; a fine looking horse.

**麒** K'í A fabulous animal, the Chinese unicorn; the male is called *k'í*, the female *lun*.

**鵞** K'í A kind of small goose, perhaps a sheldrake.

**剗** K'í A crooked graver or burin; *k'í küt*, a gouge used in carving.

**奇** K'í Extraordinary, rare, surprising, out of the common way; monstrous, miraculous, unnatural; unexpected, strange, new, wonderful; *k'í kwai'* strange; *ch'ut k'í*, surprising;

*k'í ts'oi*, remarkably clever ;  
*k'í tak*, unique, best of a sort ;  
*k'í wáng*, perverse, stupid.

**琦**  
 K'í A valuable stone ; precious ;  
 a curiosity, a plaything, such  
 as are got for presents or rari-  
 ties.

**騎**  
 K'í To ride horseback ; to sit  
 crosswise or astride ; to mount  
 a horse ; cavalry, horse ; *k'í*  
*'má*, (usually pronounced *k'í*  
*'má*) to ride horseback ; *fi*  
*k'í*, light horse, used in the  
 T'áng dynasty.

**旗**  
 K'í A flag, a standard, a banner ;  
 with devices or markings on  
 it ; *k'í há* Bannermen ; either  
 Manchus or naturalized Chi-  
 nese ; *k'í man*, persons con-  
 nected with the Bannermen,  
 not getting pay ; *pát*, *k'í*, the  
 eight Banners, under which  
 they are marshaled ; *wong*  
*k'í*, Danish flag ; *k'í kon*, a  
 flag staff ; *k'í hò* a signal flag.

**旂**  
 K'í A kind of pennon or mark-  
 ing flag, with bells or jingles  
 attached to it ; interchanged  
 with the preceding.

**祈**  
 K'í To pray, to invoke, to sup-  
 plicate the gods for happiness ;  
 to beg, to intreat, to request,  
 in the language of courtesy ;  
*k'í 'tò*, to pray, to beseech the  
 gods ; *k'í 'ü*, to pray for rain ;  
*ts'in k'í*, earnestly request.

**圻**  
 K'í A border, limit, confines ;  
 imperial domains ; *mò k'í*,  
 boundless ; *k'í 'fú*, a colonel  
 of the household troops. In-  
 terchanged with *ki* 畿.

**祇**  
 K'í Repose ; to console, to quiet ;  
 to reverence, to venerate, to  
 hold in respect ; to invoke ;

much ; the god who ani-  
 mates the earth ; *t'í k'í*, the  
 divinity of the earth, he who  
 produces things on it, like  
 Hecate or Cybele ; *met.* Earth  
 or Terra ; interchanged with  
 the last. Often confounded  
 with and used for 'chí 祇

**斷**  
 K'í To ask for, to seek ; bit of a  
 bridle ; a labiate plant, used  
 in ulcers, &c., called *k'í*  
*ngái* ; a district in Húpeh.

**祁**  
 K'í Full, abundant, much ; ex-  
 ceeding, very ; large, great ;  
*k'í k'í*, numerous ; gently, re-  
 miss.

**軛**  
 K'í A nave or hub of an axle,  
 which projects beyond the  
 wheel.

**頎**  
 K'í Long, tall ; an erect head ;  
*k'í k'í*, elegant, graceful in  
 stature. Read 'han, to beg.

**耆**  
 K'í A sexagenarian, an old man  
 who should advise others ; old,  
 aged, a superior or elder ;  
 strong, violent ; to adjust ; a  
 scar on a horse's back ; *k'am*  
*k'í*, the gentry and elders ; *k'í*  
*'lò*, old people.

**鬐**  
 K'í A horse's foretop and mane ;  
 the dorsal spines on a fish.

**岐**  
 K'í A hill with two peaks ; a fork  
 in a road ; bicuspidate ; a  
 headland or cape ; to branch  
 off or diverge ; 'léung *k'í wá*  
 double entendre ; 'léung *k'í*,  
 two courses of conduct ; *k'í*  
*lò* two ways, two roads, de-  
 vious, right and wrong.

**疝**  
 K'í Constipation, disease made  
 by sluggishness of bowels ;  
 also read 'ti.

**葦** K'i A medicinal plant, called *wong k'i*, used in asthma; a kind of lungwort.

**跽** A colloquial word; the character is doubtful. In the house, at home, within doors; *uk*, 'k'i, home, in the house; 'm *hai*² 'k'i, he is not in.

**跂** A foot with six toes; the crawling of insects, or progress of animals; *k'i shang*, to crawl. Read 'k'i, and used for the next; to sit with the legs hanging down; to stand on tiptoe and look at.

**企** K'i To stand, to stand erect; 'k'i *mong*² to look at eagerly, to expect; 'k'i *kò*, stand up higher; 'k'i *nap*, *tí* to refuse to stir; 'k'i *shang* 't'am, to be very slow, *lit.* to make a hole under the feet; 'k'i *lap*₂ to stand still; 'k'i 'm 'wan, not stable, joggling; *hang* 'k'i *pat*, *tún*, uncertain in his actions; 'k'i 'hí *shan*, get up; 'k'i *ch'ung shau*² òm, to seek employment, or service; 'k'i *kú*² tired from standing; 'k'i 'tò *ké* *wong tai*² a *de facto* emperor, one who rules really.

**冀** K'i To desire, to expect, to hope for, desirous, eager; K'i² *chau*, one of the divisions of China in Yü's time, now corresponding to Shansi and part of Chih-li; also a department in Chih-li; k'i² *mong*² to hope for; k'i² *hang*² to wish one good luck.

**橫** K'i Violent, crafty, overbearing.

**驥** K'i A horse of noble breed, great speed, and good points; a perfect horse; a white carp is

called *pák*, k'i² in Shántung; *fú*² k'i² 'mí, to tag on a steed's tail, i. e. to look to one for promotion, to follow a man of power.

**既** K'i The sun peeping out; and, also, further, moreover; together with; to give; the end, the extremity; exactly, just; k'i² *kam*, just now; 'i *king* k'i² k'ap₂ have just got to it, or seen it; k'i² k'i² strenuously, daring; k'i² *hau*² to send respects; 'ū *pat*, *tsun*² k'i² the rest need not be detailed;—phrases used at the end of letters.

**既** K'i To plaster and color a wall, to stop up holes or cracks in a wall; to take, to collect; to be quiet, to rest; a breathing-spell, a little.

**概** K'i To plough deep for sowing; plants set out close, thick-set; rice growing close.

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Kik.

**激** Kih To impede and set back water, as rocks or a dike do in a current; a rapid place in a stream, made by an obstruction; to excite to gratitude or anger, to rouse the feelings; to stir up, to vex, to irritate; excitement, anger; kik, *nau* 'k'ū, to vex, to annoy and anger him; 'kò *m* kik, deeply affected by kindness; kik, 'sz' 'ngo, worry me to death; kik, *peng*² made sick by anxiety; kik, 'fán *léung* *man*, to exasperate loyal subjects; kik, *tò* 'hing² teased to anger.

*kik* 擊 Kih To strike, to beat, to tap or knock on; to rush upon or against, to charge, to attack or kill, as in battle; to interfere with to injury—as in eating things disagreeing with each other; to see, to examine one's self; *kik*, 'kú, to drum; *háu kik*, to beat, to pound a thing; *kik*, 'lá, to fight.

殛 Kih To put to death, to punish capitally, to leave to perish.

戟 Kih A lance with three points, a kind of halberd with a crescent knife on the side; it is carried in processions for good luck; *kim' kik*, swords and spears; *ch'i kik*, to grasp the spear, to take arms; *chap, kik, jong*, imperial halberdiers in former days.

棘 Kih Species of Rhamnus or Zizyphus, used for hedges; thorny bushes generally, thickets, thorns, brambles; *met.* troublesome affairs; *ts'ung kik*, a lockup; also, thorny.

襟 Kih A collar of a coat, the part which envelops the neck.

*Kik* A colloquial word; to bind, to take a loop, or tie up with a chain or cord; *kek, chü* 'k'ü tie it fast, as a boat; *kek, 'keng*, to fasten by the neck.

*kik* 取 Kih Haste, speed, in a hurry; prompt, ready; irascible, hasty; to hasten; *kik, ts'uh*, urgently.

極 Kih The ridge-pole of a roof; hence the utmost point, apex, place, verge, degree; very, exceedingly; sign of the superlative; the end, limit; to exhaust, to carry to the utmost,

to reach to the end; to take; to let go a full drawn bow; weary, exhausted; *kik*, 'hò, the best; *kik*, 'ün, the furthest; *kik, ti* the verge; *met. done* his best, can do no more, the last resort; *kik, miu* admirable, excellent, first-rate; *sz' kik*, the four quarters; *luk, kik, ze-nith, nadir*, and the four quarters; also, six calamities which happen to man; *pát, kik*, the four cardinal points and their halves; *pak, kik*, the north pole, north star; *t'ai' kik*, the primum mobile, or cause of things, the ultimate immaterial principle of Chinese philosophers; *wong kik*, indisputably correct, a fixed principle, such as are laid down by sages; *kik, to*, very plenty, in abundance; *kik, pat, tsok*, unserviceable; *'ni 'cho 'ngo 'chi kik*, you hinder me very much.

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K'ik.

*gik*

These two characters are usually pronounced *k'ek*.

劇 K'ih Unhappy, sad, miserable; troublesome; to increase, to add to; very; a comedy or farce; to trifle, to play, to gambol, or sport in any way; *tsak, k'ek*, to skip and play, to enjoy or divert one's self; *hi' k'ek*, plays on the stage.

屐 K'ih Wooden-soled clogs or pattens; *hung, p'i k'ek*, red-top clogs; *muk, k'ek*, wooden overshoes; *t'ò' k'ek*, an open heeled galoche.

## Kín.

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兼  
Kien

A conjunction, moreover, together with, and, and also, with, in addition to; equally, same; to attend to several things; to join, to connect several together; connected; to push one's self through a crowd, to squeeze through a crevice; *kung' kím*, or *kím 'yau*, still also, there are more; *kím mái*, put in together with; *kím hoi*, take one with another; *kím hoi shik*, 'shui, to contrast colors—as in a dress; *kím ping* to coalesce, to connect; *noi' ngoi' kím*, to oversee everywhere; *fo' séung kím*, to lump the goods; *kím chí 'kóm ching tsò' tak*, it will do when it is made complete; *kím ship*, in addition to, assistance; *kím yap, hū'* force your way through; *kím chū' lai tsò'* he can do all, or make him do them all; *kím yau chí léung'* a trencher-man, one who eats double of others.

兼  
Kien

A thick kind of lustring, woven close so as to shed rain; it is now called *kún'*.

兼  
Kien

A marshy plant, a kind of sedge, called *kím ká*, which cattle fatten on.

兼  
Kien

A fabulous bird, with one wing and eye, which needs the help of another like it, to be able to fly; birds flying in pairs.

兼  
Kien

The sole fish, (called 'pi muk, ū, or paired-eye's fish,) supposed to have one eye, and swim in pairs, clasped to each other.

檢  
Kien

An envelope; a label or title put on a book; a model, a pattern, a rule; to sort, to arrange, to collate; to compose a book; to examine; *ts'un 'kím*, the magistrate of a 'sz' or township; *'sau 'kím kún*, an officer who searches literary candidates on entering the examination-hall.

檢  
Kien

To coerce, to repress; to gather and bind together; to collect, to collate; to choose; *'kím 'lím*, to arrange in order; *'kím ch'uk*, to keep in order, to restrain; *'kím p'in*, to collate a book for binding. Used interchangeably with the last. Also read *'lím*.

鮮  
Han

Read *hóm*, same as 蚌, a species of Arca, or bivalves with furrowed shells. Read *'kím*, the name of a kind of silure (*Silurus sinensis?*) common in the markets and tanks of Canton.

劍  
Kien

A two-edged sword, a rapier; *yat, 'pá kím* a sword; *shū kím* a student's sword; *fi mò kím* a sharp sword; *'mò kím* to fence; *kím' hok*, a scabbard; *kím' shul*, art of fencing; *shū kím' shun ts' éung*, tongue and lips like swords, sarcastic.

儉  
Kien

Moderate, temperate, frugal, economical, sparing; close fist-ed, stingy; *'fái' kím'* over-frugal, mean; *kím' yung'* economical; *kím' lun'* niggardly, miserly; *kím' pok*, to act meanly to one; parsimonious; *kím' iú' tak, k'í 'sho*, we want just enough for his needs.

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K'im.

**拏** Used for the next, as a verb, to pinch, to nip, to grasp; *k'im 'hau*, silent, afraid to speak, gagged; to carry under the arm; *k'im chü* to seize firmly.

**鉗** Pincers, nippers, tweezers, forceps, tongs; a ring on children's necks; a kind of collar put on prisoners; to pinch or grasp with pincers, to gripe; in Húnán. used to mean to rail at or upbraid; *t'ü*, *k'im*, iron forceps; *fo k'im*, fire tongs; *k'im 'hau*, to gag one; *k'im káp*, to take up with pincers or chopsticks; *'shau k'im* manacles; *'keng k'im*, a torque for the neck. worn by children; *'hò 'hau k'im*, a good enunciation.

**𢵿** Often interchanged with the last in its meaning of pincers; a kind of door-lock; *kau k'im* two stars in Scorpio, used in astrology; *k'im k'í* a wooden seal, used by officers below a district magistrate.

**𢵿** Tweezers; to lock; used with the last two; *k'im 'ü*, to interdict free speech, to forbid or gag public opinion; *'má k'im*, the bit of a bridle.

**𢵿** Black hair; *k'im 'shau*, "black heads," a name given to the Chinese by Chí Hwáng-tí from their black kerchiefs; a name applied to Kweichau province.

**𢵿** To remove a criminal's hair, as a punishment; a purplish color.

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Kin.

**堅** Hard, solid, firm, durable; sound; stout, hale, robust; determined, persevering, constant, resolute, unwavering; to establish, to confirm, to strengthen; to harden, to congeal; *kin kú* solid, durable; *kin shat*, firm, well made; correct conduct; *kin náng* unbending, hard; *sam kin*, resolute; *kòmi' kin*, so fine! elegant, indeed! *kin ying*, hardened, concrete, stiffened;

*kin sam ngái* a firm resolution; *kin chap*, fixed in one's way.

**肩** The shoulder; the scapula; to take upon, to bear, to sustain, competent to; firm; an animal three years old; *kin lau* or *kin pok*, the shoulder; *kin 'pong*, the fleshy part of an arm; *p'ing kin*, equals, of the same grade, co-equal; *'hau 'shui kin*, a bib; *kin t'ü pui' fú* hard labor, mowing and toiling for support; *sik kin*, to withdraw the shoulder, to desist; *wan kin*, a kind of mantilla worn by ladies; *yal kin tam tái* to engage to do a thing, to carry it through.

**𢵿** Equal, level; hands lifted up even; a surname; name of a district.

**𢵿** A tributary of the river Wai in Shensi, and a district in that province is called Kien-yáng hien; water forming in pools, stagnant water.

**𢵿** A pig three years old, a full grown hog; a hornless animal like a deer.

**健** A castrated ox, a strong ox ;  
Kien a fabulous monster, half leopard half man.

**蹇** Lame, halt, weak in the legs ;  
Kien feeble, unable to work ; difficult ; disastrous, unhappy, unfortunate, afflicted ; the 61st diagram, which denotes ill-luck ; to pull up ; crooked ; lofty, proud ; *ming* 'kin shí kwái, fates against one, unlucky ; 'kin nán, difficult ; *chun* 'kin, infelicitous ; *pai* 'kin, unfitted for work.

**見** 'To see, to look at, to notice ;  
Kien to perceive by the senses ; to visit ; the 147th radical ; an opinion, a mental view ; seeing, observing, feeling, impressed by ; forms reflective verbs ; and denotes the passive voice and past time ; *t'eng* 'kin to hear ; *kin* 'kwo' seen ; *kin* 'sau 'ch'í, to feel ashamed, to be mortified ; *hò* 'kin your opinion ; *ts'ing* 'kin 'káu' please tell me, or let me know ; *mok* 'kin 'siú' don't smile, don't laugh at it ; *kin* 'hi' rejected ; *ho* 'i 'kin 'tak, by what will it be seen ? *yá* 'pat, *kin* 'tak, perhaps it will be, it is uncertain ; *kin* 'k'ü 'yau peng' seeing that he was ill ; *kin* 'li' profitable, advantageous ; *ho* 'kin 'hò 'ch'au, can thus know its quality ; *kin* 'ts'an 'm 'ts'ang, have you seen it yourself ? *kin* 't'ò 'pán, eaten enough ; *mò* 'mat, 'chü 'kin I do not know what to do, I have no plan ; *kin* 'shik, 'kò, extensive knowledge ; *kin* 'lai, to be polite ; *séung* 'kin an inter-

view, to see one ; *chéuk*, 'kin' see it clearly ; *kin* 'í, suspicious ; *'yan* 'kin to introduce to ; *kin* 'ki 'tsò, sagacious, to see a chance. Read *in* in the same sense as **現** *in*.

**建** To establish, to confirm as  
Kien laws or institutions ; to erect, to place, to set up, to constitute ; to build ; *kin* 'lap, to establish ; *kin* 'tsò to build, to erect ; *kin* 'kung, to act meritoriously ; *kin* 'tò, to build or found a capital ; *kin* 'sing, in Sagittarius.

**鍵** The bolt, or key of a lock,  
Kien commonly called 'so 'sò ; a nave or hub ; *kin* 'pai' the two parts of a Chinese lock.

**健** Strong, enduring, vigorous,  
健 hale, healthy, robust ; inde-  
fatigable, unwearied ; *k'éung* 'kin' able-bodied, in the prime of life ; *hò* 'kin healthy ; *tsing* 'kin' feeling well ; *kin* 'tsung' a legal process, to go to law ; *pat*, *lik*, *kin* a rapid penman. The second and common form is unauthorized.

**件** To divide, to partake, to se-  
Kien parate ; a classifier used to denote a particular article, subject, or affair, and therefore applied very widely to dress, food, incidents, goods, things, &c. ; often means merely a or an, one ; *kin* 'kin' 'tò 'yau, we have everything [we need] ; *yat*, *kin* 'mat, *kin* a single thing ; *yat*, *kin* 'sz' an affair ; *iú* 'tái' 'sz' 'kin' things hanging from the girdle ; *fan* 'hoi 'yat, *kin* 'kin' arrange each by itself.



longing for; the style or make of dress; 'king hang' hang 'chí, striving to adhere to high principles, to act up to principle; 'king chí' a prospect, a vista; 'king' king, circumstances, situation, prospects; a landscape, appearance of nature or of a country; 'pái 'king, to display rare things; 'yéung sheng pái, 'king, the eight lions of Canton; 'mò 'king, has a bad face, disreputable; 'ní mok, tong' 'king, don't think too much of it; 'ts'ing 'king, neat and tasteful; 'kái 'king, fine scenery, easy, pleasant circumstances; 'ts'ai léung 'king, looking sad, got the blues; 'hò 'mán 'king, a good sky at evening, fair prospects, promising circumstances; 'kín' 'king shang 'ts'ing, suspicious, to act according to circumstances; 'shí 'king, signs of the times.

竟  
King

To exhaust, to finish; to examine fully; the end, the close, a confine, termination, the utmost; then, at last, finally; 'king 'mò yat, 'ín, never said a word; 'mò 'king, unlimited; 'pat, 'king, to the last, after all; doubtless; 'king 'ín 'm 'lai mé, wont he come at all? 'king 'm 'hiú, did not at all understand; 'king 'tsz' 'hū 'liú, still you went.

境  
King

A limit, boundary, frontier, border; marches, confines; abode, place where one lives; a neighborhood; a district; state, condition of life, status; 'kwai' 'king, your residence or

street; 'king kái' a boundary; 'shun' 'king, good circumstances, pleasantly situated; 'p'ung loi, 'sin 'king, fairy land, supposed to be in the west.

(As a noun, usually pronounced keng.)

鏡  
King  
A mirror, a glass, a looking-glass; to reflect, to illustrate; clear, bright; 'ngán keng' spectacles; 'ts'in 'li keng' a spy-glass; 'pák, 'fá keng' a glass cut into segments; 'mín' keng' a looking-glass; 'chiú' 'há' keng' o', look in the glass! 'keng' 'chong, a dressing-case; 'keng' 'kò'm' 'ming, clear as a mirror, perspicacious; 'ming keng' 'kò 'ün, it is clearly reflected in your mind—said in praise of astute officers. 'hín 'mí keng' a microscope; 'chiú' 'shan keng' a pier-glass.

敬  
King  
Attentive, moderate, cautious, serious; respectfully; to show respect to, to esteem, to honor; to venerate, to worship, to adore; to watch one's self, to apply the mind to; 'king' 'shan, reverence the gods; 'hò fung' 'king' a present to a parent or friend; 'king' 'shan, self-training; 'king' 'sik, 'tsz' 'chí, have respect to written paper; 'king' 'tsau, to present one a glass of wine; 'king' 'chung' to hold in high esteem; 'king' 'tát, 'ché, I respectfully inform you.

徑  
King  
A sideways, a path, a bye-way, a short cut, a bridle-path, a goat-path among hills; straight through, direct; the diameter; quick, prompt; to go, to pass by; 'tsít. 'king' an easy way, a



short mode; *king' ló'* a near path; *ts'é king'* smart, underhand, tricky conduct;—the opposite of *king' ts'ing'*, straightforward.

**迎**  
King Interchanged with the preceding; to approach, to near, to pass by, to go up to; *king' ts'ing'*, widely unlike, far apart.

**骨**  
King The leg-bone; the legs of birds and animals; *k'au' king'* hit his shins—to teach him; *king' kwat*, the shank.

**勁**  
King Hard, firm, stiff; strong, robust, vigorous; unyielding, overbearing, indefatigable; *fung king'* a stiff breeze; *king' tik*, well-matched enemies.

**強**  
King Violent, strong; great, abundant; emulous, pragmatic, bickering, testy, boisterous; to contend, to force, to struggle for, to drive off; *hoi king'* to begin a fray; *cháng king'* wrangling; *ch'ut, yan lau king'* excelling others, distinguished; *mò king'* unambitious.

(193) K'ing.

**傾**  
King The head leaning; one-sided, aslant, inclined, falling; entirely, wholly; to overturn, to subvert, to prostrate; to waste, to squander; to smelt, to assay, to purify metals, to test; to talk, to debate, to wrangle; *king' tò*, to pour out, subverted, fallen, prostrated; *king' tò k'ü*, silenced him, I convinced him; *king' pün*

*sz'* to maintain one's own merits; *king' ngan*, to assay silver; *king' sam üt, fuk*, cordial, hearty submission; *king' nong ts'ung tsang'* gave him all his purse; *king' lán'* broken down, ruinous; *king' 'i*, to incline the ear; *king' ká 'ch'án*, to ruin an estate; *máu' tsuk, king' sheng*, the city was lost from her great beauty; *king' pái'* defeated, destroyed; *king' ché'* a game of striking sugar-cane; *king' há' leung'* to discuss one's ability to drink; *king' 'hóm*, to break by hitting against each other; *king' 'hi shan ká*, spent his money; *king' yat, 'mán*, to talk the livelong night; *king' noi' tik*, stay a little longer.

**璚**  
King A carnation or red gem; precious coral; small, pretty gems; *King' chau' fú*, the island of Háinán; *king' iú*, fairy land.

desolate, no relative or; downcast, sor-  
*king' 'ngán mong'*  
at fixedly; *king' ò kò'* without any  
en the heart to; no

The third cha-

racter also means childless.

**勁**  
King Strong, violent; *king' tik*, a powerful enemy.

**鯨**  
King A whale, the largest of sea monsters, fabled to be a thousand li long; *king' san*, to swindle, to take or swallow all; *king' 'shéung' 'lín*, to ride a whale to heaven—as Li Táipoh did.

21119 點 K'ing To mark the face with black spots; *k'ing mín* to brand the faces of criminals; called also *ts'ik, tsz'*; *mak, k'ing*, to ink the face, to tattoo.

擎 K'ing To elevate, to raise up high with the hands; *k'ing k'ün*, to bow with the hands above the head; *k'ing t'in 'ch'ü*, a pillar of state, an officer who can raise the state to heaven. A colloquial word, to settle, as turbid fluids; to freeze, to coagulate, to curdle; *tang k'ing ts'ing*, let it settle clear; *k'ing kon*, to stand till dry.

榮 K'ing A stand for a lamp, or a wall-light; a frame to set a bow in when stringing it; *tang k'ing*, a lamp-stand, a wall-shade.

頃 K'ing A hundred *'mau*, equivalent to 15<sup>13</sup>/<sub>100</sub> sq. acres, the largest of land measures; an instant, a moment, a glance; a basket; in epitaphs, has the meaning of trembling, respectful; the head inclined; *'k'ing hák*, a very short time; *'k'ing üt*, a brief glance at, a cursory reading; *mán' k'ing*, a wide range, a vast expanse; *'k'ing man*, I've just heard; *'ki to 'k'ing 'mau*, how many acres are there?

(194)

Kíp.

劫 Kieh To plunder, to rob openly, to take violently; a kulpa or Buddhist period of five hundred years; ages; *'tá kip*, robbery with fighting; *kip*,

*léuk, yat, hung*, to plunder everything; to make a clean sweep; *shau' kip*, to be robbed; *kip, shik*, to seize women for ravishing; *kái 'yau kip, shò'* all came to an end through means of the robbery. A colloquial word, meaning astringent, bitter, puckering the mouth; sleepy; *ch'á yung tò' kip*, the tea is very strong; *kip, kip, nak, nak*, sour and astringent; *'ngán kip*, eyelids heavy, dozing.

挾 Kieh To pinch; to clasp under the arm; a clasp; a wrapper, a portfolio; *hái kip, kéuk*, the shoe pinches the foot; *kip, shü kip*, take the portfolio under your arm; *kip, ts'an 'shau 'chí*, to pinch the finger.

(195)

Kít.

潔 Kieh Limpid, pure, clear; untainted, above bribes, clean-handed, pure-minded; neat, clean, trim, tidy; to purify, to cleanse, to correct; *kít, ts'ing*, or *ts'ing kít*, clean (as water), pure, white; *kít, tsing'* clean, undefiled; *kít, 'ki fung' kung*, to refuse bribes in the public service; *kít, shan' kwai*, to retire from office with unsullied fame.

契 Kieh The end of a thread; a marking-line; a rule of action; to measure, to reduce to order, to bring within bounds, as a river; *kít, tok*, to adjust; *kít, tsing'* pure. Used for the preceding.

**結**  
Kieh A knot, a knob made of cord ; a skein, a hank ; to work or weave in knots, to knit ; to tie, to fasten, to bind ; to contract, to bind parties ; stiff, as dry paste or dough ; to set, as fruit ; to induce, as ill-will ; an agreement, bond, compact, engagement ; united, banded together, engaged, tied, fixed ; *kít, hòp*, contracted, completed, as a bargain ; *kít, chéung* or *kít, ngan*, to pay money on account ; *kít, ts'an*, to contract a marriage ; *yat, kít, sz' sín* a skein of silk ; *kít, üt*, the 12th month ; *kít, pái* to pledge friendship ; *kít, on* to decide a case ; *kít, tsung* to open a case in court ; *'kwo kít, 'liú*, the fruit has set ; *kít, 'mong*, to knit nets ; *kít, 'nau*, to braid a button ; *kít, 'ts'oi*, to hang festoons ; *wat, kít*, sullen ; *kít, 'án*, the last words ; *yat, hau* *'kwai kít*, to settle it up afterwards, to see how an affair turns out finally ; *kít, 'kwo sing ming* to take one's life ; *'shui 'shíu hai kít*, it will be stiff if there is too little water ; *kít, 'mái tik, hüt*, coagulated blood.

**結**  
Kieh To carry off something in the skirt of a dress, to lift up an apron or skirt.

**契**  
Kieh Suffering, laborious ; separated from friends ; wide, parted ; to carve, to cut off ; *kít, fút*, open, as a place ; parted, as friends.

**傑**  
Kieh A hen-roost ; courageous, excelling, gifted with great qualities, magnanimous ; one of a thousand, a hero—for

this the next is used ; harsh, cruel, villainous, murderous, truculent ; to lift a stone ; *Kít, Kwai* the last monarch of the Hiá dynasty, B. C. 1818.

**傑**  
Kieh Eminent in talents and virtue, a hero ; proud, self-willed, opinionated ; shoots of grain ; *ying kít*, a heroine, a person of great parts.

**木**  
Kieh Name of a famous statesman called (*Ngai Kít*) Wei Kieh, A. D. 956, in the days of the After Chau dynasty.

(196)

K'it.

**揭**  
K'ieh To lift up, to lift or take off, as a hat or cover ; to raise the dress ; to borrow ; to take upon, to bear, to undertake ; responsible for ; to publish or make known ; *k'ít, hong* borrowed capital ; *k'ít, 'án*, a note of hand ; *k'ít, 't'íp*, a placard, a pasquinade, an anonymous statement ; *k'ít, tsé* to borrow ; *k'ít, 'hiú*, to issue a list of graduates ; *k'ít, fung p'í*, to take off the seals from a door, remove the fastenings ; *k'ít, shò* an account due ; *k'ít, 'tün*, to post one, to censure.

**竭**  
Kieh To exhaust, to carry to the utmost ; to sink away, wanting ; to carry on the shoulder ; exhausted power, like that of the five elements, which are then succeeded by others ; defeated ; *k'ít, lik*, weakened, to exhaust one's strength ; *ts'oi k'ít*, impoverished ; *k'ít, küt, 'í fú* to exert one's utmost strength to reach.

*K'ieh* 倡, Martial, urgent; exerting one's strength; *k'it, k'it, wai* & sedulous or diligent in observing or doing right. Interchanged with the last.

*K'ieh* 碣, A round stone pillar with an inscription; an iguille or sharp projecting rock like the Skillig rock near Ireland; there is one on the coast of Ohihli, near the Great Wall; the fluttering of birds.

*K'ieh* 揭, To go and come, to depart; a brave, valiant look.

*K'ieh* 詰, To judge, to demand of, to interrogate with authority, to inform one's self; to prohibit, to correct and lay restrictions; to reduce the rebellious to order; *k'it, wat*, intractable, cacophonous, as sounds; *k'it, 'hau kung*, to take evidence of prisoners; *p'un k'it*, to examine; *k'it, chiu*, to-morrow morning.

*K'ieh* 頤, A stiff or straight neck; to fly upwards; *k'it, wat*, difficult to do; artful speech to deceive; to rob, to plunder.

*K'ieh* 訐, To discover secrets, to publish, to reveal, to bring to light; to charge with a fault, to question in regard to an accusation, to reprove; *k'it, yan 'tün ch'ü* to remark on people's faults; *min' k'it*, to personally reprove.

*K'ieh* 褊, To lift up and put the skirt in the girdle to hold something in it; to carry something in the dress.

*K'ieh* 孑, A man without his right arm; alone, solitary, abandoned, orphan-like; a remnant, short, left, or behind; a kind

of halberd; strong, hale; *k'it, k'it*, the larvæ of musketoes; preëminent, alone; *k'it, 'ying kü tang*, solitary before a lonely lamp; *k'it, shít*, tongue-tied; *k'it, in yat, shan*, quite alone.

*K'ieh* 擎, To raise from the earth, to hold up, to dangle or suspend; to protect; to put in order, to adjust; *lai k'it*, to lift and carry; *k'it, ch'ut, fan ch'au*, raised him above (or beyond) the world. Read *k'ai*, and used for 契.

(197) *K'ieh* Kiú.

*K'ieh* 嬌, Beautiful, comely, graceful, delicate, tender; dear, lovely; an affected, elegant, polished, manner; a stylish figure or form; to cry or whine for, petted, spoiled; *kiú kwai* dainty, delicate; *kiú 'yéung*, to bring up tenderly, to spoil by over fondness, to wink at vice; *kiú hák*, a son-in-law; applied also to distinguished guests; *íú kiú*, like a syren, seductive, a fairy; *chá' kiú*, teasing, crying for, as spoiled children; *kiú sheng*, a kind, winning voice; a querulous, high keyed tone; *A' Kiú*, a beautiful woman in the days of Wútí, B. C. 100; applied as an endearing name; *to kiú*, your daughter; *kiú ts'ai*, my dear wife; *wong kiú*, the "yellow beauty," i. e. wine; *kiú t'ai* lady-like, genteel; *kiú 'mi*, fresh, beautiful.

**驕**  
Kiáu A stately horse, a wild, res-  
tive horse; proud, haughty,  
ungovernable, self-confident,  
conceited; to glory in, to  
disdain; *kiú ngò* proud, over-  
bearing; *kiú kw'á*, presump-  
tuous; *kiú ch'é wan*, pride  
and waste, showy; *kiú tsung*  
*kwán* indulged till he is con-  
ceited.

**鷄**  
Kiáu A small species of pheasant,  
with a long tail, and perhaps  
akin to the barred-tailed or  
Reeves' pheasant (*Syrmatius*);  
it constantly clucks *kiú*  
*kiú*, whence its name.

**澆**  
Kiáu To sprinkle, to irrigate, to  
water; to dip; false, perfidi-  
ous, ungrateful; *kiú láp, chuk*,  
to dip candles; *kiú fá*, to  
water flowers; *kiú pok*, false,  
hardhearted. Read *liú*, an  
eddy.

**崎**  
Kiáu A high peak, where no water  
remains; *ün 'kiú*, one of five  
lofty hills in Shántung, where  
genii dwell.

**矯**  
Kiáu The writhings and squirm-  
ings of a snake; to stretch or  
wiggle one's self; a kind of  
ant.

**矯**  
Kiáu Straight; to straighten; to  
bend to; to rectify, to correct  
what is wrong; martial, strong,  
to simulate, to deceive; frau-  
dulent; to usurp, to exercise  
undue authority; *kiú 'k'éung*,  
to force the unwilling; *kiú*  
*ming* to feign orders; *kiú*  
*kin*, oppressive, seizing by  
force; *kiú 'yau tsò tsok*, to act  
for one's interest, time serv-  
ing. Often interchanged with  
the next.

**攔**  
Kiáu To lift up the hand, to grasp;  
firm, unyielding; to straight-  
en; false, feigning; used col-  
loquially to wipe, to rub; *kiú*  
*'ngán lui* to wipe away tears;  
*kiú 'tsui*, to wipe the mouth;  
*kiú kon tseng* wipe it clean.  
Read *kiú* to take a little; to  
pry open, to pry up with a  
lever; to stick in, to obstruct;  
*kiú 'cham* to pin; *kiú 't'in*  
*hong* a spendthrift, *lit.* one  
who carries off land; *kiú 'chü*  
*'má kéuk*, to "prevent the  
horse's legs," to argue with  
one against a plan, to hinder  
a thing, to interfere with; *kiú*  
*'chü 'ngán yan*, he is an eye-  
sore to me.

**攔**  
Kiáu To bind, to wind around;  
to reel; to pay to; to deliver  
up, to hand to an officer; leg  
wrappers; *kiú 'sin* to wind  
thread; *kiú 'wán*, to pay back;  
*ün 'kiú*, paid up, settled; *kiú*  
*'kún*, to hand in an essay;  
*kiú 'kún*, to surrender up; *kiú*  
*'chong*, to deliver up stolen  
goods. Read *chéuk*, to tie a  
string to an arrow when it is  
shot.

**儼**  
Kiáu White, lustrous, refulgent,  
like a bright gem, such as an  
opal; *yau ü 'kiú yat*, bright  
as the sun.

**蹕**  
Kiáu To raise the feet; caracol-  
ing of horses; to march; *kiú*  
*'kéuk*, to cross the legs.

**轎**  
Kiáu A sedan; formerly denoted  
a covered chaise; *yat, 'ting*  
*'kiú*, a sedan; *chuk, 'kiú*, bam-  
boo sedan; *chong 'kiú*, tilt the  
sedan; *kiú kong* sedan thills;  
*fú 'kiú*, a bride's chair; *ming*

'kiú, an open chair, used by officers; 'oi 'kiú 'lò, sedan-bearers; 'tso' 'kiú, to ride in a sedan; 'pát, 'kiú, a sedan for eight bearers.

**叫** } To call, to send for, to call  
upon; to cry out; to name;  
**叫** } to cause; to command, to tell  
K'iau to do, to persuade; named,  
called, termed; 'fú 'tsz' kiú'  
'kái, the beggars cry in the  
street; 'm 'séung kiú' not of  
speaking terms; kiú' 'hoi kiú'  
'mái, one who can run er-  
rands; kiú' p'o' 'hau lung, to  
call till one is hoarse; kiú'  
mal, 'meng, what is your (or  
its) name? yat, kiú' 'tsau' tò'  
came as soon as called; mal,  
'shui kiú' 'ní tsò' who told  
you to do that? 'ní mal, 'yé  
kiú' tak, 'ngo kòm' 'm on,  
why do you thus disturb me?  
kiú' ts'ák, to cry thieves! kiú'  
kau' 'meng' to cry out for help;  
kiú' 'seng, wake him up; kiú'  
á' you are called.

(198)

K'iu.

**橋** } A bridge; planks laid across  
streams; a thwart, or cross  
beams supporting frames or  
other parts, as in a well-sweep;  
a viaduct; the arch of the foot;  
a vacant part, where the ends  
are supported; a stately tree,  
whose branches grow upward  
like a cypress or poplar; met.  
a father, in the phrase 'k'iu'  
'tsz'; ling' 'k'iu' 'tsz' you father  
and son; yat, tò' 'k'iu', a bridge;  
kwo' 'k'iu' shüt, wá' news,  
street talk; kwo' 'k'iu' 'ch'au

'pán, to pass the bridge and  
raise the board, i. e. to make a  
cat paw of one; 'ng 'ngán  
'k'iu', a five arched bridge;  
'mün 'k'iu', a door-lintel; 'k'iu'  
'tan, the buttress of a bridge;  
'ts'uk, 'k'iu', the crow's bridge;  
made for Chih-nü—a fairy  
story; 'hang 'k'iu', a suspen-  
sion bridge; 'fau 'k'iu', a float-  
ing bridge, a temporary bridge

**喬** } High, stately, lofty; look-  
ing upward, aspiring, like  
the branches of a tree; curv-  
ed, crooked; proud, discon-  
tented; 'k'iu' 'tsz' two trees  
growing different ways, met.  
father and son; 'k'iu' 'nin,  
aged; 'k'iu' muk, 'lu' stately  
forest trees, an order of plants  
in Chinese botany.

**僑** } An inn, a lodging-place; a  
temporary lodgment; high;  
'k'iu' 'kū, to visit, to sojourn.  
A colloquial word, avaricious;  
'k'iu' 'nau 'ái' 'lái' very greedy,  
hard to suit.

**翹** } Long tail feathers; a kind  
of alarm flag; high, elevated;  
to raise the head, to look; to  
elevate, to excite; to lift up  
the tail; dangerous, immi-  
nent; suspended; distant;  
'k'iu' 'shau, to raise the head;  
'k'iu' 'k'iu', high, as trees; in  
danger, as a house of falling;  
'ts'ui' 'k'iu', a kind of feather  
coiffure.

**莠** } A kind of grain, called 'k'iu'  
mak, perhaps a sort of buck-  
wheat; the culm is reddish,  
2 or 3 feet high, flowers  
white, and leaves hastate;  
it is reaped in October.

竅 K'iaú A hole, pore, orifice, aperture; a cavity, a hollow, an interstice; 'kau k'iu' the nine passages of the body; kòm' 'lung k'iu' 'such open passages!' i. e. clever, astute; 'lung k'iu' yéuk, sudorifics and sternutatory remedies; 'shū mí' chung' k'iu' you are wide of the mark; hòp, k'iu' in good time; yat, k'iu' pat, 'lung, he understands nothing, thoroughly stupid.

## (199) Ko.

歌人 Ko To sing in a recitative, to chant with music accompanying; a song, a ballad; ko sheng, the sound of singing; ko 'pún, a song-book; ko sheng liú léung, sweet sounds of music; ch'éung hau' ko, the lonely wife's ditty—name of a song; Chiu' ko, former name for Weihwui fú in Honán.

哥 Ko An elder brother; a designation of the emperor's sons is á' ko; ko ko, a polite term for a stranger, or an elder; tái' ko, my elder brother; 'lò ko, venerable sir; á' ch'ò ko, a novice, a raw hand; í' á' ko, sám á' ko, the emperor's second and third sons; pí' ko, the nose.

箇 Ko The first of these is a bamboo stalk; a classifier applied to human beings, to inanimate things, particularly of a roundish or compact form, periods of time, coins,

schemes, plats of land, &c., more widely than any other; denotes objects when spoken of individually; an individual or thing, as in the phrases ché' ko' or ní ko' this one; 'ná ko' or ko' ko' (often pronounced 'ko ko', to distinguish it from ko' ko' every) that one; a pronoun, this, this one, but need not always be translated; stands for the possessive case, as 'ngo ko' 'lau, my head; when following the negative mok, or 'mai, specifies the following noun; as mok, ko' hū' don't go, i. e. don't [do] that going; 'mai ko' 'hai ch'ü' don't stand there; ko' ko' 'lò 'yau, every body has it, we have all things; sai' ko' the little thing, the darling, the pet; ko' tik, is used with less speciality than ko' ko', as ko' tik, hai' mat, yan, whose is that? mat, 'yé wá' ko' 'm hai' who says it is not so? 'mò ko' 'm nau, who is not angry? tái' í' ko' another; 'kí ko' 'séung, several boxes; 'm fan tak, ko' shò' the kinds can not be sorted; 'ní ko' pín' 'yau' ts'ák, 'mò, are there thieves in your place? lun' ko' 'lau má' sold by the piece; ko' pok, ko' one pitted against one; ko' yat, 'sháng, in that province; yat, ko' 'lò hū' tái' every single one has gone; ko' tik, ngám, that's right, that will suit; 'múi ko' each; tsak, ko' a kind of catch note at the end of a song.



(200)

Kò.

高  
Káu

High, lofty, elevated; loud; eminent, exalted; excellent, sublime, noble; a high degree of; a periphrasis for your in direct address, as *kò sing' á* 'what is your surname?' the 189th radical; old, advanced; *kò táí* tall, well-proportioned; lofty; *kò lau' kún*, an eating-house; *kò kò*, very high; *m fan tak, kò tai*, can not nicely distinguish, not much difference; *kò hing'* pleased, gratified; *'tai kò hing'* to see the show; *kò wái tak*, a heggar; alluding to a man of that name in the Sung dynasty, A. D. 960; *chí' hí' kò*, aspiring, ambitious; *kò ká'* high-priced; *hok, man' kò*, learned, well-read; *'ngán kò*, supercilious; *kò ming*, intelligent.

篙  
Káu

A pole used to push boats; *ch'áng kò*, to pole; *yat, chuk, kò ch'áng hoi*, push it off with a pole.

膏  
Káu

Fat, grease, ointment; suet; rich food; glossy, greasy, unctuous; genial, fattening, rich, fertilizing; *chū kò*, lard; *kò yéuk*, a plaster; *kò yau*, clarified fat; *kò léung*, sumptuous fare, rich food; *kò fong*, the vitals, the part beyond the reach of medicine.

羔  
Káu

A lamb; a kid; *'oi kò p'i*, unyeaned lambskin; *hák, kò p'i*, black lambskin; *chan, chū kò*, curly-haired lambskin.

糕  
Káu

Cakes, pasty, or dumplings of flour or arrowroot, steamed, with or without leaven, and

usually with fruit mixed in; *pák, 'kwo kò*, fruit cakes; *sung kò*, leavened dumplings; *nín kò*, dumplings of oldman's rice; *tán' kò*, sponge cake.

餠  
Káu

Interchanged with the last; pastry; steamed cakes; a bit, a tidbit; *kò 'fan*, rice flour.

阜  
Káu

To inform, to call to or announce; to harangue; to drawl out, to whine; high, eminent; a bank; a marsh; *kò mún*, a palace-gate; *'kau kò*, a marshy bank.

樺  
Káu

A kind of tree; a well-sweep is called *kat, kò*.

櫜  
Káu

A case or sack for a bow, or armor, attached to a car; *kò kín'* a quiver for bow and arrows.

鞀  
Káu

A drum, said to be 12 *ch'ek*, long, anciently used to incite workmen in their work.

槁  
Káu

Dry, rotten, as wood; a kind of tree, its wood is like chestnut; others describe it as like the tallow-tree; *'kò muk, 'sz' fai'* all desire gone, wearied out; *ying yung fú kò*, attenuated, cadaverous; *kon kò*, dried fish.

稿  
Káu

The culm of grain; straw; an original, the first draft of a paper; a sketch, a proof; *ro kò*, paddy straw; *'ts'ò kò*, a first copy; *'tá kò*, to make a copy; to take a proof of (a printer's term); *'kò kung*, a head clerk, who revises papers; *ch'éung kò*, a theme.

皜  
Káu

White; gray and lustrous; *'kò kò*, very white. Also read *kò*.



藁 Interchanged with 稿 & 稿; (201)  
Kau rotten wood; straw or thatch for huts; a draft or copy; 'kò kün' the rough draft, the originals of papers.

髡 Clear, pure, distinct; white, applied to hair; 'kò shan ch'ik, tsuk, bright apparel and barefeet.

絹 Plain, white and fine silk; unornamented, simple, plain; 'kò a, plain garments; 'kò sú' unadorned, of one color.

杲 The sun shining over trees; clear, bright; high, lofty; 'kò 'kò ch'ut, yat, glorious as the sun breaking from the clouds.

告 To gore; to accuse, to inform against, to impeach, to tell of; to announce to a superior, to inform any one, as in courteous language; to ask, to request; to order; 'kò' shi' a proclamation, an edict; 'ün 'kò', pi' 'kò' the plaintiff and defendant; 'kò' sú' the accusation and reply; to inform of; 'kò' ts'z' to intimate one's departure, to take leave—said by a visitor; 'kò' chéung' to sue for a debt; 'kò' shing, to finish [a work]; 'shéung' 'kò' to appeal; 'kò' ká' to ask leave of absence.

詔 To enjoin upon, to order, to direct, to give commands to, to signify one's wishes; a patent; a decoration; 'kò' shan, letters-patent, credentials; 'kò' fang, to confer a title or rank on; 'kò' shū, a scroll from the emperor, honors.

## Koi.

該 An agreement, an enlisting contract; to connect, to prepare, to arrange; fit, proper, just, what ought to be, or is right, necessary, permissable, or convenient; deserving; to owe; the said, the, that, the aforesaid, what has been mentioned; 'm koi, I beg pardon, I should not have done it; 'koi úi, useless, improper, foolish; 'koi shui, unlucky, disappointed; 'koi tong 'tim yéung' nī, how ought it to be? 'koi tsó' ch'ü' it (or he) ought to be there; 'há' kwai' 'koi ting' ú, it should be (or is usually) hot in summer; 'koi ngan yéuk, hon, how much money does he owe? 'koi mé, all wrong, done badly; 'koi 'kún, belongs to his rule, he has the oversight of; 'pún koi, it is incumbent on, belongs to you to do, or to see to; 'koi kóm' to, there should be so much.

陔 A bank; a boundary, circuit, limit; to guard or reinforce a frontier; a hundred millions; 'kím koi, everywhere, the wide world. Interchanged with the next.

陔 Step, bank, terrace; a gradation, a succession, an order; certain music; 'kau koi, the "nine ascents," heaven, the empyrean.

蓰 Roots: 'ts'ò koi, the roots of plants; 'ts'è koi, bad roots, met. evil principles.

*K'oi* 改 Kai To change, to alter; to exchange; to reform, to do better; to correct, to amend, as a composition; 'koi yat, 'ling kán' another day I will call; 'koi kwó' exchanged; to reform; 'koi ngá mún, to carry a case to another court; 'koi ká' to leave a husband or betrothed, and marry another; 'koi ún' to exchange, to put another in place of; 'koi shéung, unusual; to grow worse; 'mò 'koi, flagitious, irreclaimable; 't'ung' 'koi ts'in fí, you must reform your misdeeds; 'koi pin' to alter, to do better; 'koi fung 'shui, to improve one's luck by incantations.

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K'oi.

*K'oi* 蓋 Kai A kind of coarse grass used for thatch; a cover, a covering; a roof; a canopy, a vault; to cover, to hide, to roof; to screen, to conceal, literally and figuratively; to overshadow, to overtop; is; a conjunction, since, for, for that, now then; shéung' k'oi' the roof; also, heaven; 'im k'oi' to shut up or close; 'pi 'pán k'oi' chí' cover it with a board; k'oi' chung, a covered tea cup; k'oi' út, now it is said; 'ché k'oi' mín' shade the face; k'oi' tak, kwó' to hide out of sight; k'oi' 'há mín' to veil the face; to hide one's real feelings; k'oi' kwó' 'l'au, pull it over the head; k'oi' kwó' kó' 'l'au hui' cover or shade it more than

way; k'oi' 'loi, having come, since you are here; k'oi' 'yan, because that; k'oi' 'hiú, seeing that he understands; sek, k'oi' yat, fú' a set of tin dish-covers; fán' k'oi' a wooden cover used in cooking rice; k'oi' 'shí, now at that time, then it was; k'oi' 'ngá, to lay tiles. Often confounded with and used wrongly for hóp. 蓋

*K'oi* 慨 Kai To sigh, to lament for; k'oi' 'án' pat, nang tak, to regret with unavailing sighs and laments, to sorrow that one's desires are disappointed.

*K'oi* 概 Kai A striker to level grain; to even, to adjust; a summing, a resumé; yat, k'oi' altogether, without exception; yat, k'oi' 'tò kú' all gone off; 'tá' k'oi' generally speaking, on the whole, the most of; h' k'oi' resolute, magnanimous, generous-hearted; k'oi' 'hai' 'kóm, they are all about the same.

*K'oi* 慨 Kai Generous, noble-minded, loving integrity; 'k'ong k'oi' disinterested, above meanness; 'kóm k'oi' moved by, commiserating. Interchanged with the last.

*K'oi* 漑 Kai To wash or scour cooking utensils; to wet, to moisten; to roll on like a torrent; inundating, swashing; name of a river in Liántung.

*K'oi* 丐 Kai To ask alms; to demand, to beg; to give; hat, k'oi' to beg; k'oi' 'ts'in, to ask for money; k'oi' 'shik, to beg for food.

*K'oi* 愠 Kai Anger; gasping from rage; han' k'oi' furiously angry.

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## Kok.

**各** Koh Calling to and being disregarded; separate, apart; a distributive adjective pronoun, each, every; various; *kok, yan*, each man; *kok, yan kok, kin* each one has his own opinion; *kok, 'yau 'sho 'oh'ung*, each man has his own gift; *kok, 'yau yat, shü*, each has a different tale; *kok, shik, fo* various kinds of goods.

**閣** Koh A door screen; a loft, an upper story or balcony, a look-out room; a porch, a vestibule; a corridor or gallery, a room; female apartments; a council chamber, a court-room; *met.* the officers assembled there, the court; a cupboard or safe for eatables; *kok, 'lò*, a courtier, a cabinet-minister; the word *Colao* is corrupted from this term; *kok, há* your excellency, your honor, Sir; *noi kok*, the Inner Council; *yap, kok*, to be a cabinet-minister; *'shui kok*, a summer-house over the water; *küai kok*, the female apartments; *tsui kok, shéung* he is upstairs; *kok, tò* the stars  $\nu$ ,  $\xi$  and  $\pi$  in Cassiopeia.

**攔** Koh To obstruct, to hinder; *tám kok*, or *kok, chü* to defer, to adjourn; to impede, to put difficulties in the way.

**角** Koh A horn; 148th radical of words relating to uses, appearance, &c., of horns; to dispute, to try or test one's powers or strength with another; to butt, to gore; horny, hard;

a corner, a point, an angle; a protuberance or jutting out; a tuft of hair; a headland, a cape; a quarter or one fourth (as of an hour or an orange); a wine-jar; wing of an army; one of the 28 constellations,  $\alpha$  and  $\xi$  in Virgo; *kok, shing* to drive (as cattle do), to beat; *yat, kok, man shü*, an official dispatch, perhaps because it used to be carried in a horn; *hoi kok*, to borrow money; *kwo' tak, kok*, flush of money; (phrases taken from gambling); *'pi kok, ch'ong* to gore; *chün' wán pát, kok*, to idle about, to loaf; *kok, lok, 'au*, a corner in a room; *chai, mai yat, kok*, put it aside (as worthless); *kok, 'hau* or *kok, 'tsui*, to wrangle; *pát, kok*, star-aniseed; *'á kok, hai* tufts of hair on children; *tiú 'ngán kok*, to ogle, to glance; *chik, tun*, and *gui' kok*, are terms for right, obtuse, and acute, angles; *'lung kok, shí*, childhood; *tiú 'sám kok*, to pitch cash into a triangle.

**搗** Kioh To seize an animal and drag it along by the horns; to stab an animal.

**桶** Kioh A raster, the strips on which the tiles rest; a mallet; a handle; a tree in Kwángtung, called *tsò kok, 'tez*, whose fruit is the size of an egg.

**壠** Kioh Rough land, hilly and rocky; bad, poor land, like harrens; a rugged country.

**覺** Kioh Grand, exalted; correct, upright; to understand, to perceive; intelligent; to notice,

to advert to; awake, aroused to; conscious; to feel; to bring to light, to manifest; 'ngo, 'm kok, p'ung' ts'an 'nt, I ran against you inadvertently; kok, 'ng' aroused to a sense of; fát, kok, divulged; discovered, transpired, brought to light; kok, 'wong, Budha; kok, tak, 't'ung' it hurts, I feel the pain; shat, kok, inattentive; 'ts'z' kok, hai' kòm, I think it was like that; Kok, lo, the Ghioro, the surname of the reigning family in Manchú; fan, mai pat, kok, stupid from grief; 'ngo kok, tak, kòm, I understood it in this way. Read káu' to awake.

**戟** Brazen horns used to support the flagstaffs and spears in a chariot; a boot in a car; to wrangle.

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K'ok.

**確** A rock very prominent; hard, firm, solid; really, certainly, in fact, indeed; sincere, truthful; resolute; 'm k'ok, doubtful; k'ok, shat, hai' verily so; tik, k'ok, in fact, even so; k'ok, tsok, substantial; k'ok, in, surely.

**誠** Sincere, guileless, good hearted, ingenuous, upright. Much the same as the preceding.

**權** A kind of drawbridge, where toll is gathered; k'ok, shu? toll; a species of Hovenia.

**篚** A lifting-net for fish, made of fine bamboo network.

kok

KÒM.

**涸** Dry, dried up, exhausted, run out; kon k'ok, thirsty, parched by the sun, out of funds, needy; sú k'ok, ch'it, to supply one in need, to give life [to a fish] in a dry rut.

**壑** A valley, bed of a torrent, a deep gully; a fosse, a city-ditch; ngai, ngám tsüt, k'ok, an abrupt precipice, a road impassible from gulches and ravines; tái' k'ok, the ocean; k'ai k'ok, mountain streams.

**郝** A place in Tá-yuen fú in Shánsi, called Hoh, hiáng; a surname.

**貉** A kind of animal, allied to the fox; it burrows, and sleeps much; has a sharp nose and long piebald fur; a badger? 'á k'ok, shu? sleepy, lethargic.

**恪** Diligent, attentive to, careful of, as one who serves in a temple; to respect, to regard, to revere.

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K'ok.

KòM.

**甘** Sweet, grateful, relishing, agreeable to the taste; pleased, happy; voluntary, willing; pleasing, delightful; specious, winning; the 99th radical of characters of taste; kòm sam, pleased, contented, resigned; kòm m'í' luscious; kòm kòm tik, rather sweet; kòm 'chi, pleasant food, such as is given to aged parents; kòm lam, a timely rain; kòm 'fú, prosperity and adversity; kòm in, a soft answer, kind words; kòm lat, 'i, very sweet;

*kòm yam yam*, delicious;  
*kòm 'k'ū ké'* it was stolen.

柑  
Kán

The coolie-mandarin orange (*Citrus margarita*), called *ch'á ch'í kòm*; *kòm p'í*, orange peel; *hoi kòm p'íu*, to gamble with guessing orange seeds; *fan kòm f'ung m'í* to have the same taste after dividing the orange, to divide a delicacy with others; *kòm kòm' táí' p'í* a nose as big as an orange, supercilious.

甘  
Kán

Liquorice, much used in Chinese pharmacy, called *kòm 'ts'ò*.

泔  
Kán

Water in which rice has been washed, called *'mai kòm 'shui*; it is used for washing sores.

疳  
Kán

A disease of children arising from imperfect digestion or bad treatment; *kòm tsik*, pot bellied; *kòm ch'ong*, venereal ulcers.

橄  
Kán

The Chinese olive, called *kòm 'lám*, the *Canarium*. It belongs to the Terebinthaceae, and resembles the real olive chiefly in shape.

敢  
Kán

To walk up to and take; to dare, to have the hardihood, to venture; presuming, bold, rash, intrepid; saucy; to offend good manners; at the beginning of a sentence, it answers to how, can; *'m 'kòm tsò* dare not do it; *'m 'kòm tong*, presume not to take it, can not venture; *'hí 'kòm*, how can I presume?—are all polite expressions; *'lám 'kòm*, fearless, valorous; *'kòm tsok*, *'kòm wai*, not afraid of doing.

鰻  
Kán

A mudfish; *'kòm ũ* or *fá 'kòm*, a dusky green silure, the *Pimelodus guttatus*, common in Canton in the spring months.

感  
Kán

To move the feelings, to excite; affected by, influenced, physically or mentally; *'kòm yan*, grateful, thankful; *'kòm t'án* moved to tears, sorry; *'kòm kák*, to act upon beneficially; *'kòm tsé' nt*, obliged for, thank you much—the word *cumshaw* is corrupted from this phrase; *to 'kòm*, many thanks; *'kòm fá' yan sam*, to transform the heart, converted; *káu 'kòm*, influence of the dual powers, conception; *'kòm mò' fung hon*, affected by the weather; *'kòm tak, sham*, or *'kòm kik*, deeply thankful; *'kòm 'kòm*, thanks.

噉  
Kán

An adverb of quality, so, thus, this manner; an interjection of surprise; *'kòm 'yéung tsò' tak*, this will do, very well; *tsau' 'kòm*, stop, well; *'kòm 'yéung 'tsz'* such a style! used in depreciation; *'kòm wá'* if you say so, if it be so; *f'ung tsò hai' 'kòm ké'* they are all just so, all alike; *'kòm ké'!* *'m 'hò 'kòm*, so! don't do so, that'll not do; *'kòm 'lám tsò'* so daring, brave.

咁  
Kán

An adverb of quantity; so, such; *kòm' 'ün*, so far! *kòm' 'tsò*, so early! *kòm' mat, 'yé*, why so? what is the reason? *séung' mau' kòm' 'ch'au*, such an ugly face; *kòm' shá 'lám*, great courage; *kòm' do*, so many.

**紺** A violet color, a rose red, which the good man, it is said, does not wear.  
Kán

**贛** The prefecture of Kánchau in the southern part of Kiáng-sí; Kán hien is a district in this department.  
Kán

**潁** The large river of Kiáng-sí which flows north into the Poyáng lake.  
Kán

(206) Kon.

**干** A shield, a buckler; arms, defensive armor; what protects, or sends off; a bank of a stream; to seek, to try and obtain from, to procure; to provoke, to draw down on one; to oppose, to offend, to break laws; offense, crime, guilt; incumbent, appertaining to, concerning, bringing results to one; trunk of some plants, a stem; a frontier; *kon kwo*, arms, war, tumult; *kon fán* to commit a fault; *kon ching yan*, a witness; *m séung kon*, no matter, does not concern me; *mo mal, kon hai* no great consequences; *ü ngo mo kon*, none of my business; *kon lin*, bad results, involved in; *lin kon*, "celestial stems," or *shap, kon*, "ten stems," are ten characters used in the cycle; *ngo mo kon ship*, I had no hand in that, I'm not implicated there; *kon k'í tai* a great affair; *kon au chung mat, yung* no use to contradict so.

**杆** A valuable tree, good for spear handles; a club, a staff; post in a railing; *wai kon*, a

mast, a flag-staff; *k'í kon káp*, the clamps or fids which uphold a mast; *pín kon*, a walking stick.

**竿** Culm of the bamboo; slender wooden things as a rod, pole, cane, shaft, staff, &c., often made of bamboo; *ch'ing kon*, beam of the doitchin; *ts'í kon*, a fishing-rod; *yat, kon chuk*, a bamboo; *tsín kon*, shaft of an arrow; *chéung kon chuk*, stick for a curtain valance.

**干** An inferior gem, a kind of coral; *long kon*, name given to ornaments made of branching coral of the genus *Isis*.

**肝** The liver; it belongs to wood, and rules the system; intimate; the feelings; a brown, umber color; *pí tong san kon*, he is as my heart and liver, as myself; *chü kon shik*, dark brown, color of pig's liver; *kon ch'éung ts'ün' tün' liver* and bowels cut into inches, greatly afflicted.

**乾** Dry, exhausted; to dry; clean, entirely; *kon tseng* limped, pure; *mái kon tseng* all sold; *kon müt*, to defraud; a defalcation, use of another's goods; *kon fú* an adopted father of different surname; *kon fo shau*, a shoplifter; *shái kon*, to dry; *kon ts'ò* feverish, heated; *kon shong*, dry, airy; *hong kon*, to dry at a fire; *kon hong* 'hi lai, deluded by vain promises; *kon kung*, "dry work," a sinecure; *kon nái*, a dry nurse; *kon úi pò* to gull one, to report falsely, or without inquiry.

**趕** To pursue, to run after; to hurry, to do quick; to expel; to strive with, to emulate; **Kán** busy, urged by, hastened, in a hurry; 'kon fáí' in a hurry, haste; 'kon 'kan tsá' do it quick; 'kon ch'uk, to drive out, to eject; 'ngo 'kon 'shéung 'ní, I'll catch up with you; 'kon 'yau sz' hurried by business; 'kon ló' to hasten one's pace; 'kon ch'ám' to hurry home; 'kon ló' 'mò ló' driven into a corner, no means of relief; 'kon shui' 'shui, to avail of the tide; 'kon kwó' 'sau, needlessly fast.

**秆** Stubble, straw of rice; 'kon sò' a straw broom; 'kon yan, an effigy; 'mo 'kon, paddy straw; it is called 'Kwong tung chin, i. e. a Canton blanket; 'kon 'sau, roots of grain, stubble.

**幹** The trunk of a plant; the material of, the basis or original; to bribe, to give money; capable, skillful; business, affairs; to do business, to attend to; a well curb; 'lá 'kon' to bribe; 'mò-mat, 'kon' ló' indifferent to bribes; 'kon' sz' to do business; 'kon' kó' k'üt, 'ngán, to buy an appointment; 'kon' ying shang, to pay for a situation with a trader; 'yau mat, 'kwai' 'kon' what is your business? 'kung 'kon' public affairs; 'kon' fú' 'chí' 'kú, to follow a father's occupation; 'kon' 'sün lá' sz' to bring about a settlement of, to make peace; 'kon' 'f'au yan, to buy the post of a headman.

**骨** The tibia; the ribs; applied to the bones of the body generally. **Kán**

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Kong.

**岡** The ridge, the watershed of hills; a summit; the culminating point; 'kong pui' fung, a side wind; 'shá kong, a sand hillock; 'kong 'tsai kóm' 'lái' large as a hommock (speaking of waves, piles of dirt); 'kong 'teng 'ts'ung, [like a] hill-top fir, unapproachable. **Káng**

**剛** Hard, solid, unyielding, firm, rigorous, inflexible; intrepid, enduring, valorous; an adverb of time, just now, recently; 'kong 'yung, valiant, courageous; 'kong and 'yau are opposites, odd even, hard soft, positive negative, &c.; 'kong 'sing' obstinate, overbearing; 'kong 'kong 'hü' 'liú just gone; 'kong 'ching' firm, upright, integrity; 'fong 'kong, athletic; 'sz' 'lái' 'kam 'kong, four giants which guard Buddhist temple doors; 'kam 'kong 'shek, corundum, diamonds; 'kam 'kong 'shá, emery; 'kong 'ts'oi, recently; 'kong 'kong 'kau' just enough. **Káng**

**綱** The large rope to which a net is strung; a bond or institution of society, great principles; 'kang 'ling a controlling or guiding power; argument of a book; 'sám 'kong, "three bonds," are the relative duties of a king, father and hus.



band; *kong muk*, a synopsis of; *kong kám* a survey of (dynasties, or) princes, a history.

**鋼** *Káng* Iron assayed by fire, steel; hard; *lau hok*, 'yau kong' hardheaded; *kong* 'pín a steel whip, a sort of mace.

**星** *Káng* A star; *t'in kong*, the seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, the Dipper; much used in charms.

**扛** *Káng* To carry between two; to bear burdens on a pole; several lifting a thing; *pat, lik*, *kong*, to draw and paint; *kong* 'kiú, to carry a sedan; *kong* 'loi, to carry; *kong* 'pái kéuk, *shik*, boasting of one's honors, a braggart.

**江** *Kiáng* A river; par excellence, the Yángtze' *kiáng*, also called *lái* 'kong, the great river; *kong* 'ho, or *kong* 'shán, the empire, the government, the country; *kok*, *kong* 'fo' *mat*, goods from every quarter; *kong* 'ú hók, itinerant professional men; *kong* 'chü, a cetacea found in the Yángtze'; *lau kong*, to drown one's self; *kwo* 'kong 'hing tai' brothers in affliction; *ngo* 'kong 'gan, people from another province, northerners.

**缸** *Káng* An earthenware jar, usually glazed: *kong* 'ngá, pottery generally; *kong* 'ung' glazed jars, used to contain water, oil, &c.; *tín* 'kong, dyeing jars; 'pi ung' *kong* 'ní tsò' 'tám, give you a jar for your gall-bladder—you want more spunk.

**缸** *Kiáng* An iron-tire on a hub; a sconce, a globular shade in which to hang lamps; a lamp; *kam* 'ú *kong*, globular jars for fish; ornaments or fastenings on the ends of beams.

**肛** *Kiáng* The colon; the large intestine; the anus; *kong* 'mún, the rectum; 'au' *kong*, the piles.

**講** *Kiáng* To converse, to talk, to speak about, to narrate, to relate; to explain, to unfold, to discourse, propound, or preach; to investigate; to plan; to confer; to reason upon; discourse, talk, explanation; 'm 'hò 'kong, don't speak about it, better be still; *kong* 'kéuk, to boast; *kong* 'wo, to propose peace; *kong* 'kú, to tell stories, to talk on former things; to preach the Gospel is so termed; *kong* 'kau' to investigate, to search into the truth of; *kóm* 'kong 'kau' so fine! superior, beautiful, first rate; *kong* 'tsáp, to hold disputations, a colloquy; *kong* 'kái 'man ngai' to lecture on literature; *kong* 'shüt, 'wá' conversation, speech; 'ago 'm 'úi 'kong, I know not how to speak it; 'm 'tsò' 'kong, no need of telling of it, I know all about it; *kong* 'sam, honest, plain talk; 'mò tak, *kong*, nothing more to be said; *kong* 'mín 'ts' of good credit, worthy of trust; *kong* 'wóng 'kong 'tín' to carp at; *kong* 'tò' 'k'ü fuk, to convince one by reasoning; 'kú 'ní 'kong 'siú' I think you are joking.



**港** Streams diverging, as one ascends a river; a passage for ships, a reach; a frith, an estuary; a rivulet running into the sea, a cove; 'kong 'hau, a port, a mart, a spot where traders meet; 'kong k'énk, ~~shün~~, ships from India are so called at Canton; 'pún 'kong shün, native junks; kok, 'kong fo' the products of every port.

**降** To descend, to come or fall down (as rain), to go down; to send down, to confer; to subject, to reduce to submission; to degrade; kong' fuk, to bless; kong' k'ap, to degrade, really or nominally; kong' lok, to descend (as a bird); kong' shai' to come into the world; kong' kái, to go down the steps; ming shing òm' kong' apparent gain or rise, but real loss; kong' lán' to be born; 'ní 'kí shí kwong kong' when will you deign to visit me? há' kong' to come down, to visit; 'lá kong' to erase, to draw a line through; also to fire at a picture of 'séung kong' shan, a custom known at Canton in the month of October.

**漲** Waters overflowing, an inundation; waters swelling over their banks, and running in many directions.

**紅** A deep red, like the petals of the *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, a deep rose color.

**虹** A vapor on a hill-top; the rainbow, vulgarly called 'lín kong'.

**杠** A cross-piece on the legs of a bed; a flag-staff; a foot bridge; thills of a sedan; the yards on a ship; cross-pieces in frames; 'lá kong' highway robbery; 'oi kong' altercation, tiresome bickering.

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## K'ong.

**亢** The neck of a man. Read k'ong' strong, overhearing, domineering; unbending; to oppose, to resist; to shelter, to protect; a star near Arcturus; 'séung k'ong' are equally matched.

**吭** The neck or throat of a bird; an important pass into a country; to swallow. Usually read hong.

**慷** Generous-minded, magnanimous; 'k'ong k'oi' noble, liberal, unmoved by slander, firm, grieved at wrongdoing.

**抗** To compare with, to match; k'ong' lai' a pair, a man and wife, a match at a game or fighting; to hate, to oppose, inimical.

**匡** A wide couch or sofa, having a low table in the middle, and placed at the head of the room; a bedstead, or sleeping-place, made of brick, so that it can be warmed underneath; k'ong' k'í, the stand in a wide couch; 'fo k'ong' a fire warmed bed.

**抗** To raise with the hand, to lift; to oppose, to withstand, to resist, to rebel against; to screen, to shield; to rescue; k'ong' kún, to oppose the

government; *k'ong' sing'* perverse; *k'ong' 'k'ü*, to prevent coming, to resist, disobedient; *fan t'eng k'ong' 'lai*, disputing about precedence; *'léung séung kít, k'ong'* the two contracted an enmity, two parties matched against each other.

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## Kòp.

合  
Koh

A measure, containing about a gill; ten make almost a pint; to join together, to come together, to meet, to correspond, like the edges of shears, or two lids; *'hò 'ts'oi! kòp, tái' wá'* good! it matches his lie; i. e. he lied, but it happened to be true; *kòp, káu' 'tsín 'hau*, scissor blades meet; *kòp, mái*, to join, to make one. Often pronounced *hòp*, in many phrases, with the same meaning.

蛤  
Koh

Bivalve shells, thin and marked, like a Tellina or Donax; *man kòp*, shells with ribs or lines; *shán kòp*, a sort of striped toad; *t'ín kòp*, or *kòp*, 'ná, a frog; *kòp, kái'* a kind of gecko, brought to Canton as an aphrodisiac, and commonly thought to be a transformation of a swallow.

鴿  
Koh

The Columbidae; a dove, a pigeon; *pák, kòp*, a house pigeon; *fong' pák, kòp*, to let off a pigeon; to make a false marriage; *'yé kòp*, a wild pigeon; *tí' kòp*, a ground pigeon.

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## Kot.

割  
Koh

To cut, to gash; to hack; to wound, to injure; to cut in twain, to separate, to divide; to deduct; to take off; to cede, to make over to; to turn, as a debt to a creditor; *kot, hoi*, to cut open; *kot, 'tün*, to sunder; *kot, oi'* to sever friendship; *kot, ngan*, to look to another for pay; *kot, wo*, to reap; *kot, 'sün*, to wound; *kot, ho páu ké'* a cut-purse; *kot, p'ò tün' í'* to break off all intercourse; *kot, fán*, to take off, to deduct; *kot, kung ngan*, to deduct from wages; *kot, tak, oi'* or *'hò ts'ü, kot*, to part with a beloved thing; *kot, 'shé*, obliged to part with; *kot, 'k'ü 'nín yak*, [it will] cut a slice off him, said of a stingy man holding on to his money.

葛  
Koh

A creeping edible plant (the *Dolichos tuberosus*), of whose fibres a yellow coarse cloth is made; creepers; *met. relatives, posterity*; *'yau mat, kwá kot, 'ní*, is there any relationship between you? *mò káu kot*, nothing to do with him; *kot, pò'* coarse summer cloth; a plant (*Dolichos trilobus*) producing a long spindle-shaped root, used for food, called *'fan kot*, the mealy taro; its stems are tough.

轄  
Koh

The rushing clamor of chariots to battle; hasty, precipitate, violent motion; *káu kot*, glancing of armor, confused *melée*.

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Kú.

**孤** Kú Fatherless; an orphan; destitute, alone, singular; no protector; unequaled, solitary, applied by the emperor to himself; ungrateful, not cherishing a sense of kindness; *kú fú' ní yan*, unthankful for your affection; *kú hon*, neglected and poor; *kú ká*, I the emperor; *shai' kú*, left alone and diminished; *kú wan*, a neglected orbate spirit; *kú tuk*, alone, no kindred; *kú fú' sho mong* to frustrate one's hopes.

**沽** Kú Name of a river in Ts'iuenchau fú in Fuhkien; to trade in, to contract, to buy or sell; unworthy, anything trashy; to abridge; *kú tsau*, to buy wine; *ling kú*, sold by retail; *kú meng*, to buy a name, to purchase office.

**酤** Kú To buy or trade in liquor; liquor just made or kept over night; a liquor-shop; *l'ò kú chí sz'* an eating-house. Interchanged with the last.

**姑** Kú A polite term for females; a husband's mother is called *kú* or *ying kú* by his wife; *tái' kú*, *siu kú*, a husband's sisters; *kú néung*, a paternal aunt, a respectful term for young ladies; *kú 'mò* and *kú p'o*, a father's and grandfather's sisters; *kú yé*, a husband's brother-in-law; *ts'ün kú*, village girls. To tolerate, lenient, lax, yielding; for the time, temporarily, just, merely; *kú 'ch'é mán' mán'* let it be, gently; *á' kú*, a girl, a miss;

*sám kú*, are nuns, wizards, and wives of Rationalists; *kú 'sò*, sisters-in-law; *kú sik*, indulgent, easy with, lax; *kú sik*, *'yéung kán*, too much leniency nourishes treachery.

**蛄** Kú A variety of the mole-cricket, called *lau kú*; *war' kú*, a variety of the cicada.

**鳩** Kú *Ché' kú*, the partridge, but seems also to include other birds of the same habits and size.

**辜** Kú A fault, a crime; guilt, sin, transgression; necessary to be, must; to engross goods, to monopolize; to dissect a sacrificial victim; *mò kú*, innocent, guiltless; *kú fú'* ungrateful, unmindful of; *mò kú shau' lui'* to compromise the guiltless.

**觚** Kú A wine vase used in feasts, holding two or three pints; square, angular; a law, a rule, a plan; *kím' kú*, a sword-hilt; *kút, kú chí yan*, a litigious man.

**角** Kú Interchanged with the last; angular, a corner; the cornice of a house.

**罟** Kú A fishing-net, a large net dragged between boats; to fish; *yat, kú náu*, a haul, all taken together, lump them; *yat, kú kwát*, a clean sweep, take them all.

**罟** Kú Interchanged with the last; nets dragged along; nets for birds; the net of the law; *l'ò kú shün*, fishing-smacks; *tsú' kú*, involved in guilt; *'mong kú*, nets for fishing.

K 1-2

**菇** A water vegetable, called *sz' kú*, the Caladium, cultivated for its tubers; *mo kú*, **Kú** and *'d kú*, are edible varieties of mushrooms, the former is brought from Tartary; *fú kú*, or *ngan 'shí kú*, a puff-ball, the lycoperdon; *'ts'ò kú*, or *tung 'kú*, small edible mushrooms. A sort of upland rice. These two characters are often interchanged.

**古** Ancient, that which has come down through *ten mouths*; remote, from of old; antique, old; antiquity; former, old, practiced in, accustomed; *'kú kam*, ancient and modern; *'kú tung*, antiques, curiosities; *'kú 'kú tik*, old fashioned; *kòm' 'kú kwái'* so odd, strange; *'kong chek*, *'kú 'tsai*, to tell a strange story, a funny incident; *'kú 'lò yéung'* of an ancient shape; *'kú chap*, set in his way, fixed; *'kú yan*, or *sin 'kú*, ancestors, one's progenitors; the ancients; *'kú tsik*, relics, sacred or venerated spots; *'kú man*, ancient writings, the classic style; *tsok*, *'kú yan*, to die; *tsz' 'kú 'í loi*, from of old; *sám 'kú*, the three periods of antiquity, i. e. at B. C. 2650, 1120, and 550.

**估** To price, to estimate, to value; to guess, to reckon; price, value; *'í oi 'kú*, to raise the price; *'kú hai' mat*, what do you think it is? *'kú léung'* to suppose, to give an opinion; *tsai' pat*, *'kú*, very unexpected; *'ní 'kú chung'* you guessed right; *'kú kai'* to reckon the

price of; *'kú 'kú 'hú*, make a guess.

**牯** A bull; the male of quadrupeds, usually of those domesticated; *chú 'kú*, a boar; *'má 'kú*, a stallion. According to Ká nghí's dictionary, a cow.

**估** To explain the words of the ancients by modern illustrations; *'kú fan'* to expound; *'kú fan*, traditions.

**鼓** A drum, skin instrument of music once made of earthen; radical of characters pertaining to drums; earthen seats or flower-stands; a measure of about ten pecks; drum-shaped; to drum; to excite, to encourage, to arouse; to urge a fire; to soothe; a watch of the night; to play on a lute; *'kú ngok*, instrumental music; *yat, fú' 'kú ngok*, a band of music; *lán' tái' 'kú*, a vile wretch; *'kú 'chéung*, to clap the hands; *'kú chü'* to melt metals; *'f'ung 'kú*, a knobbed gong; *'kú ts'ò'* a great hubbuh; *pong 'kú*, a tamborine; *'fá 'kú*, a side drum; *'f' 'kú*, the second watch; *'lá káng 'kú*, to strike the watches; *tsz' 'p'á shün, tsz' 'lá 'kú*, I can myself paddle and drum—I am independent; *shek, 'kú*, an earthenware seat or stand; *'ü 'kú*, a fish tamborine used by the Rationalists; *'lui 'kú*, to drum rapidly; *'kú fuk*, puffy, corpulent; *'ho 'kú*, the stars  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  in Aquila.

**瞽** Eyes without pupils, or which can not see objects; blind; a leader of an orchestra, a musician; *'ü' 'kú*, musicians in the

palace; 'kú muk, yan, a blind man; 'kú muk, ün' a blind asylum; 'léung 'kú séung, fú, a blind man leading another.

**股**  
Kú A ram, a particolored ram; a sheep, male or female; 'ng 'kú tá' fú, the lord of the five sheepskins—a story of Peh-lí-hí, B. C. 660.

**股**  
Kú The haunches, the upper part of the thigh, the rump; the leg; a strand of a cord; a share in a concern; a division; a proportion, a fold, a quota; a chapter or head of a discourse; a spoke in a wheel; strong, stable; fan 'kú 'tsz' to pay the portion due to writers in a yámun; yat, 'kú shang í' a share in a business; 'tái' 'kú fan' the head partner; fan 'kú to divide the assets; sám 'kú shing, a threefold cord; 'kú chín' í lut, trembling with fear; 'kú kuang, the limbs, met. statesmen; pát, 'kú, eight heads in an essay.

**賈**  
Kú A shopman, one who trades in a market, a resident tradesman; to trade, to traffic; 'kú 'shí, a market, a bazaar; shéung 'kú, a merchant.

**蠱**  
Kú Worms in the abdomen, which are thought to cause dropsy; a venomous worm, used to poison people; a slow poison; an inquiet ghost; to disturb, to disquiet; to stir up; to delude; suspicious; to trouble one with doubts, to pervert from rectitude; the 18th diagram; 'kú chéung' the dropsy; fong 'kú, to poison one, said to be done by the women

in Kwángsí; shau' 'kú, poisoned; fi 'kú, flies produced from worms in grain; 'kú tuk, poisonous; kon' 'kú, chí 'tsz' a son who atones or repairs a parent's errors; íú 'kú, possessed by a malicious goblin, elf-shot; 'kú wák, to impose on, to cozen.

**鹽**  
Kú A salt pond in near or Shántung; not lasting, not durable, badly made; to suck; temporary, for the time.

**故**  
Kú A cause, an occasion, pretext, that which affects or induces a result; a reason for; because, therefore, on that account, on purpose; that which was formerly, old, forgotten, neglected; to die, to de cease; old, long in possession; death; a matter or affair; yat, yat, ú kú' daily the same as before; kú' héung, my native village; kú' fán' presumptuous error; kú' sz' an old affair, an ancient story; 'pái kú' sz' to parade old things, as in a procession; 'tái' kú' death of parents, the 'great death'; shan kú' or mat, kú' dead; kú' 'yan an old (or deceased) friend; ho kú' why; kú' 'ts'z' therefore; kú' í' purposely; kú' kau' old, long used; mò kú' causeless, unseasonable; sé sui sai' kú' a trifling matter.

**顧**  
Kú To turn the head and look, to look after, to attend to, to care for, to regard; considerate; to reflect upon, to consider; consonant to, corresponding; to assist with one's

counsel or business, to patronize; an initial word, but, on the contrary; *kú' chū' 'k' i* look after him, to see to; *kú' ním'* to remember, to consider; *pat,* *kú'* to disregard, inattentive; *kú' hau'* to lay up, to reflect on the consequences; *séung kú'* correspondent, mutual action; *kú' 'pún* to be careful of one's capital; *'ní kú' 'kan,* do you look well after it; *tsz'* *kú' pat,* *há'* I have no leisure (or not enough) for myself; *'m kú' mín' 'p'í,* careless of one's name, disreputable; *'mung kwong kú'* to favor one with custom—a shop phrase; *'m shui kú'* not heeding; *kú' mún' hau,* to regard the reputation of the shop. Used for the next.

**僱** } To hire, to rent, to engage  
**雇** } for wages; to borrow; *kú'*  
Kú } *kung,* workmen; *kú' shün,*  
to hire a boat; *kú' yam' kong,*  
to rent a house; *kú' 'teng 'kiú*  
engage a sedan.

**固** } Shut around, shut up; well  
Kú } strengthened, fortified; imper-  
vious, solid; firm, constant,  
obstinate, pertinacious, fixed,  
determined; chronic, as dis-  
ease; to defend; to render sta-  
ble; assuredly, certainly, firm-  
ly; vulgar, rude, rustic; *'chū*  
*kú'* lasting, strongly made;  
*kú' chap, pat, 'fung,* immova-  
ble and deaf to reason, per-  
verse; *kú' 'ín hai' 'kóm,* it cer-  
tainly is so; *kú' 'ts'z'* to de-  
cline firmly; *kú' lau' 'yé man,*  
the rustic, unpolished people;  
*kú' tang,* or *kú' i'* willful, will  
have his own way.

**鑄** } To fuse iron or copper to  
Kú } mend cracks, to stop up care-  
fully; *kam' kú'* to bind more  
carefully, to keep out, to re-  
press, to prevent, as good men  
+ reaching office.

**痼** } A chronic, incurable dis-  
Kü } ease, such as leprosy, gout,  
&c.

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Kü.

Kü

居  
Kü

To dwell, to stop at a place,  
and live there, to inhabit, to  
reside; to seat one's self, to  
remain stationary; to fill an  
office or station; to be acting,  
and thus is often merely a par-  
ticipial form of the next verb,  
as *kü song,* in mourning; *kü*  
*ü,* lying in; *kü king'* being  
respectful; *séung kü,* widow-  
ed; to consist in; to hoard, to  
collect; to engross goods;  
retired, not in public life; to  
desist; *kü k'í,* goods kept to  
raise the price; *kü chū'* to  
live at; *hán kü,* living in  
retirement or otium; *kü ch'ü'*  
a residence; *man' hau' 'hi kü,*  
to inquire about one's health  
or circumstances; *'hi kü,* act-  
ing and quiescent, operating  
and ceasing; *kü sam san'*  
*long'* heart bent on dissipation;  
*san kü,* a new residence;  
*ch'á kü,* a tea-shop, a res-  
taurant; *hit kü,* to visit, to  
lodge; *kü kún,* to be in office;  
*mò 'sho kü 'chí,* no abiding  
place; *kü'sz'* a retired scholar.

Kü

裾  
Kü

The skirt of a robe, the tail  
of a coat; *ch'éung kü,* a long  
skirt, a train; proud, haughty.

**据** K<sub>0</sub> A tree found in Honán, used for whip-handles, and old men's walking-staves.

**琚** K<sub>0</sub> Ornamental gems hanging from the girdle, one on each side; *k'ing kü*, precious ornaments, bijoutry; *kü p'úi* girdle trappings.

**車** K<sub>0</sub> A wheeled barrow, vehicle, cart, &c.; the 159th radical of characters pertaining to vehicles; the jaw-bones; *yat, shing' kü*, a carriage; *fo lun kü*, a rail-car; *kung kü*, a public office; *tso' kü*, to ride in a carriage; *há' kü*, to get out of a car, to arrive at; *hok, fú' 'ng kü* (or *ch'é*) master of five cart-loads of books—very learned; *há' kü í 'ch'í*, having just arrived here.

**俱** K<sub>0</sub> All; altogether, at once; both jointly, together with, the two; fully supplied, all right, prepared; *kü ts'ün* complete, perfect in all its parts; *kü shí yat, 'yéung*, all are the same; *kai pí' all is ready; kü hò' all are good; kü 'mò*, nothing at all.

**舉** K<sub>0</sub> To raise with the hands, to carry between two, to elevate; sometimes denotes the action of the next verb, as *'kü 'yam*, drinking; to raise in public opinion, to introduce to, to recommend to; to venerate, to rise in one's esteem; to speak of, to allude to, to extol, to praise; to advance, to promote; all, the whole number; to confiscate; an ancient weight of three taels; *'kü yan*, or *'kü pák*, a "pro-

moted man," a *küjin* graduate; *'kü héung ín*, to set forth (or nominate) a village worthy; *'kü tsín* to recommend one; *'kü láí' 'lò*, to lift a falchion; *kung 'kü*, nominated by the public; *'kü shai* mankind; *pat, chung 'oi 'kü*, not worth bringing forward; *'lò 'kü*, a whore (also called *man ngau*, from the parts of this character); *'kü 'shau* to raise the hand; *'kü 'chí*, deportment; *'kü on' ts'ai mí*, "table even with the eyebrows," to respect a husband—refers to an old legend of Mang Kwáng.

**矩** K<sub>0</sub> A carpenter's square; a rule, law, usage; a pattern; strict, exact; what is constant, uniform; an angle; to square, to adjust; *kw'ai 'kü*, usage, custom; *pat, ú' 'kü*, [Confucius] did not overstep equity; *kü, 'kü*, rules of conduct which influence others.

**莒** K<sub>0</sub> A name for the taro in Shántung; name of an petty ancient state in that province, now the superior district of Kü chau in Íchau fú.

**筥** K<sub>0</sub> A round osier basket, holding about half a peck of rice; four handfulls of grain, or a sheaf.

**踽** K<sub>0</sub> A stately, solitary, independent gait; going alone, unsociable; *'kü 'kü léung léung*, careless way, wanting no help.

**句** K<sub>0</sub> A stop in reading, a comma; a period, a sentence; a phrase, an expression, a term, a word; a line in a stanza; a classifier of phrases, as *yat, kü' wá' a*

Kü



phrase; *yat, k'ü' shí*, a verse; *fan k'ü' tau'* divide it into sentences; *'ki k'ü' shüt, wá'* several phrases; *'im 'fün k'ü'* punctuate it; *'m tuk, tak, 'ün k'ü'* you don't read it properly; *'m shing chéung k'ü'* ungrammatical, unintelligible; *yat, k'ü' k'ü'* *tò 'hiá*, I understand every word.

**鋸**  
Kü A saw; to saw, to divide; to reduce; *k'ü' 'ch'í*, teeth of a saw; *k'ü' 'keng*, cut his throat; *k'ü' 'ch'í tp*, a leaf with serrated edges; *lái k'ü'* to saw; *k'ü' 'kám tik, ká'* cheapen it a little.

**具**  
Kü Prepared, arranged; placed together orderly; to present, to furnish, to lay before; tools, implements; *'kan k'ü'* carefully prepared; *k'ü' tsai pt'* all is ready; *chí ming put, k'ü'* I omit the name, as you know it; *k'ü' fung' k'ü' 'n'*, give them to you; *ying k'ü'* implements of torture; *hi' k'ü'* theatrical apparatus; *k'ü' 'Shan 'chí, Ling 'ché*, in whom is the Spirit of God.

**遽**  
Kü Hastily, instantly, suddenly, quickly; fleet, hurried, swift; agitated, trembling, fluttered; to forward, to send on, to transmit; a post, an express; *kap, k'ü'* hurried, urged on; *king k'ü'* frightened; *k'ü' kin'* a slight glance at; *ch'ün k'ü' chí yik*, a postman, a courier.

**窮**  
Kü Poor, miserable; rustic, rude, uncereemonious; *k'ü' 'p'an*, poor; *k'ü' shò'* a defense for the head when carrying burdens.

**據**  
Kü To lay the hand on; to defend, to bar off; to maintain a place; to seize, to take pos-

session of; to lean against or on; to have form or substance; substantial, tangible; proof, testimony, evidence; relying, according to, depending on; conformably to, it appears that; *k'ü' p'ò'* to take possession of a shop; *chün' k'ü'* to occupy by force, to eject; *pá' k'ü'* to usurp; *k'ü' shüt*, from what he says, &c.; *k'ü' 'shaw*, to guard carefully; *k'ü' yéuk*, according to the contract; *k'ü' sz' lun sz'* each thing to be done in its own way; *'yau 'ho ching' k'ü'* what proof is there?

**颶**  
Kü A furious wind, common along the southern coasts of China; a whirlwind, a cyclone, a typhoon; *k'ü' 'mò*, or *fung k'ü' 'lan*, the prognostics of a typhoon.

**鑪**  
Kü A frame for a bell or drum; read *k'ü'*, an ancient table utensil of gold or silver.

**倨**  
Kü To stand or sit carelessly; a free and easy way; a proud, sans-souci, haughty, carriage; a vain, self-confident gait; strong, as *k'ü' ngá*, strong teeth, tusks; *k'ü' ngò'* haughty.

**踞**  
Kü To squat, to sit on the feet; to sit in a rude, uncivil style; *'ki k'ü'* to sit like a tailor; *k'ü' tso'* to take the best seat; *p'ün k'ü'* to sit improperly.

**巨**  
Kü The chief, the great one, first of its sort, great, vast, very, mighty, large; *k'ü' mán'* a myriad of myriads, innumerable; *k'ü' 'ch'á*, the great raft, is supposed to refer to Noah's ark; *k'ü' mák*, the thumb; *chéung 'hoi k'ü' 'hau*, to open the mouth wide.



**詎**  
Ka How, in what manner? often implying the opposite of what is said; to stop at, to reach to; ignorant of a language; *kü'ü* 'ts'z' ü, was it till this? *kü'ü* i' who would have thought it? i. e. it was unexpected, unwished. The last is sometimes used in this sense.

**鉅**  
Ka Hard as iron or steel, obdurate; great, chief; fierce, implacable; *kü'ü* kung, a term for the emperor; *kü'ü* t'ü, iron-hard.

**秬**  
Ka A kind of black millet, of which spirits used in libations were anciently made.

**懼**  
Ka To fear, to stand in awe of; apprehensive; *'hung kü'ü* or *kü'ü* p'á' to dread, afraid lest; *wai' kü'ü* wong' fat, to respectfully fear the laws; *hò mò kü'ü* t'ü not afraid a bit; *chín' kü'ü* trembling with fear.

**簾**  
Ka The upright posts of a frame on which bells or tinkling stones are hung; *sun' kü'ü* a bell-frame.

**棗**  
Ka A reddish, sweet fruit; *'chí kü'ü* the *Hovenia dulcis*, used to settle spirits or wines.

**屨**  
Ka Shoes or sandals, formerly made of coarse cloth; *'ch'ün kü'ü* to put on shoes; *sü, kü'ü* to steal a pair of shoes.

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**拘**  
K'u To grasp with the hand, to detain, to grapple with, to stop; to restrain, to moderate, to repress; to hold, to adhere to; obstinately attached to, bigoted; to take, to receive; to

hook; *pat, k'ü 'wong loi*, no limit upon your proceedings, come as you please; *k'ü chap*, or *k'ü ni'* obstinate, self-willed in one's own views; *k'ü ná*, to seize, to arrest; *k'ü chuk*, to restrain, to keep in order, as inferiors; *k'ü hin*, to drag along; *tò 'm k'ü*, intimate, perfectly free, no restraint; *pat, k'ü 'ki to*, no limit as to the number; *'m 'shai k'ü*, don't be so particular, don't stand for trifles; *k'ü nai pat, 'ung*, obscure, unintelligible; *k'ü chap, kwo' 'au*, too fastidious.

**駒**  
K'u A colt under two years' old; a fine colt; a small sized horse, a pony; *ts'in 'li k'ü*, a swift horse, a term of praise for sprightly lads.

**區**  
K'u A place or hold for storing or concealing; a dwelling, a hamlet, a small house or store-room; to class, to sort, to assign to its own place or rank; a line of division, a boundary; *k'ü k'ü*, trifling, petty; used to denote one's own things, gift, or opinions; *k'ü pit*, to properly discriminate; *k'ü ts'ong*, to hide away *k'ü k'ü* *chí sam*, my private feelings, my trifling regard.

**軀**  
K'u The body, the entire person; a body or substance; *yuk, k'ü*, the body; *kün k'ü wai' kwok*, to offer one's self for his country.

**驅**  
K'u A fleet horse; to run fast; to drive out beasts from grain; to drive them in to a battue; to lash, to switch up; to drive

on; to urge, to exhort; to move, to order into their place; *k'ü chuk*, to drive out, to expel; *sin k'ü*, the vanguard; *hau' k'ü*, the rearward; *ch'i k'ü* *pan 'tsau*, to whip up and gallop fast; *k'ü ts'é*, to expel what is noxious; *k'ü hiü 'k'ü hü* take him out.

**祛** K'ü To dissipate or expel noxious influences or malaria; to avert evil; *k'ü fung*, to expel windy humors; *k'ü k'ü*, strong; *k'ü sán* to scatter.

**祛** K'ü The cuff of the sleeve, a wristband; an ornamented cuff; a sleeve.

**璩** K'ü A sort of ring; a surname.

**簾** K'ü A kind of coarse bamboo mat, used for floors; it is likened to a shriveled, deformed, man; *k'ü hong*, a tray for silkworms.

**蓮** K'ü A kind of wild wheat, called *k'ü mak*, used in simples; a mushroom; *k'ü k'ü*, contented, satisfied.

**劬** K'ü Labor, care, anxious solicitude; *k'ü lò*, the toils and troubles of parents, the pangs of childbirth.

**瞿** K'ü A fearful glance of a bird, timid, apprehensive; to look at; to examine wildly, carefully, or hurriedly; a surname. Also read *kü*; carefully, circumspect; *léung sz' kü kü* a discreet, wellbred scholar; *kü' ín*, alarmed.

**瘠** K'ü Thin, emaciated, poor, like a ghost; *ying yung sham' k'ü*, a lean, cadaverous look.

**衢** K'ü A street, a Broadway, a highway, a public road, from which others diverge; *lung k'ü*, a thoroughfare; *pò' yap, 'ín k'ü*, to go to the equator, i. e. to see his Majesty.

**鶻** K'ü A species of thrush, or grackle called *k'ü kuk*, or *pát, ko*; its plumage is black, with a white spot on the secondaries (the *Turdus violaceus*?); *k'ü kuk, 'ngán*, the grase colored spots seen in argillite inkstones.

**磬** K'ü A kind of milky stone, resembling argentine, used for cap knobs by officers of the sixth rank; it is called *ch'é k'ü*.

**蕖** K'ü The water lily, called *ho fú k'ü*; *ch'uk, yéuk, fú k'ü*, splendid as the lotus flower.

**渠** K'ü A drain, aqueduct, or gutter; a pool, pond, or cesspool, into which a drain empties; great, ample, wide; gradual; a district of Shunking fú in Sz'-chuen; a personal pronoun, he, she, it, for which the next is now chiefly used; *k'ü k'ü*, careful; *luk, mak, k'ü*, a large sewer passing through the new city at Canton.

**佢** K'ü Used for the last; the third person personal pronoun; he, she, it; *'k'ü t'í* they, them; *'k'ü ké* his; *'k'ü hai* it is him; *hai' 'k'ü ké* it belongs to him.

**拒** K'ü To ward off with the hand; to stop, to obstruct, to withstand; to oppose a plan, to stand out against; *k'ong' 'k'ü*, to resist; *lik, 'k'ü*, strenuous opposition; *'k'ü pò* to resist

legal authority; 'k'ü tsü, to repel utterly; 'k'ü shéung 'hò to yan, wounded many men; 'k'ü chü, to stop one, to defend one's self.

**距** K'ü A cock's spur; a dew-claw, a hallux; to go to, to reach; to oppose, to attack; to stand over against, opposite; to border on, conterminous; the distance between, distant from; to skip or leap over; to stab backhanded; kai 'k'ü, a cock's spur; kau 'k'ü, a sort of grappling-hook, used in war, a lure; ch'ü 'k'ü, to leap over.

## (214) Kù.

**口** Kù To pout; kù 'hí 'tsui, to pout out the lips.

**卷** K'ü To roll up in a ball; to rumple; to rub between the hands, k'ü 'ün, to roll up in a ball; mok, k'ü ch'au, don't rumple it; mat, k'ü kòm' lün' why is it so tangled? k'ü lü' improperly, troublesome.

## (215) Kúi.

**會** K'wái One who acts as a broker to keep up or settle the price of goods; ngá 'kúi, a midman in trade.

**割** K'wái To cut off, to amputate, to decapitate; to break asunder, to cut in two; 'kúi 'tsz' or 'kúi 'tsz' 'shau, a headsman.

**楷** K'wei A durable kind of wood, a sort of juniper or cedar, the timber of which is suitable for coffins and ships; orna-

ments on coffins; an ancient principality in Honán.

**會** K'wái Crafty, cunning, mischief-making; 'kau 'kúi, deceitful, fraudulent.

**膾** K'wái Hashed meat or fish; a salad; to cut small; 'kúi chek, hashed and roasted.

**瘡** A colloquial word; tired, weak, without strength, worn out; kòm' kou' kúi' so tired and weak; kéuk, kúi' weary from walking.

## (216) Kuk.

**谷** Kuh A valley, a gulf, a ravine, with or without a stream; the 150th radical of characters relating to valleys; a channel for water between hills, the bed of a rivulet; an empty space; the east wind; to nourish, to sustain; difficulty, embarrassment; shán kuk, a valley; yéung kuk, and múi' kuk, the place of sunrise and sunset. Often used erroneously for the next.

**穀** Kuh Grain, cereals, corn; real, well off, substantial; good, excellent, virtuous; a succession, connected, to continue; living, alive; income, salary; 'ng kuk, the common kinds of grain; pák, kuk, all kinds of vegetables; pat, kuk, "the not worthy," i. e. l. your humble servant; shau kuk, to lay up provision; kuk, tán' a lucky day; kuk, ts'ong, a granary, a bin; kuk, ts'éung, the beard or awn of grain.

**轂** *Kuh* The nave or hub of a wheel, *met.* wheel, carriage; *lun kuk*, hub of a wheel; *ch'ni kuk*, to push on the nave, to recommend one; *lim' kuk*, *chí há'* at or about court.

**鑿** *Kuh* To inform with haste, an urgent communication; *lai' Kuk*, the emperor *Kuh*, B. C. 2435, or 720 years after the deluge.

**梏** *Kuh* Manacles, handcuffs; sedition; a neck-collar; *chat, kuk*, fetters, stocks; *hám' ū kuk*, *mong*, involved in sedition and death. Read *Kok*, self-restrained; straightfoward.

**牯** *Kuh* A shed, stable, or pen, for cattle and horses; *lung ngau kuk*, a pen for calves.

**鵠** *Huh* A target, a bull's eye; an end, a design; a little bird; the swan, called *t'in ngo* or sky goose; white, hoar, venerable, like an old man; *kuk*, *chí chí'* high, comprehensive views, great designs—alluding to the aerial flight of the swan; *kuk, lap*, to stand on the lookout like a swan; *kuk, fát*, grayhaired.

**鵲** *Yuh* A species of singing thrush, called *k'ū kuk*, or more commonly *liú ko*.

**掬** *Kuh* To hold or grasp with both hands; a handful, the hand filled; the hollow of the hand; *pat, ying yit, kuk*, not enough for a handful; *siú' yung 'ho kuk*, much pleased with; *kuk, mái 'k'ū*, to drain one of funds, to bring in custom to; *kuk, 'hí p'áu soi*, to swell out the cheeks in anger; *kuk, ts'au*, overworked, no rest.

**菊** *Kiuh* Syngenesious flowers like the Aster, Chrysanthemum, marygold, &c.; *kuk, fá*, the China aster; *kuk, fá 'tsau*, spirits with petals of the aster steeped in it; *'shéung kuk*, to enjoy the beauty of Asters.

**鞠** *Kuh* A ball, a sort of chaff football; an awl; to bear, to bring up, to nourish, to train; to rule; a boy, a child; being, life; full, much; to bend the body; to investigate; to push to an extreme; *kuk, kung*, to incline the head; *t'ap, kuk*, to kick a football; *kuk, yuk*, to nourish, to rear; *kuk, 'tsz'* a stripling.

**鞠** *Kuh* To investigate a case judicially, to question a criminal, to get at the truth; *'sham kuk*, to inquire into and judge a case; *kuk, man'* to strictly examine. Often interchanged with the last.

**鞠** *Kuh* Leaven, barm; the slime or mother which collects on liquors; *kuk, it*, spirit-cakes, used for fermentation.

**局** *Kiuh* A square on a chessboard; a game of chess; an order, a rank, a distinction; contracted, coiled, bent up; narrow, mean, low-lived; the body confined or cooped; appearance, look, aspect; an affair, matter, undertaking; a company, a club, association; a place where work is carried on, which must be guarded or carefully looked to, as a mint, a powder-factory, or a manufactory; a gaming-house; to delude, to put out a bait for; to bake, to heat under a cover,

to make tea; curly; 'nī 'm  
*chī kuk, chung chī 'fū*, you  
 don't know what trouble will  
 attend it; *kuk, chung*, a tea-  
 cup with a cover; *tong kuk,*  
*'ché mai*, besotted with [gam-  
 ing or venery]; *kuk, lō*, an  
 oven; *mō shing kuk*, an un-  
 finished game or affair, a still-  
 born business; *p'ing kuk*, a  
 fair, even, bargain, no loss on  
 either side; *'tai mat, 'yé kuk,*  
*mīn'* see what is meant by it,  
 learn the real object; *'kī shī*  
*'liū kuk*, when will the casting  
 be over, when will the matter  
 be finished? *'mī yan kuk*, a  
 house of assignation; *ch'ū, kuk,*  
 or *'pái kuk*, to do a game well,  
 to take one in nicely; *kuk,*  
*ngōi' chī yan*, a looker-on,  
 one not concerned in; *'há yat,*  
*kuk, k'í*, to play a game of  
 chess; *kuk, tsuk*, confined, too  
 narrow or too small; *kuk,*  
*léung' pín 'siū*, a little mind-  
 ed, mean-spirited fellow; *kák,*  
*kuk*, appearance of, physiog-  
 nomy, symptoms, looks; *yéuk,*  
*kuk*, a dispensary; *'s'in kuk*, a  
 mint; *chan' tsai' kuk*, a room  
 for dispensing food to the poor;  
*kuk, shai'* the position of a  
 game, a situation, advantages  
 of; *'lō kuk*, a gaming-shop;  
*kuk, p'ín'* to trick one; *shau'*  
*kuk*, gulled; *'m 'pí yap, kuk,*  
 not let him join the company,  
 to black-bull one; *'hō ngoi'*  
*kuk*, great show, all preten-  
 sion, fine outside; *kuk, shai'*  
*'i shing*, the matter is all ar-  
 ranged, the contract is made;  
*kuk, 'lō 'k'ū*, to pigeon or  
 fleece one.

𠵹  
 Kiuh

To bow the head, to bend  
 down, to humble one's self;  
 crooked, bent; *k'ūn kuk*, bent.

曲

This character is often pronounced  
*k'ut*, when meaning a song; but the  
 most correct sound is *kuk*, which see.

(217)

Kün.

[The first five of these characters are  
 often pronounced *ün*.]

娟

Kiuen

Beautiful, comely, elegant,  
 pretty, slender; pleasing,  
 sprightly, *shīn kün*, a lady-  
 like woman; *kün kün* som-  
 ber, distant; *lūn kün*, arched,  
 crescent; *pín' kün*, dancing,  
 gesturing, pantomime.

蛸

Kiuen

Little red larvæ found in  
 puddles; the larvæ of mus-  
 ketoes; a large caterpillar;  
 crawling; to stir up, to disturb,  
 to agitate. Used for the last.

悵

Kiuen

Angry, irritated, impetuous;  
 distressed; anxious; *'fan*  
*kün*, angered; *kün kün*,  
 careworn, tristful.

捐

Kiuen

To reject, to throw away, to  
 cast off; to disdain, to leave,  
 to renounce; to subscribe at  
 a call from government, to  
 buy office or title; to part, as  
 at death; *kün 'lai*, to sub-  
 scribe; *kün ngan*, to pay up  
 money; *kün chik*, to buy a  
 title; *kün kün*, to buy an  
 office; *kün nāp*, to contribute  
 to government; *hoi kün*, to  
 open a subscription to aid go-  
 vernment; *kün hí'* to risk, to  
 cast away, to die; *kün pán*,  
 he purchased the office.

A colloquial word; to ex-  
 amine carefully, to pry; to

squeeze through; to stoop; to make a hole in; to guess luckily, as in lottery tickets; *kün tak, t'au* to examine thoroughly; *kün kwo' hü* to squeeze through, to wriggle in; *kün lung*, to get through a hole; *kün f'oi tai*, to stoop under the table.

睜

Kiuen

Looking askance, and with displeasure at; reciprocal dislike; *kün kün*, to reprove with a look.

涓

Kiuen

A brook, a runlet, a small stream, which swells as it runs; pure, clear; to cleanse, to purify; to select; to exclude; a river in Shántung; *kün kat*, to select lucky time; *kün ok*, to exclude the bad.

鞴

Kiuen

A bridle; the traces of a harness; a scabbard; long, ample, as a fringe.

鵲

Kiuen

The cuckoo, or a species of goatsucker of the same habit of laying its eggs in other nests, called *tò' kün*; *tò' kün fá*, the Azalea; *tò' kün f'ai*, the cry of the cuckoo, continued all night till blood comes into its eyes—as the Chinese believe.

蠅

Kiuen

A worm, produced in rotten vegetables—appears to be a glowworm; bright, pure, shining; to purify, to clean; to maintain purity; to illustrate, to manifest; to put aside, to excuse, to remit government dues; haste, quickly; *kün chéung* to excuse the payment of taxes; *pat, kün*, impure, sordid; *kün 'mín*, to remit dues to government.

捲

Kiuen

To roll up in a scroll; spiral, crisped, curled, rolled up; to whirl about; to seize, to carry off; *kün mái* or *kün 'hi*, to roll up; *kün fát*, curly hair; *tsik, kün shán ch'ün*, to seize the country or region; *tsik, kün á f'ò*, run off with the whole; *fung kün 'ü*, the wind whirls the rain; *tán' kün*, rolled wafers; *shü* and *kün*, are to unroll and to roll up. Interchanged with the next.

卷

Kiuen

A roll, a manuscript, a scroll, a book; a section, a division, a part of a book; ruled paper for writing essays on; a classifier of things rolled up, of books, manuscripts, &c.; to roll up; *hoi kün*, to begin a lesson; *ch'ò hoi kün*, commenced his studies; *shau kün* a scroll containing pictures; *shü kün*, books; *mak, kün*, original essays of the candidates for *kūjin*; *lok, kün*, rejected essays. Read *kün*, a case at law; *on' kün* the papers relating to a case.

縈

Kiuen

Bound with silken cord; *hün kün* attached to each other in friendship, united, inseparable.

睞

Kiuen

To look upon with affection, as parents do; *kün kün' pat*, *shé*, unremitted care; *kün' soái*, solicitous for, anxious. Same as the next in these senses.

眷

Kiuen

To love, to care for, to regard affectionately; those whom one loves, relatives, family, kindred; related to; gracious; *pò kün* your wife; *kú kün*

a family, one's household; *mò* *ká kün'* widowed; *kün' kú'* to regard with affection, to see to carefully; *yan kün' tai'* your relative by marriage; *t'in kün' shai' yan*, Heaven's gracious regard for men; *kün' 'mai*, rice for family use, best rice; *noi' kün'* women are inside—a notice to visitors.

**絹** *Kiuen* A thin cheap silk, used for linings or covers, for painting on, &c.; a kind of lustring or taffeta, of which there are many sorts; a bird-net, once made of lustring; *wá' kün'* lustring for painting on; *seung kün' pin*, to bind the edge with lustring; *kün' pò'* cotton lustring or lutestring.

**胃** *Kiuen* A net or gin for taking animals; to entangle or catch in a net.

**狷** *Kiuen* To skip about, frisky, playful; hasty, prompt, light-minded; a moderate, modest man of probity, but not talented, one who must be guided.

**圈** *Kiuen* A pen for animals is commonly called *kün'*, as *'má kün'* a horse-stable, or shed. Otherwise read *hün*, as *hün chü' 'k'ü tsò'* give him this for a stint.

**倦** *Kiuen* Tired, fatigued, wearied; to desist from labor; *p'i kün'* fagged out; *mò kün'* unwearied, persevering; *pat, chí im' kün'* indefatigable; *shan kün'* tired out; *'hò kau' kün'* very tired.

(218)

K'ün.

**拳** *K'iuén* The hand doubled up, the fist; boxing, fist-cuffs; strong, vigorous, athletic; to hold in the hand, to grasp; *k'ün t'au*, the fist; *'lá k'ün*, to learn to box; *kün füt*, pugilism; *ch'ai k'ün*, the game of morra; *hung k'ün*, empty-handed; *k'ün k'ün*, careful, respectful, attentive; *sung' 'ní k'ün t'au*, to shake the fist at; *yat, k'ün chung kwo' hū'* a blow with the fist; *mo k'ün ts'át, 'chéung*, itching to have a fight.

**倦** *K'iuén* Careful; *k'ün k'ün*, attentive, earnest about, applying one's self; to stop.

**踞** *K'iuén* The limbs contracted or doubled up; *k'ün kuk*, stooping, bent up.

**鬚** *K'iuén* A fine head of hair; curly hair; *k'i yan 'mí 'ch'é k'ün*, he is handsome and adorned with fine hair.

**權** *K'iuén* The weight of the steelyard; a weight; to weigh; to balance, to equalize; to plan, to devise; power, authority, influence; influential; circumstances, position; meanwhile, for the time, temporary; contracted; *k'ün 'ch'é*, under the circumstances; *k'ün t'*, temporarily obliged; *chá k'ün ping'* to wield power; *k'ün 'tsz' 'mò*, to get interest on money; *k'ün heng chung'* weigh it; *k'ün pin'* to adapt one's self to circumstances; *k'ün ü*, in the beginning; *k'ün shan*, a powerful statesman; *k'ün*



*nang*, power and ability, influential; *p'ing k'ün*, military power; *k'ün mau*, to plan at the instant, sagacious; *tsung' k'ün*, according to circumstances; *yau k'ün*, powerful, having the authority; *k'ün yam* a substitute in office, left in charge.

*額* The cheek-bones; *'léung kün*, the cheek-bones; *'léung k'ün kò, shát, fú tò*, [a wife] with high cheek-bones is a husband-killing knife.

(219)

Kún.

*Kwae**官*  
Kwán

An officer of government; the magistrates, the authorities, rulers; a title of adulation or respect; the government collectively; an office belonging to government; a public court; official; business; *'ng kün*, the media of the senses (eyes, ears, nose, mouth and eyebrows); *tsò' kün*, to be in office; *kün 'fú*, officers, an officer; *man, 'mò, hok, kün*, officers of the civil, military, and literary departments; *'ní hai' mal, kün*, what is your name or office? *Ting kün*, Mr. Ting, or Tingqua, as it is commonly called in Canton—the change to *qua* is derived from *kw'á*, the pronunciation of *kün* at Amoy; *'ki'pan kün*, what rank is he? *'hí shan kün*, about to vacate office; *'t'ai kün 'yau 'ngán*, he has eyes for an officer, he fawns on

rank; *á' kün 'tsai*, a young gentleman; *yap, kün*, to confiscate; *kün lò* a highway, a public road; *kün yan*, term a wife calls her husband; *'á kün sz'* to carry a case before the authorities; *kün wá'* the court dialect, the language of scholars; *kün 't'ai*, official dignity or dress, stately, awe-striking; *kün ch'éung chung yan*, a person belonging to the government; *kün sing 'hín*, his star is rising, he will soon be in office; *tsik, kün shai'* trusting to official power; *'m p'á' kün, 'chi p'á' 'kún*, don't fear the officer, but the ruler; *'tín kün ts'z' fuk*, may the ruler of heaven send you down blessings; *kün ch'éung chung*, among the rulers; *kün kün séung wai'* officers countenancing each other in evil.

*信*  
Kwán

The emperor's charioteer, or one who has the care of his carriage.

*棺*  
Kwán

That which closes all affairs for this world, a coffin; the inner one, when there are two; to encoffin, to close up; *kün ts'oi*, a coffin; *kün ts'oi tsok*, a reproachful epithet, you coffin-chissel! *wan' kün*, to take a coffin home; *'shé kün*, to give coffins—a religious act; *ts'z' hí' kün ts'oi*, a crockery coffin, *met.* a skinflint; *kün ts'oi shan ch'ut*, 'shau, a hand comes out of the coffin, grasping till death; *kün ch'au'* a pall; *kün ts'oi hám'* one sick unto death.



**觀** To look at carefully, to see; to observe, to travel and see;  
**現** to take a wide view of; to Kwán manifest; observed, manifested, the appearance of; a spectacle; many; *kún mong* to look at; *kún kwong*, first entrance to the literary examination; *kún seung* to judge physiognomies; *Kún yam p'ò sāt*, the idol Kwányin, called the Goddess of Mercy; *kún fung*, to mark the manners and wonders of a place; *'mí kún*, a beautiful aspect, a fine action; *kún t'ín man*, astrology; *kun yam p'ing*, a lady's man. Read *Kún* a temple of the Rationalists; a hermitage, a secluded cell or retreat; a gallery; to make known; "Ng *Sín kún*" the Five Genii monastery in Canton.

**冠** A conical cap or bonnet, a covering for the head; comb of cocks, crest on the head of birds; *ká kún*, to cap a young man; *'ts'ing shing kún*, please remove your caps; *kai kún fá*, cockscomb flower; *há kún*, wattles; *'mín kún*, off with your caps, said to officers in the presence of their judge; *kún 'mín sz*" with parade, showy. Read *Kún*; to cap a young man, now done at marriage, and equivalent to putting on the *loga virilis*; the chief or head; able, superior; *'yung kún' sám kwan*, the bravest "capped" in three armies—one who has been promoted for courage; *kún' ch'éung*, excelling in the three martial tests.

**管** A little flute or flageolet; a reed, a tube, tubes to make pencils of; a classifier of fifes, Kwán flutes, pipes, quills, and tubular things; to rule, to govern, to control; to have the management or care of; to sway, to influence primarily; *'kún ká*, a butler, a major-domo; *'kún há* to rule over; *pat, 'kún*, tube of a pencil; *'kún sz* fong, a manager's room, a pantry; *'kún tím* a coolie, a shop assistant; *'kún lí*, to manage, to rule; *'kún kún* to see partially, as through a tube; one's imperfect views, my opinion; *chat, 'kún* before other verbs intimates compulsion or constraint, can not be helped,—as *chat, 'kún tsò* must be done; *chat, 'kún 'kong*, talk away, let him talk; *'kún shò* a treasurer or money-keeper; *'tsung 'kún*, a superior ruler, to superintend; *shau' 'kún hat*, governed by; *'kún 'k'ü 'm*, must make the best of him, hard to manage; *'kún 'm chü* unmanageable.

**管** A tube of stone, made into flutes; to polish metals; a gem-like pebble.

**瘡** Impotent, weak, worn out; sick from grief or disheartened by disappointment.

**館** A hotel, an inn, a caravan-serai, a lodging or stopping-place for travelers; a council-room, an assembly-hall, an exchange or place for public consultations, a hall; an office, study, or counting-room, when they are built separately; a saloon; a room for any public

purpose; a school-room; *hák*, 'kún, a tavern; *kung* 'kún, a governmental hall, the lodging of an officer; *úi* 'kún, a mercantile hall, often called in Canton, a consoo-house; *shū* 'kún, a college, a school; 'kún *shé* lodgings to let, a hired hall; 'sé 'chí 'kún, office for opium-orders; *hoi* 'kún, to open school; *pán* 'kún, purveyor in a yámun; *kò lau* 'kún, an eating room; *shui* 'kún, custom-houses; 'kún *tí* a post in a yámun as a writer, a literary man's occupation; 'kún *kuk*, salary; *í* 'kún, a hospital.

Kwae<sup>n</sup> 筭 A fife or small wind instrument like it; a string to suspend drums; to rule; a shuttle.

亮 Tung 'kún ún', the district east of the Pearl River, near the Bogue. Read ún, a kind of coarse grass (*Coix lachryma*?) used to weave mats; to smile, to look pleased.

貫 A string of 1000 cash; to thread, to string upon, to run thread through; to connect, to traverse; linked, joined to; to implicate, to involve; to penetrate, to go through; *yat*, 'kún 'ts'in, a string of cash; 'kún 'ming, to see through; *tsik*, 'kún' origin and parentage, account of one's self required at examinations; *ú lui* 'kún' 'í, like thunder piercing the ear; 'kún' *ch'ün* to run or get through, to bore through; 'kún' 'kan 'k'ü, fasten it tightly, as by running a string through.

灌 To run or flow together; to discharge or disembogue into, to water, to moisten; to give one drink, to pour down one's throat; much; bushy trees; 'kún' 'k'ü 'yam, force him to drink; 'kún' *fá*, to water plants; 'kún' *tsui* made him drunk. Used for the next.

裸 To pour out a libation on the ground to spirits; 'kún' 'tsau to offer a libation when calling upon the spirits.


罐 A jar, a gallipot, a cruse, a vase, a mug; a water or oil jar, round and having no spout; 'ch'á 'kún' a tea-canister. The second form is local.


鶴 A crane; two species of it are noticed, the *pák*, 'kún' entirely white; and the *ü* 'kún' of an ashy plumage and a black tail.

(220) Kung.


公 The opposite of selfish or mean; common, public, universal; open, general; just, equitable, fair; male of animals; a duke; a lord, master or head, a term of respect and dignity added to names of relationship; *kung* 'ká, the imperial family; *kung* 'chü, a princess; 'ká *kung*, a husband's father; also, my father; *kung* 'sz' a public company; in Canton, the East India Company; a mercantile firm; *kung* 'si 'ní, E. I. Co.'s woollens; *kung* 'sho, a public hall, a town-house; *kung* 'p'ing or


*kung* tò<sup>2</sup> fair, just ; 'm *kung*, mean, dishonorable ; *kung* ūi<sup>2</sup> a corporation, a public company ; *kung* 'tsai, images, play-things, statuettes ; *kung* tséuk, the rank of a duke ; séung' *kung*, a gentleman, a master ; *kung* sam, public-spirited ; *kung* sz' public and selfish, the government and private purposes ; *kung* yé, my lord duke, my grandfather ; t'ai' *kung*, a grandfather, an old man ; Wai' *kung*, Mr. Wai—used by equals ; nai á' *kung* kwo' 'hoi, when the clay god crosses the river—he can not secure his own safety ; 'mau *kung*, a certain gentleman ; 'dò *kung*, a husband ; ngoi' *kung*, a maternal grandfather ; *kung* *kung*, a eunuch ; chü *kung*, you gentlemen ; *kung* mún, a government office ; *kung* f'ong, the room where a court is held ; *kung* hong' public funds or articles ; long *kung* mò' for the government use ; *kung* 'tsz' a gentleman's son, an officer's son ; 'léung *kung* p'o, a married couple ; *kung* ū *chí* 'há' leisure from public duties.

 An insect ; 'ng *kung*, the centipede, commonly called *pák*, *tsuk*, or hundred feet.

 A laborer, a workman, an artisan, a mechanic ; labor, craft ; art ; an ornament requiring skill ; a work ; an officer ; the 48th radical ; *kung* yan, laborers ; *kung* tséung' artisans ; *kung* fú, work, labor ; *kung* fú *ch'á*, congou

tea ; *kung* ngan, or *kung* ts'in, wages ; hoi *kung*, shau *kung*, to begin work, to stop work ; 'tün *kung* or sán' *kung*, job-work ; ch'éung *kung*, constant occupation ; 'lá *kung* 'tsai, assistants, clerks ; *kung* tsok, skill ; quality of work ; 'lá *kung*, to work ; ts'ò *kung*, poor work ; p'ún' *kung*, a piece of work ; ts'ò fà' *kung*, the maker of all things ; tsing *kung*, or 'háu *kung*, skillful or fine work ; 'yau *kung* fú, busy, occupied ; *kung* tsz' pat, ch'at, f'au, the letter *kung* has no head—a workman can not become a boss.

 To attack, to assault, to fight with, to beat ; to put in order, to set to work at, to apply diligently to ; to rouse, to reprove for faults ; to stimulate the energies or vital powers ; urgency of desire on the heart, temptation ; strong, enduring ; *kung* 'lá, to set on, to fight ; *kung* shü, to study hard ; *kung* fú, to seize robbers ; yat, sam *kung* chí 'ché chung' a crowd of desires attack the heart ; *kung* yuk, to work gems ; kün *kung*, to join battle.

 Actions deserving praise, honor, reward, or merit ; meritorious ; virtuous, worthy ; a good service, work, or affair ; virtues of medicines ; *kung* lò merit, that which deserves reward ; *kung* lik, merits ; very efficacious as medicine ; tá' *kung*, nine months' mourning, put on for uncles ; 'siú *kung*,

*Kung*

five months' mourning for cousins; *ki' kung*, to record merits; *shing kung*, a finished work; *king í tsz' kung*, self-laudation, vain-glorious; *'yau kung*, meritorious; *'mò kung*, undeserving; *pat, kai' kung*, regardless of the labor; *tséung kung shuk, tsúi'* to expiate faults by good deeds; *yéuk, lik, kung háu'* the virtue of the medicine is great; *kung ming*, high rank; *'hai pin ch'ü yung' kung*, where do you study? *kung nan 'pò kwo'* no good acts can wipe out his crimes; *kung tung tsoi' tsò'*, your goodness has [as it were] recreated me.

*K'ung* 弓  
Kung

A bow; the 57th radical of characters relating to bows; archery; crescent, curved; a cover of a carriage; a measure of five or six *ch'ek*, the length of a bow—fifty made a bowshot; to measure; *kung tsín'* bows and arrows; *kung hái*, women's shoes; *kung ch'á*, a stretch used in archery; *kung ín*, a bowstring; *lái kung*, to pull a bow; *kung, tò, shék*, trials in pulling a bow, fencing, and in lifting stones—at the military examinations.

芎 芎  
Kung A medicinal plant, the root of which resembles tormentilla; the best is from Sz' ch'uen, called *ch'ün kung*; the decoction is used to purify the blood.

躬 躬  
Kung One's person, personally, one's self or body; *kung ts'an k'i sz'* to do a thing one's self; *cham' kung*, Ourselves, the

*K'ung* KUNG.

emperor; *shing' kung*, the sacred person; *huk, kung*, the bended body.

恭 恭  
Kung To respect, to behold with regard, to venerate by an outward serious, sedate, deportment; respectful, complaisant, collected, courteous, affable in one's conduct; as an adjective, often merely enforces the next word; *kung 'hi*, respectfully wish you joy; *kung king'* respectful, venerating; *kung shun'* submissive; *kung ho'* congratulatory presents; *kung kung ü 'lai*, very polite, according to etiquette; *kung yan*, ladies of officers of the 4th rank.

供 供  
Kung To place before, to offer or present to, to lay out, to arrange; to supply with; to provide; to succor, to give; to confess, to give in evidence, to declare; *kung kap*, to furnish; *kung ying'*, to provide superiors, to pay the dues of office; *'hau kung*, verbal evidence; *'ngo kung 'k'ü*, I accuse him; *kung ch'ing*, he confesses saying; *ch'ün kung yan*, interpreters for witnesses; *kung 'long*, to tell of one's accomplices; *kung p'an*, to accuse falsely; *kung chik*, to assume an office; *kung üi'* to pay back to the club one's proportion. Read *Kung'*; to nourish, to support; offerings; *kung' yéung'* to sustain one's parents; *kung' ín*, to offer in worship; *ch'ü, kung'* to arrange the offerings.

**龔** Interchanged with the two last ; a surname ; to give ; respectful.  
Kung

**宮** A mansion, a building ; now confined to the imperial residence ; the palace ; a wall ; a temple ; a district college ; the first note in the octave ; to castrate ; to surround ; the circuit of ; *kung t'ín* a palace ; *kung 'ts'am*, the seraglio ; *kung 'fí*, imperial concubines ; *kung ying*, "punishment of the palace," castration ; *kung ngo*, maids of honor ; *hok, kung*, a college in a district or prefecture ; *hang kung*, a rural palace ; *chai lok, 'láng kung*, put her in the "cold palace," said of a wife or concubine who is discarded ; it refers to the harem where rejected women used to be sent ; *'shau kung*, a house lizard.

**拱** To join the hands before the breast as when bowing ; to hold or take with both hands ; to encircle ; an arch ; arched, bowing ; *'kung 'teng*, a dome, a cupola ; *'kung 'shau*, to bow with the hands even with the head ; *'kung p'ú*, to bow and part ; *'kung p'ung*, a kind of door-porch ; *kat, sing 'kung chiú* may happy stars shine around you ; *'kung 'ngá*, semi-cylindrical tiles.

**拱** A post, prop, or pillar ; *'kung 'lau*, the capital or top of a pillar.  
K'ung

**鞏** To bind with thongs, to bind securely ; firm, strong, well secured ; well guarded  
Kung

against attack ; to shrink or dry at the fire ; a district in Honán fú in Honán ; *'kung kú* well guarded ; *shū p'í 'kung 'hí*, the book-covers warp ; *'kung kon*, to dry at a fire.

**貢** To offer to a liege, to present ; to offer tribute or taxes ; tribute, taxes, or presents given by inferiors or fiefs, as the peltry, gems, &c., of Tartar tribes sent to Peking ; to announce ; offers of service—and hence merit, worthy actions ; *'tsun' kung* to offer tribute or taxes ; *'kung 'pan*, articles of tribute ; *'kung 'sz* the tribute-bearer ; *náp, kung* to pay taxes ; *pát, kung* a selected siútsái ; *'kung 'ün* provincial examination-hall ; *'kung 'shün*, vessel bringing tribute.

**共** Generally, all, altogether, in all, collectively ; in fine, in short, to sum up ; with, and, together with ; the same, alike ; to include in, to live with ; *'kung 'tsung*, the whole, altogether ; *hòp, kung* in all, all taken together ; *'kung kai* the whole amount ; *'kung 'f'ung 'k'ü h'ü* all are gone with him ; *'ngó kung 'n'í*, I and you ; *'f'ung sam kung 'shui*, of the same mind ; *pát, kung 'yat, shat*, can not live in the same house ; *'kung 'shing 'mí 'k'ü*, it will be a good act to make up the sum ; *'kung 'kwai 'kong mé*, have you been walking with a ghost? Read *'Kung*, to superintend work ; towards ; openly.

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## K'ung.

窮

K'ung

Brought to the last degree; poor, abandoned, exhausted, impoverished, no means; the poor; poverty; the end, the final termination of; to make helpless or poor; to search thoroughly, to investigate to the bottom; to exhaust; *k'ung kw'an* destitute, on resources; *k'ung kik* at the end, nothing at all; *mò k'ung*, inexhaustible, endless; *'shui k'ung shán tsun* no way to go, no way open; *k'ung kau* to thoroughly examine; *k'ung chui*, to pursue everywhere; *k'ung f'ò*, left on the road without means; *k'ung hok*, *'ché*, a poor scholar; *sung' nin k'ung*, idolatrous ceremonies at the year's end; *k'ung h'í séung 'yé*, you will get poor too; *k'ung k'í sün*, to search out a thing to the bottom.

穹

K'ung

Lofty; high and vast as the sky; eminent; spacious, empty; *k'ung ts'ong*, the azure canopy, the empyrean; to stop up, to prevent entrance.

邛

K'ung

An inferior department near Chingtú fú in Sz'ch'uen; name of a river; poorly, sick, infirm; troublesome.

筇

K'ung

Bamboos fit for making walking-sticks for old men; a kind of bamboo.

𡵓

K'ung

The eye of an ax or hammer; *'fú k'ung*, the hole of an ax.

𪛗

K'ung

A fabulous animal like a griffon; a kind of locust; *'fi k'ung 'mún 'yé*, the flying locusts fill the plains; *k'ung k'ung*, concerned for, sad; *k'ung yam*, the locust's chirp.

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## Küt.

決

決

決

Kiueh

Name of a river; streams flowing different ways; to flow, to lead streams; to spread abroad; to decide, to pass sentence, to settle; to cut off; decided upon, certainly, fixed, positively; doubtless; *küt, in*, certainly is so; *'ch'ü küt*, to sentence to death; *küt, tsüt*, to utterly renounce; *küt, iü* must have it; *küt, yuk*, to take out of prison.

訣

Kiueh

Parting or dying words; to take leave, to depart; a farewell; an art, a rule, a precept; a mystery or secret; abstruse doctrine; a trick, a sleight; *pi' küt*, undivulged secrets; *küt, pil*, to take a lasting farewell; *'lau küt*, a dying legacy or words; *ch'éung küt*, eternal separation; *mak, küt*, the doctrine of the pulse; *'hau küt*, gibberish; to teach a craft. Interchanged with the last.

玦

Kiueh

A broken or halved ring, formerly used to indicate breaking off all connection; a semicircle; an archer's ring; personal ornaments.

**缺**, A broken, defective, clipped, or cracked, vessel; deficient, wanting, short; defects; a deficiency; to make a vacancy in an office; duties of an official post, of which there are three sorts—*'kún küt*, an easy post, *ch'ung küt*, medium post, and *iú' küt*, an important post; and the salaries are proportioned; *hoi küt*, to make a vacancy; *pò küt*, to supply a vacancy; *'hò küt, fan'* a good office, a profitable situation; *küt, fát*, wanting, not enough; *pang küt*, broken, defective; *tái' küt, hò'm'* a grievous thing or event; *küt, 'pún*, to affect or reduce the principal.

**缺**, To hope or expect impatiently, to long for one's return; to make known; to regard with dissatisfaction; to want; deficient.

**闕**, To shut the door, to close the office; to stop, to rest; terminated, done; to prohibit; end of a song; *fuk, küt*, to take off mourning; *ko shò' küt*, several tunes or songs.

**闕**, A catch, a mark by which to remember a character; to mark off; *kau küt*, to mark off criminals for execution, as is done by the emperor at the autumnal assizes.

**闕**, A personal pronoun, he, she, it; that, that one, the man; its, his; short; to project stones; to bow the head to the ground; *küt, 'tang*, they.

**闕**, A gouge, chissel, burin, or graver, used by carvers and carpenters.

**槩**, A post, a stake, a pile; used for half of a thing; a stick, a lever, a piece of wood; a post in the middle of a gateway; the bit in a bridle; a drum-stick; *kn, yat, küt*, cut off a piece, cut about a half; *'kám yat, küt*, take off half, cut it in two.

**蕨**, An edible fern; the stalks are cooked for food when tender, and a flour is made from the root; *küt, 'fan*, farina of the fern-root. The drawing of the *küt*, resembles an Aspidium.

**概**, Insolent; *ch'éung küt*, unruly, ferocious, disobedient, according as applied to children, robbers, or animals.

**概**, An animal that carries another; the vague description of it may refer to some marsupial animal.

**蹶**, To stumble, to fall, to slip down; to fail in; to leap, to jump; prostrate, to go quick.

**鑰**, Tongue of a buckle, a hasp; a ring on a carriage for fastening the reins to, called *küt, náp*; a ring with a tongue or hook for fastening to; part of a lock.

**誑**, Feigned, counterfeited; to impose on; hypocritical, crafty; to please or agree with one to gain an end.

**鵙**, A shrike, called *pák, 'dò*; it sings in the seventh month, and is said to eat its dam; *shón, pák, 'dò*, the wild butcher-bird, an epithet for disobedient children.



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Kút.

*ivuh* 括 **Kwuh** To unite all the parts, united strength; to tug at; to reach; to collect or assemble; *kút, kút*, tugging.

括 **Kwuh** To inclose or embrace; to bundle-up, to tie up, to envelop; to infold, to comprehend; to examine into; to arrive at; *páu kút*, to bundle or wrap up; to contain, to have an understanding of; *nong kút, sz* "hoi, he "bags up the four seas," i. e. he knows everything; *kút, fát*, to do up the hair in a coil.

聒 **Kwuh** To make a great clamor, to stun one, to make a din; importunate, bothering, distracting, noisy; to injure an affair by talking; *kút, kút*, inapt, ignorant; *to ín kút*, 'i, to din in one's ears; *kút, 'iú*, clamorous.

适 **Kwuh** Fleet, hasty; quick; to hasten one; a man's name; *kút, lung*, to understand soon; *Pák-kút*, was one of Wan Wáng's officers.

蛞 **Kwuh** A garden slug, called *kút, ü*; vulgarly *pi' t'ai' ch'ung*, or the snivel worm; a frog's eggs; *kút, lau*, the mole-cricket.

豁 **Kwuh** An open valley; to penetrate through; to understand; liberal, magnanimous; *kút, tát*, perspicacious; *kút, ín ming*, fully understand it.

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Kwá.

*Kwá*

瓜 **Kwá** General name for gourds, melons, cucumbers, brinjals, egg-plant, squash, &c.; the 97th radical of characters pertaining to melons; *sai kwá*, the watermelon; *wong kwá*, cucumber; *tsít, kwá*, a hairy squash; *ai kwá*, egg-plant; *fán kwá*, small yellow squash; *tung kwá*, a large coarse squash; *muk, kwá*, the papaya; *ti' yéuk, kwá. fan*, the country is cut up (or apportioned) like the carpels of a squash; *'yau kwá kot*, there is a liaison or intercourse of some kind; *kwá ts'oi' t'an*, a greengrocer's stall; *tséung kwá*, a kind of pickle made of the tender *pák, kwá*; *kwá, k'i* 'i *toi'* change it when melons are ripe, i. e. next year; *kwá tít, mín, mín*, a numerous progeny, many descendants.

寡 **Kwá** To distribute to several; few, little; seldom, unusual, rarely; alone; deficient, what is short; a widow; the regal We; *kú kwá*, orphans and widows, left alone desolate; *to kwá*, much or few, how many? *'kwá fú* or *'kwá 'mò p'o*, a widow; *'kwá yan*, Ourselves, I, the king; *'kwá 'lò*, a widower, an old bachelor; *'kwá pat, tik, chung* alone I can't stand them all; *'kwá man*, little experience.

卦 **Kwá** Divining lines or diagrams invented by Fuhhi, to serve as an abacus by which to philosophize; first there were



eight, then these were involved to sixty-four; to divine; *chím kwá'* or *puk kwá'* to divine; *ngá 'ch'í 'lá kwá'* shivering from cold or terror; *kwá' 'sau 'chun*, he guessed right.

**挂** } To suspend, to hang up;  
**掛** } to dwell on or prolong; to  
 Kwa } divine by straws; to remember; to distinguish; to lay aside; in suspense, anxious; *kwá' hō'* to enter names in a visiting-book, to make or keep a list of articles or names; *kwá' 'ch'í*, to make people talk of; *kwá' mong'* to hope for; *kwá' sam* or *kwá' lū'* to be anxious for; *kwá' 'shéung*, to hang up; *kwá' kún*, to secretly leave office; *kwá' chū' 'k'ū*, to keep thinking of; *kwá' nīm'* to bear in mind; *tò' kwá'* a small green parrot; *kwá' meng*, to call by, in name only; *kwá' 'hí fán' wok*, you may hang up the griddle—out of business.

**褂** } A jacket worn over the robe,  
 Kwa } having short and wide sleeves; *'má kwá'* a riding-jacket, a sort of dress overcoat or sack; *tái' kwá'* a pelisse worn by ladies, a short robe; *p'ò kwá'* ceremonial dress, robes; *kwan 'kí kwá'* a sort of vest, with very short sleeves.

**罣** } An impediment, a hindrance;  
 Kw } to hinder, to obstruct; to fall into a snare; *kwá' ngoi'* an obstruction.

**誑** } To deceive, to cozen, to  
 Kwa } impose on; to disturb; *kwá' 'ng'* to mislead; *kwá' lūn' 'fín há'* to distract the empire.

**哇** } A final word, indicating a  
 Kwa } doubt, or one's opinion of; *'k'ū lai 'hiú kwá'* I think he has come; *wák, 'ché hai' kwá'* I think it is so; *p'á' 'm hok, tak, kwá'* I'm afraid I can't learn it; *kóm' kwá'* so? are you sure it is so?

**胯** } The thighs, space between  
 Kwa } the legs, the crotch; *kwá' 'má*, to bestride a horse; *kwá' yuk*, to shame one by making him go between one's legs; *kwá' fú*, one forced to submit. The second character also means trousers.

**跨** } Interchanged with the last;  
 Kwa } to pass over, to straddle, to bestride; to surpass, to excel; to border on a country; the crotch; *kwá' tsò'* a son who excels his father; *kwá' ū*, to excel; *pat, kwá' 'k'í kwok*, not incroach on his territory; *kwá' 'hoi tui' 'shau*, to stretch or throw out the arms.

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Kw'á.

**夸** } Prodigious; to vaunt, to brag;  
 Kw'á } magniloquent; self-conceited. Same as the next.

**誇** } To talk big, to boast; to  
 Kw'á } vaunt; bragging, grandiloquence; conceited, arrogant; wide, ample—said of a dress; *kw'á 'hau* boastful; *kw'á 'tséung 'k'ū*, to adulate one; *tsz' kw'á*, self-laudation.

**娉** } Vain, conceited; good, pret-  
 Kw'á } ty; *kw'á tsít*, regardful of one's appearance or conduct, fastidious, finical.

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Kwai.

*live* 歸 To return to the same place or state; to go, or send back, to restore, to revert to; to terminate, to end; to belong to; to go home; to marry out; to send a present, to give, to promise; to unite, to assemble; a terminus *ad quem*; a home, a country, a native place, a refuge, a center; to divide fractional numbers; *fán hū' kwai*, to go home; *kwai mai, yan*, whom does it belong to? *kwai kau* to lay the blame on the right one; *kwai kan*, to trace to the end; *kwai fuk*, to return to obedience, to give up rebellion; *mò 'sho kwai*, no home, wandering—said of ghosts; *kwai wán 'nī*, send it back to you; *kwai mǎi yat, pín*, to go or put aside; *kwai 'kú* or *kwai shai* dead; *kwai ning*, a bride's visit to her parents; *kwai ū 't'ò*, to be buried; *kwai t'ín*, to resign office, to return to one's homestead; *kwai fát*, division; *t'ín há' kwai sam*, the country looks to me; *kwai 'pán tsik*, to bring a region under rule; *kwai kwai yat, yat*, put everything in its place; *'kau kwai*, a table for reducing fractions.

飯 To conform to, to receive instruction, to comply with; *kwai i, fuk, fát*, to hearken and conform to instructions—as disciples do.

*live*

圭 A sceptre or baton made of stone, given to noblemen and princes as a sign of rank, Kwei and used at levees; a measure equal to a pinch or six grains of millet; some say, 64 grains, or what can be taken up in three fingers; *chap, kwai*, to hold the baton.

剗 To butcher; to eviscerate, to cut open; to stab, to stick a knife into.

奎 The stride of a man; the 15th of the 28 constellations, answering to parts of Andromeda and Pegasus, and auspicious to students.

閨 The door separating the private from the public part of a house; the apartments of the women; unmarried females, who have not yet left the harem; women; female, lady like, feminine; *kwai 'nū*, a virgin, a young lady; *sham kwai*, the inner apartments; *kwai mún*, to stay at home, of a retiring disposition—said of maids; *kam kwai tsik*, a rollster.

龜 The tortoise, the chief of mailed beings; the 213th radical of characters pertaining to the chelonian; *kam kwai*, a small species of *Emys*, whose carapace, divided into 28 plates on the edges, is used in divination; *kwai hok*, a tortoise's shell; *kwai kung*, a cuckold; *kwai 'cháu*, a pimp; *kwai tán* or *kwai 'tsai*, a bastard; *kwai pú' arched over*, like a tortoise's back; *tái' ngong' kwai*, you stupid dolt.

**圖** **Kiá** Lots made of paper or wood ; to choose by lot ; *nim kwai*, to draw lots.

**鬼** **Kwei** A spirit of a dead person, a manes, that which the soul reverts or turns to at death ; the 194th radical of characters of demons, phantasms, &c. ; a ghost, an apparition, a spectre ; a demon, a devil ; a horrid looking object ; a miserable person, a wretch ; the Cantonese stigmatize foreigners as *kwai*, and say their shrill voices resemble the plaintive cry of spirits ; *'ní kín' kwai mé*, have you seen a ghost—what are you scared at ? *'kwai f'au kwai 'nò*, to peep, to hide and seek ; *'kwai 'shü*, a suspicious, dishonest, person ; *'kwai 'shai 'ní mé*, did a sprite get you to do this ? *chong' kwai*, to meet a foreigner ; *'kwai f'au fung*, a whirlwind ; *'t'ai' 'sz' kwai*, a wretch taken instead of the real criminal ; *tsò' wái' kwai f'au*, done altogether wrong ; *'kwai mai 'ní*, are you possessed ! *shang kwai kóm' 'fán*, frisky as an elf ; *'kwai 'lá kwai*, a joint plan to swindle one ; *'kwai suk*, the 28d of the 28 constellations, stars  $\gamma, \delta, \eta, \theta$  in Cancer ; *'kwai shan*, the gods, spirits ; *'shui kwai*, ghost of a drowned man ; *'á p'ín' kwai*, a besotted opium-slave ; *'ün kwai*, unavenged spirit of a murdered man ; *'kwai 'má*, badly done, careless ; *mún kwai*, a catch in a bolt ; *yap kwai mún kwán*, entered the door of

demons—dead ; *shíp, sing kwai kóm' yéung* he is like a ghost, afraid of the face of men.

**盤** **Kwei** A dish for holding grain at sacrifices, once made round within and square without ; a dish or platter ; *'kau lá' kwai*, nine platters—a set out ; *'kwai 'ün*, large dishes or basins ; *muk kwai*, wooden open dishes, used for holding the grain in the equinoctial worship of Confucius.

**先** **Kwei** An axle ; a rut ; a trace, a vestige ; an orbit, a path ; a law, a rule ; treasonable plans against a country ; to imitate ; *pat kwai*, unconformable ; *'kwai tò* to follow in the path, a constant path.

**匣** **Kwei** A box ; a casket for papers ; to put in a box ; to bind with cords.

**堊** **Kwei** A ruinous wall, one ready to fall ; ruinous, dilapidated ; to destroy, to demolish.

**詭** **Kwei** To deceive, to cheat, to defraud ; to blame, to reprimand ; to oppose what is good ; to vilify, to insult, to defame ; bad, malicious, perverse ; odd, strange ; *'kwai kwat*, crafty, fraudulent ; *'kwai chá* lying ; *mò ts'ung kwai ts'ui*, do not follow cunning tales ; *'kwai 'i* extravagancies, wonderful things, incredible ; *'kwai 'má kéuk shik*, a bad fellow.

**晷** **Kwei** A gnomon, a dial ; daytime, the day ; *yat kwai*, a sundial ; *mat, 'yé kwai hák*, what is the mark on the dial ? *fan kò kai kwai*, to prolong the day by burning candles.

*Kwai* 貴' Honorable, noble, exalted, illustrious; dignified, worthy, good; your, thine, in direct address; dear, high-priced; precious, valuable; to esteem, to honor, to desire, to make much of; *kwai' sing'* your name; *kwai' tak, tsai'* very dear; *tsun kwai' 'yau tak*, to honor the virtuous; *kwai' séung'* a noble, ingenuous countenance; *'yau mai, kwai' kon'* what is your business? *'ai kò kwai' 'shau*, please lift up (or off) your hand, please let me off; *king kwai'* rare, precious; *kwai' sai'* delicate, elegant, as manners; *kwai' hi'* precious things—applied to darling children; *kwai' tá' yan*, your excellency; *kwai' chung' 'yé*, a rare article.

*Ki* 季' Little, tender, junior, whatever is young and immature; the least or last of a series; a season, a quarter of the year; half of the year, when speaking of crops or paying rent; *mang', chung', kwai'*, a series of three; *sz' kwai'* the four seasons; *ch'un kwai'* spring; *ch'un kwai' üt*, the third month of spring; *kwai' 'tsz'* the youngest child; *kwai' shai'* the last generation or dynasty; *'mán kwai'* the lute or second crop.

*Ki* 悸' To perturb; agitation of mind; the end or fringe of a belt or girdle.

*Kwei* 桂' Cassia tree (*Laurus cassia* and *cinnamomea*); met. literary reputation and honor; *kwai' p'i*, cassia bark; *kwai'*

*p'i yau*, cassia oil; *kwai' 'tsz'* cassia buds; *'shau p'an lán kwai'* to pick a cassia twig,—to become a küjin; *kwai' fú*, the *Olea fragrans*; *kwai' fú pò'* figured calicoes; *üt, kwai'* the monthly rose (*Rosa sem-perflorens*).

*Kwei* 天' The last of the ten stems, which with *yam*, belong to water; the character is supposed to represent water flowing to a center; to consider, to calculate; *'in kwai'* the menses; puberty.

*Kwei* 瑰' A perfect pearl, which is lustrous by night, called *múi kwai'*; hence *múi kwai' fú*, the red rose; rare, precious, excellent, admirable; *k'ing kwai'* a kind of jasper.

*Kwei* 饋' Food, victuals, viands; presents of food; to prepare food; to attend to the kitchen, to present food to one; *kwai' yan*, a king's baker.

*Kwei* 餽' To present to, to give, to offer; gifts of food. Nearly the same as the last.

*Kwei* 簍' A basket or hamper of straw or bamboo for carrying; a vegetable like the blite or strawberry-spinach, having a red stem; name of a hill.

*Kwei* 櫃' A case with doors, a press, a chest, a locker; exhausted, wearied out; to fail in; *shū kwai'* a book-case; *kwai' 'wa'*, a counter; *kwai' 'tung*, a drawer; *'fuk, kwai'* a wardrobe, a bureau; *át, kwai'* a sum put in deposit for rent; *'k'i kwai'* or *'chéung kwai'* a

clerk in a shop; *kam f'ang kwai*<sup>2</sup> state records, archives of state.

**跪**<sup>2</sup> To kneel, to bend the knee to the ground; the legs; a crab's leg; *kwai*<sup>2</sup> *há*<sup>2</sup> to kneel down; *pái*<sup>2</sup> *kwai*<sup>2</sup> to bow and kneel to; *kwai*<sup>2</sup> *lin*<sup>2</sup> to kneel on chains—a mode of torture; *kwai*<sup>2</sup> *sat*, knee-pads.

**踴**<sup>2</sup> Quick, active, diligent; to play with the feet; *kwai*<sup>2</sup> *kwai*<sup>2</sup> *ts'ung sz*<sup>2</sup> to stir up one to attend to business, diligent.

(227) Kw'ai.

**規**<sup>2</sup> A pair of compasses; a law, regulation, custom, usage; a douceur for connivance; a rate for taking a farm; to rule men according to usage; to regulate; to calculate, to plan; to line or draw a line; the disk of the sun or moon; *kw'ai* *tsák*<sup>2</sup> to draw lines; *kw'ai* *'kū*, usage, custom; *kw'ai* *lai*<sup>2</sup> law; *tú*<sup>2</sup> *pún*<sup>2</sup> *kw'ai*, moon half full; *shau* *tú*<sup>2</sup> *kw'ai*, to receive the monthly fee; *'mún* *kw'ai*, the time covered by the fee is up; *tsít*<sup>2</sup> *kw'ai*, fee due three times a year; *ngák*<sup>2</sup> *kw'ai*, a fixed fee; *kw'ai* *ching*<sup>2</sup> to regulate others; *hong* *kw'ai*, bye-laws of a guild.

**窺**<sup>2</sup> To peep at, to look furtively at, as through a crevice; to spy; to look on slyly; to observe for one's own use: the length of a step; *kw'ai* *fám*<sup>2</sup> to spy, to go about looking into; *kw'ai* *shi*<sup>2</sup> to make

secret inspection of; *kw'ai* *sz*<sup>2</sup> to wait for one, to see what is going on; *kún* *kw'ai*, "a tube-view," a partial examination of, a bird's-eye view.

**開**<sup>2</sup> To peep from under or behind a door, or through a crack; to observe; to glance at, or have a slight view of; *sít*<sup>2</sup> *kw'ai*, to look at by stealth. Interchanged with the last.

**盔**<sup>2</sup> A helmet, a casque or defense for the head; a block on which caps are ironed and fashioned; a basin or porringer; *f'au* *kw'ai*, a casque made of iron plates, worn by military officers; *kw'ai* *káp*, armor.

**葵**<sup>2</sup> A term for malvaceous plants resembling the Malva, Geranium, Althea, Hibiscus, &c. *kw'ai* *fá*, the *Althea rosea*; *soong shuk*<sup>2</sup> *kw'ai*, the *Hibiscus manihot*; *héung*<sup>2</sup> *yat*<sup>2</sup> *kw'ai*, the sunflower; *kw'ai* *shín*<sup>2</sup> leaf fans, made from the leaves of the *Raphis flabelliformis*; *kw'ai* *p'ung*, awnings or thatch made of leaves; *kw'ai* *ts'oi*<sup>2</sup> an esculent mallows.

**携**<sup>2</sup> To lead by the hand, as a child or blind man; to go with, to take along, to join, to lock arms; to carry; to take up from the ground; to leave; *f'ai* *kw'ai*, to lead by the hand, to carry, to recommend one; *kw'ai* *tái*<sup>2</sup> to take along, to sustain from falling; *kw'ai* *shau*, to take by the hand, to take an arm; *kw'ai* *lám*, to carry a basket on the arm.

h w t l e

**𠵿** Hwui An ivory stiletto or horn bodkin, for opening knots, anciently worn on the girdle; a kind of tortoise; the name of a star.

**畦** Hwui A field containing 50 'man, or about 8 English acres; a plat of ground; a low wall around a field; *kw'ui ts'oi* a kitchen-garden.

K w a i

**𠵿** Kw'ei The jaw-bones, the sides of the face; a place where nine or many roads meet, a thoroughfare; name of a mushroom; *chung kw'ui*, a man of the T'áng dynasty, now deified as a protector against devils, and drawn clutching a sword, and standing on one foot.

K w a i

**𠵿** Kw'ei A one-legged monster, dragon, ox and man combined; a statesman in the days of Shun; a certain plant.

K w a i

**揆** Kw'ei To consider; to calculate, to guess; to surmise the meaning, to weigh in the mind; to examine; *kw'ui lok*, to estimate, to reason upon; *pák kw'ui*, a superintendent.

**睽** Kw'ei The sun and moon in apposition; distant from, absent from, separated; *kw'ui wai yat*, *'kau*, [we have been] a long time sundered.

**愧** Kw'ei Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; shamefaced, bashful; to feel shame when detected; conscience-stricken, remorse; *sau kw'ui* ashamed; *kw'ui 'ngo mò ts'oi*, I feel shame for my stupidity; *kw'ui fú* contrite.

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Kwái.

K w a i

**乖** Kwái Perverse, obstinate, to turn the back on; cross-purposes; to contradict; strange, extravagant; cunning, crafty; *kwái 'hau*, wily, ingenious; *mat tak kòm kwái*, so well trained—said of children; *tsing kwái*, clever, ingenious at contriving; *kwái p'ik*, malicious.

**𠵿** Kwái Different, to pull or flow different ways; parted, dividing; absolute, certain; the 54th of the 64 diagrams.

**拐** Kwái To deceive, to swindle, to gull; to seduce, to kidnap, to decoy one in order to carry him off; to entrap persons; *kwái p'in* to gull, to swindle; *kwái 'tsz* a kidnapper; *kwái p'in yan ts'ip*, to elope with a man's concubine; *kwái tai yan 'kau*, to cajole in order to carry off; *kwái kéuk*, crippled, lame; *kwái yan lok tam* to lead one into evil.

**拐** Kwái An old man's staff or crutch, with a crooked top; *kwái chéung* a cane or staff.

**𠵿** Kwái A rush or grass, used for making sandals, withes, or mats; *kwái 'li*, grass sandals, used by chief mourners; a surname.

**怪** Kwái Strange, marvelous, extraordinary; bizarre, supernatural, portentous, monstrous; rare, wonderful, curious; to dislike, to bear a grudge against; to deem strange, sur-

prised at; *k'í kwái'* strange, surprising; *kwái' mat*, a monster, an apparition; *'m 'hò kín' kwái'* don't be surprised, don't feel angry; *'fán kwái' 'ní*, he lays the blame on you wrongly; *kwái' chák, 'k'ü*, reprimand him; *nán kwái' 'k'ü*, can not (or ought not to) blame him; *kwái' tsoi*, strange! *kwái' 'm tak*, not surprising; *chiú kwái'* to bring blame on one's self; *kwái' tán' 'chí sz'* marvelous, ghost-like; *kwai kwái'* horrid, ugly; *'yau mat kwái' 'fau*, what wrong have I done?

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## Kwák.

...a k

搥

To slap the face with the hand; *kwák, yat, pá*, a single slap; *kwák, sheng*, a clap.

縛

A colloquial word; a loop, a hight of a rope; to tie up with a loop; a stroll; *'lá yat, ko' kw'ák*, make a noose; *kw'ák, chü' 'k'ü*, catch him in a lasso, noose him; *'t'ung 'ní hū' kw'ák, 'há*, let us take a turn.

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## Kwan.

...i d

君

Kwan

A chief, head of society; a prince, sovereign, or ruler; honorable, in high station, exalted; superior, wise, one who can influence others; a term of respect given to others, and used by all persons; to rule, to fulfill the duties of a sovereign; *kwan*

*'tsz'* the princely man, the beau ideal of virtue; good people; *'fú kwan*, my husband; *'sin kwan*, a deceased father; *'léung kwan*, your son; *kwok kwan*, the emperor; *'fú kwan* and *'ái' kwan* are father and mother in epitaphs; *'szn kwan*, a blue-beard, an unkind husband; *'sai' kwan*, my wife.

軍

Kiun

An army, a force of 12,500 men; the head-quarters of a troop; an inclosure; military, warlike; *kwan ying*, a camp; *'hang kwan*, to move troops; *'kám' shí' kwan*, servants who attend the candidates within the hall; *'hon' kwan*, Chinese Bannermen; *kwan man 'fú*, a sub-prefect; *kwan 'kí táí' shan*, the General Council of state; *'t'au kwan*, to enlist; *'yau mat, kwan 'má*, what plan has he, what will (or can) he do? *kwan kung*, military merit; *man' kwan*, banishment to the garrisons.

昆

Kwan

Together, alike or comparable, at the same time; evident, clearly; an elder brother; descendants; many, a multitude; with, then; to take precedence; *kwan tai'* or *kwan chung'* brothers; *'hau' kwan*, descendants; *kwan 'ch'ung*, all insects; *'ní 'kí kwan kwai'* how many brothers have you?

崑

Kwan

The Kwanlun or Koulkun range of mountains, lying about lat. 35° N., between the Desert of Gobi and Tibet; the Chinese regard it as the abode of everything mysterious and supernatural.



*Living*  
鯢  
Kwan

The roe or spawn of fishes; a leviathan, a whale; *kwan fá' wai p'ang*, the whale turned into a roc.

鷓  
Kwan

A sort of gallinaceous bird; perhaps a heathcock or jungle-fowl.

*均*  
Kiun

An instrument for moulding pottery; equal, just, in similar parts; even, level, plane, flat; to equalize, to adjust or harmonize; a musical instrument; *kwan fan*, equally divided; *kwan p'ing*, impartial, equal; *fú lok kwan chim*, sorrow and joy equally portioned; *kwan ts'ai fong ching* all regular and proper; *kwan chí hai* let it be so now, don't change it.

鈞  
Kiun

A quarter of a *shek*, or pecul; a weight of 30 catties; a potter's lathe; to equalize, to harmonize; just; important; *tái kwan* or *hung kwan*, the Great Frammer, wheel of events, heaven, nature; *kwan i* your wishes or orders—a polite phrase. Used for the last.

筠  
Kiun

The green tough skin of the bamboo, which contains silex. Also read, *Wan*.

焜  
Kwan

Fire, fiery, the flame of a fire; *kwan iú* blazing. Read *wan*; flame; *'fo wan wan* *shéung ching*, the lambent flame curled upwards.

棍  
Kwan

A round stick, a club; to bind up sticks; a sharper; *tsáp im kwan shing*, practice makes a thing natural; *kwong kwan* a "bare-stick," a scoundrel; *in min kwan* a pastry roller; *kwan t'ò*, a

knave, a band of pestilent fellows; *tsung kwan* a pettifogger; *kwan kò'm kwong*, bare as a stick, poor; *kwan kéuk*, a dangerous fellow.

*均*  
Kiun

An inhabited place, a principality, a small district; now applied to a prefecture; *'fú kwan* a department; *'ní hai mat kwan* what prefecture are you from? *kwan má*, a king's brother-in-law or neice.

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Kw'an.

*Living*  
坤

坤  
Kw'an

The earth, *q. d.* inferior or obsequious to heaven; hence applied to the moon, states-

men, wives, and to whatever has a correlative superior; the 2d diagram; favorable, compliant, obedient; *'tau shat k'in kw'an tái* a cottage can contain a great mind; *kw'an*

\*  
𦰩  
Kw'an

*'kán*, a betrothed's horoscope. A punishment of shaving the head, inflicted on the prince's family for slight offenses; bald; a leafless tree.

裙  
Kw'an

The plaited skirt of a lady's dress, sometimes elegantly embroidered; rim of a turtle's shell; *chung kw'an*, or *noi kw'an*, petticoats; *wai kw'an*, an apron, a bib; *ch'íu kw'an*, an embroidered silk apron worn by officers; *kw'an kéuk*, *múi*, waiting-maids; *kw'an ch'á*, a gore in a skirt; *kw'an tái chí ts'an*, relatives of a different surname; *'héung kw'an*, a skirt with bells or jingles.



**羣** *K'uan* A flock of sheep, as few as three; a herd; a concourse, a group, a multitude, a horde, a company; men of the same sort; friends, equals, companions, fellow-officers; a form of the plural number; to sort with, to agree with; *kw'an shang*, all living; *kw'an tong*, a company, messmates; *kw'an mai yat, tui* to form a group, to go together; *mai kw'an*, to consummate a marriage.

**樸** *Kw'an* Sincerity, singleness of heart; unadorned, simple, said of style; *kw'an shat*, unaffected, simple-minded; *yung shan tsé kw'an*, I can not forget your kindness—used at the end of letters.

**捆** *Kw'an* To tie or put together; to plait; to make firm by beating, to work at; *kw'an kiu* to weave sandals. Same as the next.

**紉** *Kw'an* To bind, to tie up with cords, to fetter; to plait, to braid; a border or fold on the skirt of a garment for ornament; to hem, to put on a band or fold; *kw'an leng*, to bind the neck of a dress; *kw'an pong*, to bind up; *kw'an mai yat, ch'uk*, tie them up together; *kw'an t'iu*, tape used for hems; *kw'an pin*, a broad fold; *kw'an tang* to bind with rattans; *kw'an shan*, to tie on the girdle; *seung kw'an*, to insert a fold or band on garments.

**捆** *Kw'an* To bind with rope; full, well-provided; *kw'an tsoi*, *kwai* to return home well laden, successful in business.

**菌** *Kw'an* The mushroom; mold on bread or paste; *fat kw'an*, moldy; *ti kw'an*, toadstool; *kw'an kwai* a sort of fine-quilled cassia; *soo ts'ò kw'an* fine mushrooms raised on muck.

**閤** *Kw'an* A threshold; door-posts; a small door in a gate; door of the female apartments; females; *kw'an noi* and *kw'an ngoi* are terms used for within and without the palace, the court and country.

**麋** *Kiun* A general name for deer; perhaps specially the *Antelope gutturosa*, the doe of which is hornless, and both sexes are easily frightened.

**攪** *Kiun* To take up and put in order, to put to rights; to complete an unfinished work.

**臺** *Kw'an* Paths between or among buildings or rooms in the palace; to dwell in; *kwai kw'an*, a virtuous woman.

**鯨** *Kwan* A large fish; name of the father of Yü the Great, who lived B. C. 2200.

**袞** *Kwan* Imperial robes embroidered with dragons; *kw'an pin*, robes and crown, a royal dress; *kw'an kw'an ho, t'eng* worth hearing.

**滾** *Kwan* Water flowing in a rapid, bubbling manner; boiling, welling up, rolling; to roll, to go off; to boil; *kw'an shui*, boiling water; *kw'an pá* clear out, be off! *kw'an lan* to go away; *ts'oi ün kw'an kw'an*, my capital must be constantly circulating—a shop phrase; *kw'an lan* boiled to rags;

'*kw'an lün*' to make mistakes;  
'*lá kw'an*, to roll about, to  
make a feint in fencing by  
rolling over; '*lo kw'an ngo*,  
he vexes me.

**混** A ribbon, a cord; to sew, to  
Hwan stitch together; to bind.

**困** A ruined house; confined,  
Kw'an cramped, cribbed, like a  
plant which has no room; ex-  
hausted, disheartened, weary,  
worn out, jaded; poor, beg-  
gared; weak, diseased; want-  
ing, insufficient, needy; to  
tire, to weary, to repress; to  
impoverish; to influence so as  
to hinder, to be the slave of;  
hampered for want of; the  
47th diagram; mourning for,  
sorry, afflicted, oppressed with;  
to put forth labor; fluster-  
ed; '*kw'an kün*' wearied out;  
*pi' tsau kw'an* confused by  
drink; '*kw'an chü*' to restrain,  
to disable; '*kw'an shau*, poor,  
nothing to do; '*kw'an kik*,  
beggared; '*hang li kw'an fál*,  
in want of funds or baggage  
on a journey.

**窮** Afflicted, enfeebled; poor,  
K'ün distressed, in urgent want of;  
urged by; to distress, to ha-  
rass; '*kw'an pik*, straitened;  
'*kw'an kap*, in need.

**困** A round granary; a spiral;  
K'ün twisted; '*lün kw'an*' contort-  
ed like roots, spiral.

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Kwán.

**關** To shut or bar a door, to  
Kwan stop up a doorway; to fasten,  
to fix, to stop a thing for a  
little while; the cross-bar of

a door; a gateway to a market;  
a frontier-pass; a place where  
goods enter, a custom-house;  
a post-house; a limit, a line, a  
boundary, both literally and  
metaphorically; to bear upon,  
to effect, to have a relation to  
or connection with, to belong  
to, to concern, to allude to,  
to involve; consequences,  
results; to pass through or by  
way of; to pierce, to penetrate;  
*kwán mak*, the middle pulse  
in the wrist; '*kwán pò*' or '*hoi*  
*kwán*, the collector of customs,  
called a hoppo; '*kwán hau*,  
a custom-house; '*m kwán*  
'*ngo sz*' none of my business;  
'*ní m kwán sam*, you did not  
pay attention; '*pat kwán ship*,  
no connection with, indepen-  
dent of; '*kwán tsü*, covert as-  
sistance; the circumstances or  
condition of; '*lá kwán tsü*, to  
give a douceur for underhand  
aid; '*tsau kwán muk*, to act  
on the boards; '*sung kwán*, to  
pass free of duty; '*Kwán tai*'  
the God of War; '*kwán sam*  
*chü*' *liú*' look after it careful-  
ly; '*kwán hai*' results, conse-  
quences; '*hò kwán hai*' a very  
serious matter; '*kwán cham*,  
a pin; '*kwán chung*, "inside  
of the pass," is a term for  
Shensi and the neighboring  
regions; '*kwán shü*, proposals  
to engage a teacher or secre-  
tary; '*ái kwán* is the money  
sent with the letter.

**瘵**  
Kwan

Diseased, infirm, sick; in-  
capable, incompetent for the  
duties of; '*kwán kün*, an in-  
efficient ruler.

**鰥** A large fish; a widower; an old man, who has never been married; alone, single, untended; *kwán fú*, a widower; *kwán kú*, to live alone; *muk shéung kwán kwán*, sleepless, restless.

**慣** Accustomed to, experienced; habitual, addicted to; practiced in; to slip, to stumble; *kwán' shuk*, used to; *hū' kwán'* often going there; *'fán kwán'* very playful; *'m kwán'* unskilled, unused to; *kwán' 'tò*, to stumble and fall; *kwán' king*, in the habit of; *yat káu kwán' 'tò*, a fall; *kwán' lai* the common way or custom; *'lá kwán'* to overlook, to be easy with; *'tò kwán'* addicted to gaming.

**𦍋** The two tufts made in dressing children's hair, commonly called *á kok, kai*.

## (233) Kwang.

**轟** The rumbling of wheels, muttering of thunder, roaring of cannon; a buzzing, stunning noise; *lúi kwang*, noise of thunder; *kwang lit*, irascible, techy; *kwang kwang*, stunning, as a noise; *kwang lang*, the clang of glass, tin, or other sonorous bodies.

**肱** The upper arm, the humerus; the arm; *huk kwang*, *'cham*, to pillow his head on his arms.

**觥** A large cyathiform goblet made of rhinoceros' horn; *tsau kwang*, a wine cup.

**薨** The death of a prince or grandee; to die; many; fleet, prompt; *kwang kwang*, the buzzing or hum of insects.

**𦍋** Noise of drums or bells, clamor; rushing of waters; din of loud voices.

**洶** *Kwang kwang*, roaring of waters over stones; dashing of waves.

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## Kwáng.

**逛** To wander about, to ramble, to take a walk, to go to and fro; *hū' kwáng'* to walk abroad; *kwáng' 'ün 'yam ch'á*, take a cup of tea after a walk.

**𦍋** A colloquial word; to latch, to fasten or loop two doors, with a string or hoop; *kwáng' mái mún*, fasten the door; *kwáng' 'kau*, to tie up a dog; *yat kwáng' lang'* a number or load of things tied together.

To rub against, to run up on one in the street; *kwáng' ts'an 'k'ü*, rubbed against it; *kwáng' lán' shám*, to tear one's dress by catching it; *kwáng' 'k'ü lok, lai*, catch it (a kite) down; *'ai kwáng'* lookout, [lest I] run against you!—a porter's cry.

**筐** Colloquially called *kw'áng*, as *lám kw'áng*, baskets.

**Kw'áng**. A twig, a sprig, the small stems of herbs and trees; peduncles, stalks of leaves; *'lau kw'áng*, willow twigs; *chí kw'áng*, twigs, stalks.

(235)

Kwat.

骨  
Kuh

The bones of bodies; what ever is hard that is inclosed in something soft, as the ribs of leaves, sticks among leaves, knots in cloth, or seams in garments; the 188th radical of characters relating to bones; the figure, the person; *kwat*, *kák*, *tái* a large frame or person; *yat*, *fú* *kwat*, *kák*, a skeleton; *shü* *kwat*, heart-wood; *kwat*, 'tsz' particular, exact, finical; *kwat*, *yuk*, brothers, children, relatives by blood; *shqu* *kwat*, *ü* *ch'ai*, lean and bony as a stick; *mò*, *iú* *kwat*, regardless of his promise; *fán* *kwat*, to turn against one for a slight cause; *sung* *kwat*, to crack the joints; *tsz* *yau* *kwat*, *lik*, the characters are vigorously written; *tsán* *kwat*, *t'au*, you baseborn runt; *kwat*, *p'ai*, dominoes.

汨  
Kwuh

The noise of waves; to confound, to mix; to unstop, to let flow out; to rise, to float; *kwat*, *ch'an*, to confuse. Read *Mat*; a river in Hú-nán, called *Mat*, *do* *kong*, which enters Tung'ing Lake on the southeast.

橘  
Kuh

A small kind of orange; *kam* *kwat*, the *Citrus madurensis*, or kumquat orange, used for sweetmeats; *kam* *kwat*, 'tsz' *tai* a dear little fellow; *kwat*, *hung*, dried orange-skin brought from Hwá chau in the S. W. of Kwángtung.

Lüeh

KWAT.

誑  
Kiueh

False, crafty, intriguing; to impose on; time-serving, wily, crooked; *kwat*, *chá* tortuous conduct.

掘  
Kiueh

To dig into the ground, to excavate, to scoop, to open, to hollow out; *kwat*, *lung*, to dig a hole; *kwat*, *kam*, to dig for gold; *kwat*, 'ch'ung to dig a grave; *kwat*, *háng*, to open a drain. Used for the next.

崛  
Kiueh

Rising loftily like a solitary peak; eminent, distinguished; *kwat*, 'hi standing alone.

倔  
Kiueh

Obstinate, opinionated; *kwat*, 'k'ung, perverse, willful. A colloquial word: to cut off short; a dull or broken point; abrupt; a way stopped up; *lò* *kwat*, the road is stopped; *shüt*, *wá* *kwat*, an abrupt sentence; *trim* and *kwat*, are opposites, sharp and dull.

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Kwát.

Kwát

刮  
Kwáh

To pare or scrape off, to abrade, to rub or rasp; to burnish; to even off grain; to raze; to extort; *kwát*, *séuk*, to scrape; *met.* to oppress; to cheapen; *kwát*, *tséung*, to stiffen cloth; *kwát*, *p'ing*, to even (grain); *'tau* *kwát*, a striker; *kwát*, *p'ing* *ti* *fong*, to destroy a place; *kwát*, *muk*, *séung* *hon*, to rub one's eyes and to treat well—spoken of another's sudden prosperity; *li* *kwát*, a tongue-scraper. *Kwát*, is used in Canton for a *quarter*, in imitation of the English sound.

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## Kwik.

**隙** } A crack, a chink, a crevice,  
 隙 } a fissure, a cleft, a gap, an  
 Kih } interstice; leisure-time, an  
 interval; an occasion for, an  
 opening for variance; suspi-  
 cion, dislike; 'yau kwik, split,  
 as a board; suspicious, resent-  
 ing; ts'am kwik, to seek occa-  
 sion against; hán kwik, at  
 leisure; yat, kwik, chí kán,  
 in an instant.

**洩** } A water-course in fields; a  
 Hineh } moat; a sluice for water;  
 overflowing.

**減** } Same as the last. Read  
 Yih } wik, to flow rapidly; a current;  
 water foaming and rising.

**恤** } Quiet, silent, peaceful; taci-  
 Hineh } turn; kwik, tsing' peaceful,  
 undisturbed.

**賊** } To take the heads, or to  
 賊 } cut off the left ears of persons  
 Kwoh } killed, or prisoners taken in  
 battle, and send them to  
 court—this was done in an-  
 cient times as evidence of  
 victory; the face.

**號** } The gash or marks made by  
 Kwoh } a tiger when seizing his prey;  
 a surname; name of a state  
 in the Tsin dynasty, now  
 Yungyang hien in K'áifung  
 fú in Honán.

**號** } To terrify, to make afraid;  
 Kih } alarmed; as when seeing a  
 tiger; a kind of fly.

**鳩** } The tailor bird, called 'háu  
 Kih } fú 'niú, "the cunning wife,"  
 and many other names; it  
 sings at the equinoxes, and  
 marks the seasons.

**紵**  
 Kih

A sort of coarse hempen fabric, made of the Dolichos; anciently used for towels and kerchiefs.

**闕**  
 Kih

Silent, from being unoccu-  
 pied; empty, solitary, alone.

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## Kwing.

**局**  
 K'ing

A door-bar or latch outside of a door; to bolt or bar a door; a bar or frame in a chariot to hold weapons; an ear or handle; kwing jún, to bolt the gate; kwing kwing, to examine.

**垆**  
 Kiung

A desert or void place, a wild remote from towns; the edge of a forest.

**洞**  
 Kiung

Distant, remote; profound, vague; an abyss; to forbid.

**炯**  
 Kiung

To examine with a clear light; brightness, lustre; kwing kwing, effulgent.

**綱**  
 Kiung

A garment without any lining and of a plain color; to drag or lead one along quickly.

**迥**  
 Hiung

Void, waste, desert; remote; also, bright, lustrous; kwing pú, very different.

**駟**  
 Kiung

A large and fat horse, one in good case; a pasture or paddock for horses; kwing kwing 'mau 'má, robust, fine stallions.

**憬**  
 Kiung

To advert to and understand, to be excited upon; distant, to appear remote; kwing kok, to perceive. Also read 'king in the Fan Wan.

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## Kwít.

A squeaking noise at night, called *kwít*, *sheng*, is thought to be the cry of ghosts; the squeaking of mice; clever, astute, sagacious; *kòm' kwít*, so smart—said of children.

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## Kwo.

戈  
Kō

A kind of halberd, the cross bar of which is used as a hook; the 62d radical of characters referring to arms; warlike weapons; *'cham kwo loi' tán'* laid on their arms till morning; *tung' kon kwo*, to take up arms, to commence war.

道  
Kō

To strike, to whip a horse; a switch, a lash; grass, plants; wide, easy; hunger; the first of these is also read *chá*.

渦  
Kō

A branch of the R. Hwái, which rises in Honán, and flows S. E. into it at Hwái-yuen hien in Ngánhwui.

果  
Kō

Edible fruits, fruits with seeds or kernels in them; to overcome, to surpass; results; to conclude, to see the end of; couragenous, hardy; really, truly, indeed; perfection or nighan of the Buddhists; *pák' kwo*, all sorts of fruits; *'kwo ín*, certainly; *kít' kwo 'k'ü*, finish him, make away with him,—said of criminals; *'kwo tún'* to decide finally or justly; *'kwo 't'z'* fruit; *'kwo 'k'ím*, great courage, intrepid; *yan 'kwo*,

cause and effect; absorption into Budha; *'ü 'kwo hai' 'kòm*, is it so, really? or as a reply, it certainly is so; *'kwo 'pan*, sorts of fruits; *'kwai ching'* *'kwo*, to reform one's conduct; *'ní tik' kwo shang*, this fruit is green; *'fan 'kwo*, meat cakes steamed; *'fong 'kwo*, sweet meats; *'kwo tip*, plates of fruit; *'shí 'kwo*, fruits in season; *'kwo lán*, a fruit-market; *'k'í sz'' pat' kwo*, the matter is not yet ended. The second character is commonly used for fruit.

螺  
Kō

The solitary wasp or sphecx; *'kwo 'lo*, wasps, which imprison caterpillars in their nests.

裹  
Kō

To bundle up, to wrap or wind around; to envelop; a bundle; the receptacle of flowers, place where the fruit sets; *'kwo kéuk*, to bind the feet; *'páu 'kwo*, to wrap up; *'chong 'kwo*, habiliments of the dead; *'kwo 't'ò*, a belly-wrapper, a stomacher.

過  
Kwo

To overpass, to exceed, to go beyond, to pass along; to pass, to spend, as time; beyond, further; to transgress, to violate propriety; an error, a transgression, an imprudence, a sin of ignorance; denotes past time, the pluperfect; a sign of comparison, great, much, too; the 28th and 62d diagrams, are called *'tái' kwo'* and *'siú kwo'*; *'kwo' hū'* to go, to go by; *'hū' kwo' lai*, gone, I've been there; *'tsoi' hū' kwo'* go again; *'fái' kwo'* a great blunder; *'pat' kwo' sám ko'* only three, no more than

three; *kwó' shai'* or *kwó' shan*, deceased; *'m kwó' lak, i'* mistaken, I was in error; *'m kwó' lak, hū'* impassable, I can't do it; *'hò kwó' better*, improving; *'hò kwó' kw' tik*, better than that; *'feng kwó'* I have heard it; *shi' kwó'* I have tried it; *kwó' k'í*, it is past the hour; *tò kwó' lak*, I can get along on a pinch; it will do; well, make it do; *kwó' f'au*, too, very; a common superlative, as *fút, kwó' f'au*, too broad; *'nán kwó'* hard to get by, or over, or along; *kiú' 'k'ü 'tsau kwó' loi*, tell him to come quickly; *kwó' hiú'*, gone, past; *'p'ing kwó'* evenly balanced or matched, at quits; *kwó' yé'* to pass the night; *kwó' kwong*, to gloss over, to make a false show; *kwó' 'há f'im*, wait a while; *'yau kwó'* faulty, guilty; *kwó' tsò'* season past, as fruit; deceased; *kwó' shan'* too cautious; *'m ts'ang kín' kwó'* I have not seen it; *kwó' sun' yat*, I give me a little credit; *'mò kwó' ü shí'* none better than this; *kwó' ko' p'ín*, go on that side; *'m kwó' tak*, 'shau, don't give it into his hand; *'m kwó' tak, 'ngán*, intolerable, I can not suffer it.

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Kwok.

國

A state, country, kingdom, empire; a nation, a people;

国

a region; national, govern-

Kwoh mental; *mán' kwok*, all nations; *kwok, wong*, his majesty;

a sovereign; *'pín kwok*, my country; *shān kwok*, a hilly country; *kwok, ká*, the state; *kwok, 'mò*, the empress; *ngoi' kwok*, foreign countries; *lái' Ts'ing kwok*, the Manchú empire; *'ní mat, 'yé kwok, 'fan* what country are you of? *'f'ín kwok*, the kingdom of heaven; *hoi kwok*, to found a state; *chín' kwok*, the contending states, about B. C. 400-260.

蛙

Kwoh

A kind of small green frog, called *lau kwok*, with long thighs.

帽

Kwoh

A hempen cap or kerchief worn by women when mourning; a female headdress; *kan kwok, chí yuk*, the "disgrace of kerchiefs,"—poltroonry.

掴

Kwoh

To slap one's head or mouth; often pronounced *kwák*, in Canton.

腓

Kwoh

The popliteal space; the calf of the leg.

郭

Kwoh

The wall inclosing the gates of Chinese cities, forming a greater security for defending the gate, commonly called *ung' hūn*; a surname.

鞣

Kwoh

Hide, dressed and curried skin, with the hair taken off.

槨

Kwoh

A coffin or box which incloses the true coffin; to measure; *shek, kwok*, a stone sarcophagus.

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Kwong.

光

Kwang

Light, splendor, lustre; illustrious, brilliant, bright; honor, éclat, glory; met. one's



presence ; naked, smooth, bare, bald ; only, barely ; to illuminate, to adorn, to reflect credit on ; *yal, kwong*, daylight ; *kwong sin*, smooth and new ; *kwong sau*, bald, bare-headed ; *kwong 'ts'oi*, splendid ; shaved clean ; *'fan ngoi' kwong*, too bright ; *to kwong 'liu*, all consumed, bare of ; *ho kwong*, a nimbus on the head of idols ; *kwong she* a sunbeam, a gleam of light ; *fong' kwong ch'ung*, a glow-worm ; *kwong min' kung fu*, eye-service ; *kwong tsung*, to glorify one's ancestors, by one's good conduct ; *fong' kwong*, incandescent ; *hau' kwong*, we wait for your presence ; *tsé' kwong*, to borrow clothes (jackdaw-like) or other articles of one ; *kwong shan lai*, come without any baggage ; naked ; *kwong 'mang*, the light is too bright.

**光** A kind of palm like the areca, called *kwong long*, of which sedan thills are made ; a cut water ; *ki kwong*, the beam of the loom.

**光** Water sparkling and glistening in the sun ; a river in Shansi ; wide ; *kwong kwong* martial, threatening.

**光** The bladder is called *p'ong kwong*, the last word referring to its breadth.

**廣** Broad, extensive, wide, spacious ; large, ample ; to enlarge, to make broader or wider, to extend ; to increase ; to diffuse ; a body of 15 chariots ; *kwong hang*, exten-

sively diffused or made known : *'kwong lai'* large, profound, as one's learning or estate ; *'kwong yéung*, to publish everywhere ; *'Kwong tung sheng*, the city of Canton ; *'to Kwong tung*, an old resident of Canton ; *'Léung Kwong*, the two Broad provinces ; *léung' kwong*, able to drink much.

**狂** Wild, incoherent talk ; to deceive, to mislead, to lie to ; *'kwong in*, lying words ; *yau' 'tsz' shéung shi' mo' kwong*, children never mislead one.

**礦** The ore of iron, lead, and other metals ; minerals ; the lode of metals, gems in the Kwang matrix ; *'it kwong'* iron ore, ironstone.

# (243) Kw'ong.

**狂** Mad, crazed, raging, raving, wild, incoherent ; hasty ; unable to judge about matters, stolid ; cruel, irascible ; eccentric, enthusiastic, new-fangled, precipitate, rash, imprudent,—often sneeringly applied to the acts of others ; deranged, insane, delirious ; *kw'ong 'mong*, extravagant, mad, vicious ; *'tsau kw'ong*, silly from liquor ; *fât kw'ong*, raving mad ; *kw'ong 'hün*, a mad dog ; *shü kw'ong*, book-mad, pedantic ; *kw'ong ts'ò* light-minded ; *mok ko' k'òm kw'ong*, don't be so hasty ; *kw'ong sing'* headstrong.



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## Lá.

ㄌㄚˊ  
Lá

A final particle expressing certainty, permission, or what will do; it often follows *pá'*, as *'t'ai pá' lá*, come, let me see; *'hò lá*, well; *tsau' kòm lá*, that will do; *tsò' sz' lá*, to do things wrong, at sixes and sevens; *lá pá*, a long pipe or bugle, called *hù lù*.

ㄌㄞˊ  
Lai

To take with the fingers, to grab at, to clutch up; *'lú 'hí lai*, take it up.

ㄌㄞˊ  
Hia

A crevice, a cleft, a crack or very slight fissure; *'yau lá'* it is cracked, opened; *lau' lá'* leaky; to escape, to elude; *lá' lí lú' lung*, a cranny, a hole, by-place; *ká' lá' 'sé*, write it between the lines; *lá' 'chá*, dirty, fouled; *lá' kwik*, a cause of offense; a crack; *hong' lá'* a very narrow alley.

ㄌㄞˊ  
Lai

A final particle, used when a matter is finished, or will do as it is; *'kòm wá' lá'* well, as you say; *tsò' mat, 'yé lá'* what have you been doing?

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## Lai.

ㄌㄞˊ  
Lí

A plough; to plough, to prepare ground for crops; day-break, just before dawn; a piebald ox; forms part of the name of hordes of Huns; *lai 'lò*, old and grimed with dust; *yau' pá lai*, a plough; *lai 'tò*, a colter; *lai 'ín*, to plough; *fú lai yan*, a ploughman. Interchanged with the next.

ㄌㄞˊ  
Lí

To prepare ground for rice; black, dark brown; many, numerous; *lai ming*, early dawn; *lai man*, the black-haired race—the Chinese; *lai chung* the people, a multitude, all; *Lai yan*, tribes of aborigines in Hainan I.

ㄌㄞˊ  
Lí

A kind of herb, whose leaves are edible when young, and the stalks fit for canes when grown; a sort of golden rod; *p'úi' lai*, a confused multitude; *lai chéung* a cane; *tsat, lai*, a spinous herb used in ophthalmia.

ㄌㄞˊ  
Lai

A colloquial word used for 來 *lai*; to come; able; to begin; used with other verbs, to denote a command, as *ning ch'á lai*, bring tea here; a final particle, making the present perfect tense; *yau' lai yau' hū'* coming and going; *lai 'm ts'ang*, has he come yet? *'t'ai lai ts'au' 'lò*, see if it can do, or will suit; *lai lok*, coming! —used as a reply; *fán lai*, come back; *tsò' mat, 'yé lai*, what have you been doing? *ch'ut, kái lai*, I have been out; *lai 'chí p'úi*, to play cards.

ㄌㄞˊ  
Lai

A colloquial word; to turn, as *'lai 'chün 'á'u*, to turn the head; stiff, as *fan' 'lai 'heng*, a stiff neck from sleeping awry; to accuse falsely; *'lai 'k'ü tsò' ts'ák*, impeached him as a robber; *'ün 'lai 'k'ü*, involved him falsely; *'lai 'shau 'pi*, gave it behind his back; *'lai 'shau 'tò 'hang*, he'll take less if he is beat down.

**禮** Propriety, etiquette; ceremonies, rites, acts which are meet when serving the gods; **Li** decorum, manners, politeness; the rules of society, what is requisite and becoming to a station; official obeisance, worship; courtesy, prompted by good feeling; offerings, a gift required by usage; 'lai í, or 'kon 'lai, a present of money; 'lai shò' requirements of politeness, rules of society; 'lai máu' good manners; hòp, 'lai, courteous; mò 'lai, impertinent, rude; 'kam yat, 'lai pái' to-day is Sabbath; yat, 'ko' 'lai pái' a week; 'lai pái' í' Tuesday; 'lai pái' f'ong, a church; sung' 'lai, to send a present; 'lai 'kam or 'lai sz' money paid at betrothing; shap, 'lai, a present (not of money); 'lai to, obsequious; 'shéung 'lai, usual etiquette; 'hang láí' 'lai, to perform a high obeisance; 'lai fong, the department or office in a yá-mun which attends to observances.

**醴** Sweet or newly distilled spirits, made from glutinous rice; **Li** sweet, applied to fountains; 'héung 'lai, an imperial feast; 'tsau 'lai, spirits used in sacrifice.

**禮** Name of a river emptying into Tungting Lake; 'Lai **Li** 'chau, an inferior prefecture in the north of Húnán.

**蠹** A wood borer, bugs which eat wood; 'p'áng 'lai, a marsh in Yángchau fú. Read 'lai, a calabash; 'i 'lai ch'ak, 'hoi, to measure the ocean with a

**匏** gourd—presumptuous ignorance.

**厲** A whetstone; to grind, to rub, to sharpen; to inspire, to excite, to animate; to discipline; to commence; severe, harsh, stern, majestic; raging, furious, violent, cruel, excessive, tyrannical; ugly; to ford a stream; dangerous disease; 'im lai' severely strict; 'lai' man, to oppress the people; 'lai' ping, to animate troops; 'lai' 'kwai, an orbate spirit, a fierce demon. Used for the four following.

**勵** To exert; to encourage, to animate; to urge to; 'mín lai' to rouse up to effort.

**漚** To cross a stream on stepping-stones, to ford a rivulet; 'sham tsak, lai, if deep then get stones to cross.

**瘡** Foul, virulent ulcers, plague sores; a pestilence, epidemic; noxious vapors.

**礪** A coarse kind of sandstone, a whetstone for sharpening tools; 'lai' shek, sandstone.

**糲** Coarse, rough, food; unhulled or uncleansed rice; 'lai' shik, coarse food; 'ts'ò lai' plain—applied to fare.

**蠣** A rock oyster, called 'mau lai'; 'lai' fong, the shell of this mollusk used as a medicine.

**麗** A stag walking and then stopping; an adjective of praise; elegant, graceful, glorious, adorned, good, lovely, fair, beautiful—according to the character of the noun; luxurious, extravagant; flowery, bright; to couple, a pair; attached to, belonging to, as

clothes or the heart do to the body; a boat; a beam; a number; to hit; *wá lai'* magnificent; *'mí lai'* beautiful; *Kò lai' kwok*, Corea; *séung fú' lai'* proportional, corresponding to, as guilt and punishment.

**麗**  
Li A pair, a couple, as husband and wife; together with; companions, mates, fellows; *k'ong' lai'* a match.

**睺**  
Li To look at, to gaze; *'ngán lai' lai'* to stare at; *'ní 'mai lai' chū' ngo*, don't stare at me.

**麗**  
Li Name of a place in the state Lú, now comprised in the prefecture of Tangchau in Shántung; a surname.

**例**  
Li To compare together, to classify, to adjust, to arrange; laws, rules, regulations, directions, by-laws; order, disposition of things, mode or custom of; *tsak lai'* rules of the Boards; regulations; *'pí lai'* to compare; *fán' lai'* or *wai lai'* to oppose or break the law; *hoi lai'* to make a rule; *'m hóp, sz' lai'* it is not the way or custom; *lai' á'au*, a regulation; *lai' shau'* "would have legally been given,"—a phrase applied to titles of deceased graduates; *lai' pat, fú*, not according to etiquette or law; *teng' lai'* a settled custom; *shing lai'* it has become a custom.

**柳**  
Li Trees growing in rows; a kind of wood used by cartwrights. Read *lí*, a kind of wild chestnut.

**荔枝**  
Li A fruit tree, the líchí or lai-chí (*Dimocarpus leche*); a kind of flag with fibrous roots; *kwá' luk, lai' chí*, small-pit laichi, the best sort; *lai' ho páu lai' chí*, the early laichí.

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Lái.

**孺**  
Nai The last child; *lai' tsai*, the youngest child; *lai' 'mí*, the last one; *kwá lai'*, any small *kwá* or melons.

**拉**  
Láh To pull, to drag along or up to one; to lead; to claw, to seize with the talons or fingers; *lai' kú'* to saw; *lai' tsün'* to work a bit; *lai' 'ch'é*, to pull, to tear apart; *lai' chū'* to hold to detain by force; *á'oi lai' 'shau*, to take one's hand in walking; *lai' lám'* to pull a boat; *lai' tak, ngan*, to borrow money; *lai' mang'* to pull; to borrow money; *lai' ch'ün lai' pái'* no one will trust me; *lai' tak, fò'* to get goods on credit; *lai' kwó' tik*, move it along a little; *lai' 'tò*, to settle a matter, to hush up or quash an affair; *lai' 'tò yan*, to nab a man, to arrest one; *lai' fá*, open worked carving; *lai' ko' p'ing kwó'* even now, the matter is balanced. Read *lap*, in the Fan Wan.

**賴** A colloquial word; to leave behind one, to omit, to pass over; tired, indisposed to; *iú lai' kwat, ts'ik*, tired out, my back aches; *lai' lau'* careless, slovenly; *lai' á'au sát, 'mí*, negligent in everything.

**癩**<sup>Lai</sup> A virulent blotch or eruption; the leprosy or a scrofulous affection like it; now applied to the itch, the impetigo, and other chronic cutaneous diseases; *kon lai* the itch; *shap lai* the impetigo; *shang lai* to have the itch; *lai sin*, one covered with itch; *lai ch'ong*, itch sores.

**賴**<sup>Lai</sup> To depend on, to lean on; to rely on, to confide in, to trust to; to assume, to act on a falsity, to trump up; to profit one's self, to get advantage; to calumniate, to accuse falsely; to leave, to forget; *fo lai* to involve the guiltless in punishment; *mo liu mo lai* living by his wits, a haphazard living; *mo lai chi fo* no dependance on; a loafer, a lazy fellow, a suspicious chap; *lai lok*, to forget to take away; *lai shoh* to extort a trumped up debt; *kung k'ü lai hau* very intimate with him; *lai hui tsz* to omit a character; *lai shing yat, t'iu*, left one behind me; *lai ts'o* to accuse falsely, a groundless charge.

**賴**<sup>Lai</sup> Fallen in ruins; remiss in sacrificing; *chü lai* to curse, to imprecate.

**賴**<sup>Lai</sup> A water vegetable, a sort of celery; to cover, shaded; *sám lai* capoor cutchery.

**籟**<sup>Lai</sup> A musical pipe with three tubes or reeds; any arrangement of tubes or pipes; a whizzing, moaning, or sighing noise; *sin lai tsz ming*, the whistling of the wind.

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Lak.

**肋**<sup>Leh</sup> The ribs, the side of the body; *lak, im*, the side; *lak, shák, kwat*, the ribs; *tá* (or *t'üt*,) *ch'ik, lak*, barehacked; to strip; *lak, kak*, rugged, uneven, as a path; *lak, t'iu kwat*, a spare rib; *koi lak*, "hen's ribs," is a useless thing or man. Often pronounced *lik*.

**拈**<sup>Leh</sup> To divine with fifty straws between the fingers; they are reduced to 49, and divided into two parcels at hazard, from one of which a straw is taken and put by the little finger, and four others then selected to put with it, the remainder of the parcel being distributed between the other two fingers; the other parcel is then divided in the same manner on the other hand, and the lengths of the two compared with the 64 diagrams to ascertain the luck. Also, to bind.

**勒**<sup>Leh</sup> A bridle-bit, a curb; a head-stall; to bridle, to rein in, to restrain; to oblige, to require, to force to do; to exact unjustly, to vex; to engrave, to cut in stone; to tie up or around, to strangle; *ma lak*, a horse's bit; *lak, sok*, to extort; to compel one to take up with; *lak, chü chek, ná*, hold in the horse; *luk, iu*, to tie by the waist; *lak, pik*, to force or insist on doing; *lak, yin*, to require to resign; *lak, chá* to oppress in order to get money; *lak, sz* to strangle to death.

**勤** A spinous and thorny kind of bamboo, used for hedges; **芳** bamboo roots; spines, thorns; **Leh lak, kòm' hái**, rough as a bramble; **lak, lam'** a bramble or quickset bush; **'fo yéung lak**, a cactus; **'ch'ái chéuk, lak**, to stick a thorn in the foot. The first character is also read **kan**; the second is unauthorized.

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## Lák.

**咯** A final particle, implying a fulfillment, a finish of a matter; **'hò lák**, very well; so, that will do; no more; **hū' lák**, certainly, he's gone.

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## Lam.

**淋** A bud; to cover or bend down over; **kòm' lam lut**, such a gabble, reiteration; **á' lam 'tsai**, a girl of the streets; **'ching lam tik**, make it sloping a little; **lam lam tséuk**, a hooting owl; **fá lam**, a flower bud.

**林** A grove, a clump of trees or bamboos; a wood, a forest; a luxuriance or abundance of; one's village or native groves; a group of, a company; **ch'á lam**, a tea-shop; **luk, lam**, a mountain in Húpeh, hence a den of thieves; **luk, lam hák**, a band of robbers; **shū' lam**, a forest; **ū' lam kwan**, the Imperial Guard; **yam lam**, an out of the way place, a by-corner; **lam há' ts'oi 'chū**, an opulent retired officer.

**淋**  
Lin

Dropping; dripping, water running off; to soak, to moisten, to wet; **lam fá**, to sprinkle flowers; **lam li**, soaked, drenched, continual dropping; **chiú' d'au lam**, to throw water on one; **lam shap**, wet through.

**霖**  
Lin

Interchanged with the last; a timely rain of three days fall; incessant rains; **kòm, lam**, an opportune shower; **'ū lam d'au**, wet in a shower; **met.** care taken after losing things.

**琳**  
Lin

A kind of precious stone, called **k'au lam**, perhaps a species of prase.

**淋**  
Lin

A disease of the bladder or ureter; a strangury or dysuria arising from any cause; **shá lam**, gravel; **hū, lam**, bloody urine.

**臨**  
Lin

To look down upon, to behold with a care for, to superintend; a superior regarding or going to an inferior; to bless or curse, by coming to; to descend upon; to go to; to commence, at the point of, about to do; during, when, time of meeting; makes the present gerundive; the 10th diagram; great; **lam 'sz'** near death, when he was dying; **lam man** to superintend or govern the people; **lam shai'** to come into the world; **ts'an lam 'tai**, go and see myself; **lam shé 'ng' sz'** to hinder a matter at the time; **lam hū'** going; **lam kap, lam mong**, to hurry one's self, be quick; **lam yé'** night-fall; **kwong lam mau shé'** you honor my hamlet; **lam sham**,

to face or brave danger, fearless; *lam lok, lau*, when he goes down stairs; *lam 'lò yap, fá ts'ung*, to take a young wife when old; *lam t'ip*, to imitate a writing; *lam ching*, to examine diseases; *lam ch'iu*, to be at a levee; *lam p'un*, time of childbirth.

凍  
Lin

Shivering with cold; great cold; an awe-inspiring manner; trembling, fearing, as people should in presence of rulers; *'lam 'lam*, piercingly cold; awe-struck; *'lam lit*, stern, terrific; *'lam tsun*, trembling obedience.

庫  
Lin

A government granary; a corn-house, a grange, a dépôt for grain; to give grain to students; *ts'ong 'lam*, a granary; *'lam luk*, the stipend for certain students; *'lam shang*, a stipendary siútsái; *pò 'lam*, to get on the list of stipendiaries.

A colloquial word; to sooth, to make sleek, to soften what is harsh, to smooth; *'lam tsim*, *'fú 'mí*, smooth its tail, *met.* polish or mollify his expressions.

慄  
Lin

Fear, respect; *'lam 'lam*, serious, afraid of, reverentially obedient or accordant to.

稟  
Lin

To nourish, to give, to sustain, to provide food or pay for; to give out grain.

淋  
Lin

A colloquial word; to pile up, to lay on each other; a group, to go in a crowd; to sooth, to soften what is harsh; *lam 'hí*, pile it up; *lam 'ch'á*, pile up tea; *tsau mái yan lam*

to hide in the crowd; *lam' ts'ai*, to pile or lay even; *lam' ts'éung*, to lay a wall.

(250)

Lám.

婪

婪  
Lan

Covetous, greedy of gain; to desire, to long after; *lam lam*, avaricious, niggardly; *lam sap*, grasping, close; *lam tsong*, hoards obtained by griping dealings;

嵐

嵐  
Lan

Vapor or cloudy mist on a hill top is called *shan lam*; name of a hill near Táyuen fú in Shánsí.

籃

籃  
Lan

Baskets, usually with cross handles, made of bamboo, wire, or rattan; *lam kw'ang*, baskets in general; *má ch'éung 'i lam*, to back a long-eared basket—to be a beggar; *fá lam*, baskets made of flowers.

藍

藍  
Lan

A plant used to dye blue, the Isatis; *lam shik*, a blue or indigo color; *yéung lam*, foreign indigo; *'lò lam*, blue black; *lam f'in*, the blue field, a famous place in the district of that name near Síngán fú in Shensí; *lam tin*, native indigo. Used for the next.

襤

襤  
Lan

A single coverlet; ragged, mean clothes, without collar or trimming; *'i sham lam lü*, tattered raiment; *lam 'lau*, dirty, as raiment.

欖

欖  
Lan

*Kóm lam*, the *Canarium*, of which the *pák*, *'lam* is the *Canarium album*; and the *'ú lam* is the *Canarium pimela*; *'lam shí* or *'lam kok*, a condiment of olives; *hám lam*,

salted olives; *hau 'lám*, Adam's apple; *hóm muk, 'lám*, to hold a wooden olive—silent; *tiú 'lám wat*, carved olive seeds.

**攬** To grasp, to carry with a firm hold, to carry in both arms; to usurp, to interfere in; to monopolize, to hoard; grasping; an armful; *'lám fo* to engross goods; *'lám 'ts'ü*, to carry in the arms, to seize all; *'lám 'mái pán* to manage alone; *'lám 'sau*, head manager of an affair; *ch'ái yat, 'lám*, an armful of wood; *'lám 'pong*, the last name on the list of kújin graduates; *'lám shan 'lám shai* to wrestle and play.

**覽** To behold, to look at carefully, to see from a distance; to understand, to perceive; *yat, 'lám*, at one view; *'lám shí* to see; *kung ching ü 'lám* sent up for his majesty's inspection; *p'ai 'lám*, to publish judicial cases to the people; *'lám kún kam 'kú*, an extensively read man.

**纜** A rope, a hawser, a cable, a painter; to tie on, to bind with cord; to drag with a rope; *lám 'shün*, to track a vessel; *tái 'lám* a cable; *'ta 'lám* to twist ropes; *'kái 'lám* to weigh anchor; *lám 'sau pák*, to bind on a mourning cap, a funeral garb; *lái 'lám* to haul the rope; *lám 'kau, 'm 'mái*, a rope will not join them,—very unlike; *lám 'lò* a tracking path.

**瀾** A fresh, a rising of water; excess; incroaching, overflowing, violating, intruding on;

to float; to soak; excessive, profuse, beyond bounds; irregular, careless, loose, or lawless, according to the circumstances; *lám' ying*, illegal punishments; *lám' yung* to use profusely; *lám' 'sé*, scribbling; *mò 'lám* no excess; *lám' fai* to waste; *lám' 'kau*, to associate with the lowbred; *lám' 'hoi shò' muk*, to charge higher than the settled price.

**欄** A baluster, a railing, a row of bars below a window; a den for furious beasts; to cage; *lám' lám* rumbling of carriages; *lám' 'ch'é*, a cart with a cage on it. Sometimes read *Kám*, and used for the last.

**艦** A war-junk; a man-of-war with strong bulwarks, a frigate; a kind of defended round-house on deck; *chín' lám* a man-of-war.

(251) Lan.

*Lan.* A colloquial word; quick, speedy; *p'an lan*, in a hurry, quick.

(252) Lán.

**欄** A colloquial word; a bazaar or row for the sale of an article; *hám há lán*, the salt-shrimp row; *Yau lán mún*, the Oil-row Gate on the south of Canton, called the Petition Gate; *lok, lán hī* gone to the bazaar; *mái lán*, to take to the bazaar, to turn peddler; *'kwo lán*, the fruit market.



**𨋖** Lán To overstep, to pass over; to creep, to twine around; *lán* <sup>ts</sup> to crawl on the earth; *lán* <sup>ang</sup>, to twine over, as a grape vine grows.

**欄** Lán A railing or balustrade for a support and defense; a pen or bar for animals; to rail in; *lán* <sup>kon</sup>, a railing; *'má lán*, a horse pen.

**蘭** Lán A general name for gynandrous flowers, and others with a single flower on a peduncle; used in a good sense in comparisons; *met.* adopted, sworn; pleasant, delightful; *chú lán*, the *Chloranthus inconspicuus*; *tiú' lán*, the air-plant; *kit, pái' kam lán*, to adopt one for a sister; *lán 'tsé*, an adopted sister; *lán hing*, a sworn brother; *lán p'ún yéung'* cyathiform.

**闌** Lán A door-screen; a wristlet; to shut in, to seclude, to separate; late, evening; failing, fading, falling into ruins; few, rare; in limited quantities, moderate; *lán yap*, to go in abruptly; *mún lán*, a door-screen; *ye' lán*, the night nearly past, very late.

**攔** Lán To stop with the hand, to hinder, to prevent; to embarrass; to divide, to separate; *ché lán*, to hinder, to prevent seeing or going; *ín 'ü ché lán*, to bamboozle, to dissuade, to use amphibology; *lán ü*, to stop an officer's sedan; *lán lò' 'ts'ung kip*, to stop up the road to rob men; *lán hoi*, to part [combatants]; *lán kai hal, shik*, beggars blocking up

the street; *mò kwán lán*, nothing to guard it with; *lán tsit*, to stop the way; *lán 'au chong'* to wait to meet one.

**瀾** Lán Swelling, continuous waves, surges; dirty rice-water; *pò lán*, rolling waves; *'Üi lán k'üü*, the Eddy (or returning current) Bridge, the bridge near the Factories.

**蘭** Lán A mixture of colors on animals, mottled, speckled; *pán lán*, striped, brindled.

**懶** Lán A listless, lazy lout; remiss, sluttish; sleepy; averse, disinclined to do; *'lán to'* lazy; *tai' shik, 'lán*, a lazy glutton; *'to 'lán*, to shirk work; *'lán 'sán*, to lofe, to dawdle; *shan 'lán*, to gape and stretch; *tsò' 'lán shan*, an idler; *'lan 'lò ké' kung fú*, very easy work; *yat, shan 'lán kwat*, incurably lazy.

**爛** Lán To cook thoroughly, to boil to rags; rotten, corrupted, putrid, over-ripe; torn, tattered, worn out, broken, spoiled, ruined; to break; splendor, bright; to oppress; many; very, a superlative, as *lán' to*, a great many; *'kong wá' lán' 'lò*, he speaks very well; *lán' 'tsai*, a rascal; *lán' 'hau*, a blackguard; *chü' lán' worm-eaten*; *'lá lán' to break*; *lán' 'lín*, broken, spoiled; *lán' 'hái*, old shoes; *lán' 't'ung lán' 't'it*, bits of broken copper and iron; *lán' 'ch'ái 'lau*, a hard knot to split, *met.* a hard matter; *lán' 'meng'* a hard fate; *lán' 'lau 't'eng*, a reckless dare-devil; *lán' 'chín 'dò lán'* a beggarly scamp who tries to involve one.



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## Lang.

**𠵿** A colloquial word; a jingle of tin or glass vessels is called *kwang lang*; *má lang 'teng*, a kind of tanka boat pushed by two oars, common at Canton.  
*Lang* A lot of things tied together is called *kwáng' lang*.

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## Láng.

(This is read *lang* in the Fan Wan.)

**𠵿** Cold, icy, chilly; frigid, indifferent; still, clear; *'láng lám'* distant, neglectful, as friends; insipid, as books; dull, as trade; *'láng ts'ing ts'ing*, still, quiet, alone; *'ta 'láng chan'* to shake with cold; *fut, 'láng*, the ague; *yan ts'ing 'láng*, men's feelings are very changeable; *'láng t'it, t'it*, very cold; *kam' 'láng kéuk*, "to forbid cold feet," means to prevent strangers seeing small-pox patients; *'láng shéung fung*, nose snuffling from cold; *'láng ngáng' 'shau kéuk*, hands and feet benumbed; *'láng 'ngán 't'ai kin'* to look at coldly or carelessly; *'láng út, cham*, a thermometer; *'láng fán' 'sau*, China root.

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## Lap.

**𠵿** A rain hat, made of splints; an open basket, a hamper; a glove; an imposition, cheat; to hoodwink; *tái' fá lap*, to

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catch one in a basket; also, to wear a false or paper bridal coiffure; *'án' yot, lap, lap*, each basket of coal; *lop, 'tò 'k'ü*, humbugged him; *'shau lap*, a glove; *yüt, 'teng 'lau lap*, one umbrella hat; *lap, chü' 'shau*, to put on gloves; *lap, chü' 'k'ü*, to put in a basket.

**𠵿**  
Lih

Similar to the last; a pen or inclosure; a basket for carrying game; *chü lap*, a basket to carry pigs in.

(This is often pronounced *lap*.)

**𠵿**  
Lih

To stand erect, to stand; established, erect, fixed, upright; to establish, to found, to set up, to institute, to perfect; to agree upon, to settle, to fix, to effect; to place in order, to arrange; the 117th radical; soon, presently, the arrival of the time of; *'hi lap*, stand up; *lap, hák*, instantly; *lap, ch'un*, it is now spring—one of the 24 terms; *lap, i'* or *lap, sam*, to resolve on, determined; *lap, kung*, to establish one's fame; *'ni lap, kéuk, m'* 'wan, have you just entered upon these duties? *lap, lün'* in disorder, all in confusion; *lap, ts'ip*, to take a concubine; *lap, 'pan*, to reform, sown his wild oats; *lap, shat*, to set up a house, to marry; *lap, ting' kéuk*, engaged to stay.

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## Láp.

**𠵿**

A colloquial word; to take up a number of things in the arms; to lump or take all toge-

ther; *láp, mái chai k' ch'ü* take and put them all there; *láp, mái 'yau 'kí to*, how many are there in all?

**攞** *Lah* To hold and manage; to lump, to take together; *láp, mái yat, tui*, put them all in a pile; *láp, sáp*, refuse, dirt, offal; *láp, láp, sáp, sáp*, mixed up, heterogenous, disorderly.

**臘** *Lah* To sacrifice after the winter solstice; to dry flesh; *láp, üt*, the twelfth month; *láp, áp*, dried ducks; *láp, kon*, to jerk meat; *láp, mí* cured meats; *Chan láp, k'rok*, Cambodia.

**蠟** *Lah* Wax, beeswax; waxy, waxed, glazed; *pák, láp*, insect wax obtained from bugs on the *láp, shü* or wax-tree; *fung láp*, beeswax; *láp, ün*, waxen pills; *láp, shek*, yellow or greasy quartz; *láp, 'ch'ü*, paper smoothed with a soaped stone; *láp, 'peng*, wax tapers; *láp, 'tsai*, a hawfinch (the *Coccothraustes melamora*).

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Lat.

**角** A colloquial word; to let go, to leave off, to loosen; broken off, severed, come off, parted; *lat, 'shau*, take off your hand, let go; to part from, as friends; *'m tak, lat*, it won't come off; *lat, 'tai*, bottom fallen out, ruined; *ch'ü lat, 'k'ü*, take it down; *lat, 'hiü*, come apart or off; *'lá lat*, broken off; *'ting lat, 'pin*, smart enough to take his queue off; *'úi lat, 'shan t'* to get rid of a business.

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Lát.

**辣** *Lah* Biting, piquant, hot, pungent, acrid, taste, like pepper; severe, heavy, as a punishment; injurious, recriminating, as abuse; *lát, 'tsü*, cayenne pepper; *kam' f'ü 'hò lát*, the prohibitions are very strict; *ká lát*, a freshwater crab; *há lát, 'shau*, to "down a hot hand,"—to punish severely; *'shang tok, 'lò lát*, precocious, strong while yet young.

**刺** *Lah* Intractable, wicked; inhuman, harsh; to cut in twain, to mangle; a row of things with interstices between them; *'pí tò lát, 'hoi*, cut it open; *chung' 'hoi yat, lát, lát*, plant them in open rows; *'kwái lát*, perverse, cross-grained; *káu 'ch'ü lát*, a dovetail. Often confounded with *'ts'z*.

Lau.

The leaf of the betel-pepper (*Piper betle*); a plant used to catch fish; *lau t'p*, betel leaf; *'ts'ing lau*, fresh pepper leaves; *'Hoi fung lau*, leaves from Háifung hien.

A colloquial word; to throw or wear over the shoulders; a cloak; to hang down, as a shawl does; *lau yam mú'* a girl whose hair covers her forehead; *tá' lau*, a cloak; *lau pok, 'kan*, to wear a shawl; *lau ts'o' yan p'í*, false, only the skin of a man; *lau yan ch'ü kái*, constantly asking him to go out; *'han 'shui lau*, a bib.

**樓** Lau Loquacity; troublesome and talkative; *lau loi lau hū* urging, to talk much to get an end; *lau yan 'mái*, to urge one to buy.

**樓** Lau The 16th zodiacal constellation, it is in the head of Aries; a surname; an ox tied up; a troublesome number; frequent, many; a mound; simple, stupid.

**樓** Lau Crooked, curved; hunchback, stooping; *lau chau yan*, a beggarly fellow; *lau 'chí*, to bend the fingers.

**樓** Lau Diligent; contented, joyous, gay; to be pleased; *lau lau chí sam*, a sedulous disposition.

**樓** Lau To drag, to draw or pull; to carry off, to elope with; to embrace, to hug; *lau 'p'ò*, to fall on the neck; *lau chū* to hold in one's embrace.

**樓** Lau A loft, a staging or tower; the upper floor or story of buildings; a peak; a layer; storied, in stories; to assemble; *'shéung hò lau*, to go to an eating-room, to tiffin; *lau shéung' lau*, two-storied; *'hò 'ts'oi, lau shéung' lau*, good, I'm in for luck! *káng lau*, a watchtower; *'ng ts'ang lau chū yuk*, the loin of pork; *lau chan'* sleepers of a floor; *mong' lau*, a lookout tower; *lau shéung'* up-stairs; *wáng lau*, green flower-boats; *ts'ing lau*, brothels; *'hí lau kòm' 'hí*, hard to do; *sheng lau*, gateway towers; *chung lau*, a bell; *'Ng ts'ang Lau*, the Five-storied Pagoda in the city of Canton.

**樓** Lau A kind of vessel, with high stern galleries or frames made in stories.

**樓** Lau The mole-cricket, called *kū lau*; a kind of ant; *'t'ò lau*, a four-horned fabulous goat; *lau lí*, a small dragon-fly.

**樓** Lau A sow in heat; *lau chū*, a sow; a certain wild beast.

**樓** Lau A skull without skin or flesh; *fú lau* or *tuk lau*, a skull, the upper bones of the skull.

**樓** Lau To detain, to stop a guest; to hold on to, or keep by one, to keep back; to delay, to procrastinate; remaining; dilatory, slow; a long time; *lau p'it*, a keepsake, a parting gift; *lau lok*, detained in a place by poverty; left by mistake; handed down from ancestors; *lau 'k'ū, 'm chū* could not keep him; *lau fan*, to keep for future use; *'m lau sam*, giving no heed to, careless; *lau yam'* to keep in office or place longer; *'wán lau*, to take by the arm to stop; *'ts'ing lau pò* don't trouble yourself to come out—said by a visitor; *lau há'* to leave with one for a while, to relinquish; *mò. 'fí lau*, no murderers remain; *lau tám' hí'* keep in your breath; *pat, 'ting lau*, not to stop a single moment; *lau tū tí'*, leave a little space, don't be too hard.

**樓** Lau The pomegranate tree; *shek lau*, the pomegranate; *'fo shek lau*, the flowering pomegranate; *fan shek lau*, a guava.

𧀮 *Lau* A kind of bamboo rat; 'má *lau* (or *lau*), a monkey; 'má *lau* 'tsai, a nickname for children.

瘤 *Liu* A tumor, excrescence, wen, or swelling of any kind; *yuk*, *lau*, a tumor; *hüt*, *lau*, bloody tumor; 'hóm *tak*, *ko* ' *lau*, made the swelling by a knock; *hí* *lau*, swellings in the neck from anger; 'fan *lau*, a sloughing tumor.

風 *Liu* The sighing or breathing of the wind; *lau lau*, waving in the wind.

鴞 *Liu* A kind of owl, called *lau* *li*, which eats birds and mice.

栗 *Liu* A chestnut or bay horse, with black mane and tail; 'taz' *lau*, a sorrel horse with dark mane.

琉 *Liu* A pearl; a vitreous, glassy substance; *lau* *li*, glassy, shining, like a new mat or ice; also cups for water lamps; *lau* *k'au* *kwok*, the Lewchew Is.; *lau* *li* 'ngá, glazed tiles, used on temples.

旒 *Liu* Pendants of a crown, hung before and behind; 'mín *lau*, crown pendants; the narrow pendants attached to a banner, called *k'i* *tái*.

流 *Liu* The flowing of water; to pass along, to go from one place to another; to circulate, as news; to spread, to diffuse itself; to descend in life, to cast off restraint; to get into *lau* 'ngán *lui* to shed tears; *lau* *man*, travelers, people from another province; *mat*, *kóm* ' *lau* *k'au*, why are you so rude and unmannerly; *lau* *hüt*, to bleed; *lau* *ín*, rumor;

*yat*, *lau* *mò* *peng* I've never before been sick; *ch'éung lau*, continual, everflowing; *ín* *lau* *k'i* *hüt*, willingly shed his bad habits; to shed; flowing out; to seek, to select; to beg, to intreat; a class, a low set, the vicious, low-life people; roving, vagrant; shifting, floating; to be transported; *lau* *li* *shat*, 'sho, vagrant, without a home; *pat*, *lau* *tò* *hai* ' *kóm*, it is ever so, this is usually the way; *yat*, *lau* *yan*, a class of men; 'nū *lau*, females; blood; *lau* *há* and *lau* 'shéung, ebb and flood tide; 'kau *lau*, the nine professions; *lau* *man*, vagrants, vagabonds.

硫 *Liu* *Lau* *wong* *mút*, sulphur, flowers of sulphur; *lau* *wong*, brimstone.

劉 *Liu* To kill, to slaughter; a kind of sword; to arrange, to set in order, to lay out; *Lau* *Pí* a famous general of the Three States.

瀏 *Liu* Clear, limpid, deep water; *Lau* *yéung* *kong*, a river in Húnán; a strong wind; rustling of trees.

柳 *Liu* The willow; a groove; brindled, striped; *met.* pleasure, dissipation; slender, wasp-like; arched, crescent; *shui* *sz* ' *lau*, the tamarix;  *fá* *lau* *ti* ' *fong*, places of dissipation; *lau* *í* *shen*, a slender person; *lau* *mí*, arched eye-brows; the 24th constellation, it is in Hydra; *í* *yap*, *lau*, it must be grooved; 'lau 'rū, willow catkins; *ko* ' *lau* 'shau, that affair—a slang phrase; 'lau

*f'ia pò'* a kind of striped cloth;  
*'hi 'lau*, to make a groove.

**搗**  
*Lia* To take up earth and daub it on, when building a wall; to level with the hand.

A colloquial word; to toss in the arms; to shake in the arms; to toy with; to fuss over; *lau' há' 'k' ŭ*, dandle him, as a babe; *lau' 'fo 'lò*, make a fire; *lau' 'wan 'k' ŭ*, shake them up thoroughly.

**簍**  
*Lia* A bamboo basket or hamper; *yat, 'lau 'tán'* a hamper of coals.

**罟**  
*Lia* A trap or net of bamboo for taking fish or crabs, made like a seine.

**袋**  
*Lia* A skein or knot of thread, of a hundred lengths; a fob or pocket; *'tsin 'lau ké'* a cut-purse, a pickpocket.

**陋**  
*Lau* A narrow, dirty residence, a vile place; a strait; low, rude, rustic, vulgar; ugly, ill-favored; uninformed, unacquainted, obscure, ignorant of things; *'ch'au lau'* horrid-looking; *lau' kw' ai*, hush-money; *lau' lüt*, vile-looking, useless; *tsot' lau' hong'* in my poor lane—affected talk.

**漏**  
*Lau* To drip, to drop on; a clepsydra; to leak, to ooze out; to lose; to disclose, to blab; to evade, to escape from; to forget, to lose sight of or let slip; to moisten; a crack, an aperture, a leak; *sham' lau'* it leaks; *chap, lau'* to mend a leak; *lau' lá'* an oversight, forgotten; *tsip, lau'* catch the water; *lau' 'kám 'f'iu shò'* forgot to enter in the account;

*sit, lau'* to let out a secret; *lau' hi'* waste of breath; *lau'* *hiu*, leaky; *mò ko' tai' lau'* no such good news as that.

**溜**  
*Lia* A river in Kwángsí; to flow; to issue; a gutter under eaves; *rát, lau'* glossy, smooth.

**溜**  
*Lau* Lingering, stopping on a journey; *lau' lau'* loitering, lurking about.

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Láu.

**撈**  
*Lán* To drag or fish for in the water, to grapple from a deep place, to dredge for; to hook out; *láu 'hi*, to haul up; *'lá láu*, to drag for; to make a search for; *'mò 'lái láu ch'áu'* no dredge, nothing to help myself with; *láu 'hò hok*, to dredge for oysters; *'lau' 'tai láu*, to price a thing dirt cheap.

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Lé.

**哩**  
*Li* A final particle, like *lok*, 咯, denoting that a thing is or should be in a certain manner; rendered by surely, doubtless, so, &c., according to the scope; *'tím lé*, [the lamps] are lighted; *hai' lé*, it is so; yes, it is; *'lái lé*, come; *hü' lé*, let us go; *'kwo 'f'au lé*, too much, most certainly.

**咧** A final and colloquial particle, implying an order; a mere final sound; *hü' lé* gone; *mal, 'yé lé* what is it? *hai' 'hóm lé' pé'* let it be so.

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Léuk.

*stick*  
 掠 **Lioh** To rob with violence, to plunder, to take things by force; to invade, to waste, to make a foray; to punish with a stick; a sweep stroke to the left in writing a character; *ch'áu léuk*, to snatch the valuables; *ts'am léuk*, to make a raid; *'pong léuk*, to bastinado.

畧 **Lioh** } To divide or mark fields;  
 略 } a boundary of fields; to plan,  
 略 } to counsel, to contrive; as-  
 畧 } tute, shrewd; to abridge, to diminish labor; a resumé, a digest of, an abridgment; a little, in general, rather, slightly, not minute; to disesteem, to slight; a path, a rule; to take or seize; to walk, to go; to offend, to transgress; to sharpen; *tái' léuk*, for the most part, in general; *iú' léuk*, the radical or important parts of; *léuk*, 'yau, only a few; *léuk*, *léuk*, 'hiú, I understand this somewhat; *mau léuk*, clever at, foreseeing, shrewd, forecasting; *léuk*, *do tik*, rather too many; *hò' léuk*, *mái' yan*, apt to seize and sell people; *léuk*, *chí yat*, i', understand it a little; *léuk*, *tí* to enter or pass through a region.

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Léung.

梁 **Liang** A plank across a stream, a foot-bridge; a ridge-pole, a lintel, a beam or sleeper, a stretcher; a dam or piles to

hinder a current; the fastening of the knob on a cap; *met.* the principal; trustworthy; *léung léung*, atrocious, one worthy of death; *pt' léung*, bridge of the nose; *ün léung*, hung himself from a beam; *ká' léung*, to lay the ridge-pole; *met.* to side with the weak in a quarrel; *hái léung*, the ridge-seam on shoes.

樑 **Liáng** A mast of a boat; used for the preceding; *'shéung léung* *tái' kat*, good luck to raising the ridge-pole—a sentence written on it.

粱 **Liáng** Large grained millet, a species of *Holcus*, of which there are yellow, green and white varieties; spirits are distilled from it; *kò léung*, the Barbadoes or tall millet.

糧 **Liáng** Food, provision, victuals; rations or pay of soldiers; land taxes in kind; *ts'in léung* taxes or their commutation; pay; *shik léung*, in government pay, a soldier; *kon léung* provender for a journey; *léung* *tò* commissioner of the land-tax; *kák léung*, to stop the rations; *náp léung*, to pay in taxes; *kwán léung*, to receive rations; *léung* *'ts'ò*, rations and provender; food, eatables; *kíp léung*, to forage.

踉 **Liáng** To jump; *t'ü léung*, to dance and hop about. Also read *loag*, to go; *long p'ong*, ready to go, starting.

良 **Liáng** Goodhearted, gentle, liberal, mild, benignant; excellent of its kind, valuable, perfect, superior; a term of praise:

loyal, obedient; capable, skillful; a long time; past midnight; *léung yan*, my good-man; my good wife; *léung shia* good; *léung sam*, devout, desirous of doing right; *mò léung sam*, oppressive, bad, hardhearted; *léung 'kau*, a long time; *léung 'in*, a fertile field; *léung man*, the loyal people; *léung kéung*, galangal; *léung shan*, a fortunate hour or day.

**涼** Cool, fresh; pleasant; refreshing; cool, distant, as manners; little of, sparing; in need of, straitened; a prefecture in Kánsuh; *léung fung*, a fresh breeze; *shing léung*, to take the air; *léung 'shang*, cool and pleasant; *léung p'áng*, an awning of mats; *léung kuo* 'há chá' cooling off a little.

**兩** A common contraction for the next, when meaning a tael or Chinese ounce, equal to 1½ oz. av., or 579.84 grs. tr.; the highest Chinese nominal money, worth \$1.38, or 6s. 8d.; *ngan 'léung*, money, cash.

**兩** Two, a couple, a pair; both, doubled, twice, again; *'léung 'léung 'chung* two taels' weight; *'léung chí wai*, two masts; *'léung fan fan*, divide it equally; *'m sám 'kau 'léung* undignified, degrading; *sám sám 'léung 'léung*, in small groups.

Read *léung*, a classifier of chariots; a car, a chariot. The next is now used in this sense.

**輛** A classifier of carriages; a car; a pair of wheels.

**魍** An elf or gnome, like a small child; *'mong 'léung*, a sprite.

**倆** Clever at, skilled in; *'ní mat, k' 'léung*, what have you practiced, what can you do?

**亮** Clear, bright, like the sun or moon; lustrous; transparent; lighted, illumined; trusting in, believing—in which senses it is used with the next; *léung' shá*, transparent gauze; *kwong léung'* lighted up, not obscure, as a room; *'in léung'* daylight.

A colloquial word; loud noise, distant sounds; *shing yam diu léung'* the music is sweet; *kòm' 'héung léung'* such a loud noise.

**諒** Sincere words, faithful, veracious; to believe in, to accredit, trusting to; to know certainly; to suppose, to guess, to conjecture; to aid, to assist; *kín' léung'* to excuse, to make allowances for; *pat, nang kín' léung'* inexcusable; *léung' p'ut, hai' kòm*, I am pretty certain of it; *léung' pat, 'ngo kwai'* I think he will not blame me; *'m 'pi 'k'ü léung' 'tò*, I shall not do as he supposes.

**量** To measure, to judge, to estimate; to keep an account of; a measure, a capacity, a limit, a determinate point or quantity; ability to eat or drink, appetite; enlarged, liberal mind, good feeling; opinion, views of the mind; *mat, kòm' léung' kwai'* why do you drink so little? can't you

stand much wine? 'ngo léung' chū, I don't drink much; 'kú léung' to guess; 'kuk, léung' t'ai' a shrewd observer of men, astute; 'mò tik, léung' no capacity; 'hán' léung' 'kí to, what is the limited quantity? 'pat, tsz' léung' an over-estimate of one's self.

Read 'léung; to measure; to deliberate upon; 'shéung léung, to consult upon; 'pi 'tau léung, measure it with a 'tau, or peck.

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Lí.

唎 A colloquial word; in disorder, careless; 'tsò' sz' 'lí lá, he does things slovenly.

离 Bright; elegant; the 5th diagram; interchanged with the next.

離 A yellow bird of a beautiful plumage; to retire, to disperse, to scatter, to dismiss, to separate or go from; to leave, to part from; distant, absent, parted; dispersed, scattered; to divide, to cut in two; to arrange or divide off; in pairs; the 5th diagram: 'pat, lí, engaged in, attached to, employed upon; 'lí ming, the morning; 'lí hoi, parted: 'lí siin, a sister's grandchild; 'lí f'oi, to get up from table; 'lat, lat, 'lí lí, coming off, very loose; 'lí 'hò 'ün, very far off; 'lí kw'an, to leave the company or group; 'lí sán' to scatter, to disperse; 'lí han' sad from

one's absence; 'lí pít, to part from one; 'lí ká, to go abroad; 'pat, 'lí f'í 'nít, [is still] nothing but a bird.

籬 A fence or wattle of bamboo; to fence, to inclose; a small basket tray; 'fán lí, a bamboo hedge; 'chuk, lí, a bamboo tray; 'cháa' lí, a strainer, an open ladle for taking out cakes; 'tau' lí, a trellice for beans to run on; 'lí pá, a hedge.

攤 To stretch or open out, to spread out, as wings; to place in order, for a display. Also read 'ch'í.

滴 Water dropping and snaking into the ground; the pattering of rain or hail; to instil by drops; thin and bad; 'mak, 'shui lam lí, the letters dropped like rain from his pencil—calligraphy, beautiful penmanship.

璃 A vitreous, translucent substance; 'lau lí 'chū, glass beads; 'lau lí 't'úp, a bedstead with glass in the sides.

綰 An ornamented girdle, put on a bride by her mother; a sash; a perfumed veil worn by brides; to sew shoes; 'kam yat, kít, lí, she is married to-day. Read 'ch'í, sharp, like a cold wind.

薄 Thin, poor spirits; weak liquor.

謔 Deceitful language, sportive jokes, bantering; to ridicule; 'chí lí, verbose, exaggerated talk; not trustworthy.

魅 A mountain elf, a hobgoblin, called 'lí mí', regarded as malicious.



**螭** A dragon without horns, just molted; a term applied to cruel men; *tsun' lí*, a spirited horse.

**釐** Used for *理*, to subject to, to cause to submit; to regulate; the 1000th part of a tael, nominally equivalent to the coin called a cash; the second term in fractions, a hundredth; a very little, a grain, a hair's breadth; a pair; to give; *lí tang*, a small money steelyard; *'mò lí ts'ò* no mistake at all; *'mò lí 'kan tú* not the least attention; *'mò lí yung'* useless; *'mò lí sz'* quite at leisure. The last form is used only in numeration.

**狸** A name for many small animals, like the fox, raccoon, wild cat, &c.; *'yé lí*, a sort of wild-cat; *'ú lí*, the fox, thought by the Chinese to take a human shape; *'ká lí*, a cat; *'hoi lí*, a seal; *'fú lí*, a yellow fox; *'héung lí*, the civet; *'ú lí tsing*, a fox-fairy, a witch, a siren—a term of reproach; *'t'ú lí shik*, an iron gray color; *'kwo 'tsz' lí*, a small civet-like animal, which is eaten.

**孀** A widow; *lí 'fú*, a woman whose husband is dead.

**罹** A string; sadness, sorrow; to encounter, to incur; to meet or happen to; *tsz' lí chung' kau'* to incur great punishment; *lí k'í hung hoí* suffered his deadly malice; *mí, mò lí*, without any sorrow; *'fung pák, lí*, afflicted with many griefs.

**梨** A pear; *ling' lí*, a face grimed with age; *síu, lí*, a russet pear from Pientsin; *shá lí*, native pear; *lí ün 'tsz' lui'* play-actors; *síu, lí kò*, pear jam; *'fá lí muk*, rosewood.

**鵝** A yellow bird, the *woong lí*, or mango bird.

**驪** A fleet horse, a charger; a black horse; to drive a span of horses; *lí ká'* a carriage and span.

**李** A prune or apricot; to get ready for a journey; *'hang lí*, luggage; *'nám wá lí*, a yellow plum; *'t'ò lí cháng ch'un*, the peach and plum emulate each other at spring; *tsín' sz' 'ú* *'t'ò lí*, to recommend a pupil as a plum or pear.

**里** A place of residence; a neighborhood, a village, originally of 25 or 50 families; a lane in a village, a place or court in a town, a street; a measure of length of 360 paces, the Chinese mile; it is of various lengths; usually 1897½ English feet, or 27¼ lí to 10 Eng. miles; the geographical lí is the  $\frac{1}{25}$  of a degree or 1460.44 ft., or  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a French astronomical league; mournful, alas; the 166th radical; *'ngo héung lí*, my neighbor or townsman; *'lun lí*, a neighborhood; *'lí yan*, one of this place; *'yat, 'lí ló'* one mile; *'tsín lí 'má*, a courier; *'héung lí*, the country, village places.

**俚** Rustic, vulgar, gross, low-bred, vile; to protect, to support; a trust, protection, a re-

source; 'lí, ín, low expressions, vulgar talk; 'mò 'shò 'lí lár' nothing to look to, resourceless; 'lí 'tsz' a term for the people of Wúchau fú in Kwángs'.

**理** Lí Brother's wives are called *chuk*, 'lí; or vulgo, 'sham 'mò.

**理** Lí A mat sail; any small sail; 'ch'è 'lí, hoist sail; 'shai tsun' 'lí, set the whole sail; *met.* to exert one's full power; 'chün 'lí, to wear sail; 'lí p'ò' a sail-loft; 'lí f'au, the foot of the sail; 'lí lám' balliards; 'kám 'lí, take in sail; 'kám fang 'm 'kám 'lí, is to profit one's self at other's expense.

**理** Lí A basket or hod for carrying soil; a spade or narrow mattock, for lading in earth.

**理** Lí To work gems according to their veins; to polish, to burnish gems; veins or strise; style; to govern, to regulate; to control, rule, manage, adjust, rectify, or put to rights, as circumstances require; to meddle with; a match-maker; reason in man, right principles, nature rule of action, that which is felt to be right or proper; the principle of organization or rules by which matter is kept in its essence; 'lí follows some verbs, showing that the first verb is done properly, as *sau* 'lí, to repair; f'ai 'lí, to look to carefully; f'in 'lí, heavenly reason, analogous to retribution or overruling Providence; ts' 'lí f'ò, maps; hon' ts' 'lí sin shang, a geomancer; f'íu 'lí, regulations; the topography or capabilities of a place; tò

'lí, reason, the propriety of things; 'lí lun' to reason, to debate; 'lí sz' to attend to an affair; man 'lí, style of writing; 'lí sz' to comprehend; 'lí fát, to dress the hair; 'lí shò' har' kòm, it should be this way, this is the manner; 'lí 'm tò' I have no time to see to it; chiu' 'lí 'kong, to talk reasonably; hóp, 'lí, reasonable; 'm yap, 'lí, unreasonable; lin 'lí 'chí, a marriage alliance ngo 'úi 'lá 'lí, I can manage it; 'm 'lí p'in, you was in the wrong; 'lí chik, hi' chong' reason is mild, anger is violent.

**裡** Lí A lining, the inside of garments; inside, within, inner; home; piú 'lí, false silk, burned in ancestral worship; 'lí mtr' or 'lí 'tai, within, in; 'lí p'ò' coarse cotton lining; tsò' ká 'lí, at home.

**鯉** Lí The carp (*Cyprinidae*), the king of fishes, and fabled to change into a dragon; sheung 'lí, a letter; the kam 'lí, yellow carp, is the most common at Canton; 'lí fá' lung, the carp has become a dragon, *met.* rapid promotion in office.

**履** Lí A leather shoe; to put on a shoe; to tread on, to walk; to act, to walk in a way; actions, conduct; *met.* the body, the man; salary, a living, something to depend on, subsistence; 'lí 'tai, the sole of a shoe; 'lí lik, record of good acts; 'lí yan, to do humane acts; tsín' 'lí, to tread; 'lí hang, to walk, the conduct; 'lí 'lám, to go and see for one's self.

**利**<sup>Li</sup> Sharp edge or point : acute, keen edged ; advantageous, profitable, useful ; smooth, fortunate, happy, beneficial ; gain, profit ; address, cleverness ; smart, greedy for gain, covetous ; trade ; interest on money ; to benefit others or one's self, to oblige ; to nourish ; *mo* *li* to sharpen ; *li* *'shí*, an advantageous market, prosperous ; *li* *'hí* cutlery, edged tools ; *'fung* *li* *'shí*, (often pron. *lai* *'shí*) to give cash at new year to children, or a retaining fee to a physician, or to funeral attendants ; *li* *sik*, or *li* *'s'in*, interest ; *náp*, *li* to pay interest ; *pat*, *li* unlucky, disadvantageous, unsuccessful ; *li* *'hau*, fluent speech, pleasant tasted ; *li* *tuk*, gluttonous, mean ; *li* *pín* convenient ; at hand ; *ká* *yat*, *li* to get 10 per cent. per month ; *chan* *chan* *li* *hoi* truly awful or formidable, stingy ; *fái* *li* keen edged ; *li* *kin* *'lái* *yan*, happy if Your Honor notices me ; *ming* *li* *'léung* *'d*, two pursuits, letters and trade ; *'mò* *pat*, *shun* *li* everything as he wished, always prosperous ; *li* *'tsui* *fá* *ngá*, talkative and specious ; *li* *li* *'shí* *'shí* *'lái*, done carefully and willingly.

**利**<sup>Li</sup> Clever ; *má* *li* active, expert.

**利**<sup>Li</sup> A colloquial word for the tongue, used because the proper sound *shí*, also means to lose ; *shan* *'íu* *li* put out your tongue ; *'pí* *li* *'im*, taste it ; *li* *'í*, a furred tongue ; *kol*, *li*

*'kóm* *sheng*, thickmouthed ; *li* *'hái*, a strumous tongue ; *li* *'yam*, final particles.

**痢**<sup>Li</sup> A dysentery or flux ; *sé* *li* a purging, a diarrhoea ; *'hung* *li* a bloody flux ; *yau* *sik*, *li* a chronic diarrhoea ; *kam* *'ho* *li* cholera morbus.

**莉**<sup>Li</sup> A flower, highly prized by the Chinese ; *mái*, *li* *'fá*, the white jasmine ; also the name of a common song.

**蜆**<sup>Li</sup> A sort of clam, called *kòp*, *li* found on the coast of Fuh-kien, and pickled by the people.

**莅**<sup>Li</sup> Water running down ; water grasses, rushes ; to come to, to descend towards, to arrive at ; to enter upon or assume the duties of ; to see ; the seat or place where an officer acts ; *li* *'yam* to go to an official post ; *li* *'man*, to govern the people ; *li* *'sz* attending to business, active ; *li* *'kún*, the rule or conduct of an officer.

**詈**<sup>Li</sup> To scold about, to blame or be angry with ; *li* *'mú* to rail at, to abuse ; *li* *'yuk*, to disgrace by much obloquy.

**吏**<sup>Li</sup> Officers, magistrates, rulers ; deputies or secretaries in offices, any subordinate executive ; to rule ; *Li* *Pò* the Board of Civil Office ; *li* *'fong*, the department of a magistracy which receives officers ; *'shü* *li* government writers ; *'ín* *li* head writers ; *li* *'muk*, the deputy in an inferior prefecture ; *li* *'ün*, official attendants ; *'tín* *li* an oppressive officer.

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Lik.

*lih*  
 欂櫨, Lih A species of oak (*Quercus serrata*?) hard and tough, considered to be a useless wood, not even fit for fuel; employed as a depreciatory term for one's self.

礫, Lih Gravel, shingle, coarse sand, small broken stones or pebbles; *tán lik*, cinnabar or ore of quicksilver; *'ngá lik*, potsherds, broken pottery.

輶, Lih Crushed under a wheel; a rut or path for wheels; *'kw'ong ch'é tsín' lik*, ridden over by the furious chariots.

躐, Lih To move; motion; a step, a pace. Read *Lok*, to exceed; *ch'éuk, lok*, extraordinary, surpassing.

櫨, Lih A sort of oak, of which the acorn is edible; a stable or cote for animals; *ts'ám lik*, frames for worms to weave their cocoons on; *'má lik*, a stable; *lik, sz'* to squeeze the fingers between sticks.

霹, Lih A clap; *p'ik, lik*, the crashing, splitting sound of thunder; a name of the God of Thunder.

曆, Lih The heavenly bodies; the course of the spheres; to calendar times and seasons; *lik, shū*, an almanac; *lik, fát*, astronomy. Interchanged with the next.

歷, Lih To pass over, by, or to; to pass away, as generations do; to pass through, to experience one's self; to transgress, to overpass the laws; arranged orderly; next in order, successive; disordered, confused; to

exhaust; to say all; retired, silent; wide apart, as teeth; *lik, sh'ü*, successive dynasties; *lik, toi*, successive generations or ages; *lik, loi*, from the first till now; *loi lik*, the antecedents of, notices of; *'yá ts'ang king lik*, gone by, passed; *lik, 'kau*, long since gone; *lik, lín'* experienced in; *lik, nán*, for a series of years; *lik, lik, 'ho 'háu*, every item is trustworthy, all can be proven; *lik, tsun' ts'ai léung 'king*, I have passed through all evils; *lik, lik, 'ho 'shò*, I can count all to this time, all can be accounted for.

滴, Lih A drop, a very little left in a cup; to drink the last drop; to drop or drip; *lik, hüt*, to stab one's self; *chuk, lik*, bamboo sap, thought to be a febrifuge; *'yam tsun' ü lik*, drank the last drop; *lik, ts'ing 'pan k'an'* humbly petition with the sincerest feelings; *yat, lik, ts'oi'* a row of vegetables; *hoi yat, lik*, to make a furrow.

癰, Lih The scrofula; *'lo lik*, the king's evil; *'lo lik, 'ngán tsat*, rheumatic ophthalmia; *káp, 'pán lik*, scrofula under both ears; *lik, kóm' hing' hū' tsò'* ardent as the scrofula to do it.

鬲, Lih An incense caldron, containing about six pecks, placed in temples; the 193d radical of characters relating to boilers, or food cooked in them.

力, Lih Strength, nerve, brawn, muscular power; the full use of any organ; force, power, vigor, spirit, energy of mind; divine help or succor; assiduous,

smart, diligent, active; the properties or strength of a thing; the stiffness of a bow; the 19th radical of characters relating to force; *yung' lik*, or *ch'ut, lik*, exert yourself; *lik*; *'shiu*, weakly; *Fat, lik*, help of Budha; *peng' lik*, dangerously sick; *lik, cháng*, test of strength, to argue; *'tsu lik*, the strength of wine; *lik, léung'* bodily vigor, aptitude; *pat, lik*, a nervous style; heavy penmanship; *'shai ngá lik*, ordering people, talkative and lazy; *'ts'oi lik*, trusting to his wealth; *ni' pá kung 'ki ko' lik*, how much (i. e. in catties) is the strength of this bow? *cho' yat, pi' chí lik*, to lend a hand, to assist in anything; *lik, yam'* to hold office beyond the usual period; *'agán lik*, sharp-sighted.

**勢** *Lih* To split rocks; the veins or creases in rocks; to write, as *ming ling' lik*, (or *lak*), my name is written elsewhere,—a phrase used instead of a signature.

**芳** *Lih* Interchanged with *lah*; *芳*; spines on plants; prickly; spinous; *tú' mín' lik*, the *Gardenia spinosa*; *'lò 'shú lik*, a rough grass, the *Spirifex squarrosus*.

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Lím.

**廉** *Lien* A corner, an angle; by the side or on one side; sparing, economical, moderate; pure, disinterested, uncorrupted; to examine; *'yau lim 'ch'í*, modest, shamefaced, regardful of

one's reputation; *'mò lim 'ch'í*, shameless, avaricious, brazen-faced; *'hán lim*, over-frugal; *mat, kòm' lim*, why so close? *'yéung lim ngan*, anti-extortion allowance to officers; *'ts'ing lim*, uncorrupt, integrity; *ká' lim í mí' kò*, delicate flavored and not high priced; *lim ming*, to examine equitably.

**簾** *Lien* A screen of cloth or bamboo splints, hung before doors; *chuk, lim*, bamboo blinds; *pò' lim*, cloth curtains; *muk, 'pán lim*, venetian blinds; *noi' lim kún*, examiners of essays appointed by the fúyuen; *'kún lim*, roll up the screen.

**濂** *Lien* A mountain stream falling in a sheet of water; thin, poor; *lim ts'ün háng*, a cascade near the White Cloud hills.

**腓** *Lien* The calf of the leg; *ngo' lim*, the shin bone; *chü lim f'ip*, hog's spleen.

**鎌** *Lien* A sickle or reaping-hook; *'fo lim páu*, a tinder-case and flint; *'wo lim*, a sickle.

**鰐** *Lien* A species of silure (*Arius falcatus*) of a dull green color, with a large mouth and 6 cirri.

**縑** *Lien* The embroidered quartering on a banner on the inner edge near the staff.

**礧** *Lien* A coarse kind of sandstone, unfit for polishing; *met.* spurious, hypocritical.

**奩** *Lien* A lady's dressing-case, a perfumery-case or toilette-box; *'chong lim*, a bride's trousseau, or portion; *lim í*, a money present to a bride; *keng' lim*, a toilette-case.

**市** A flag, showing where wine is sold; 'tsau lim, a tavern signboard.

**藪** A kind of creeper; pák lim, a drying or styptic medicine.

**聚** To gather in harvest; to amass, to collect together, to hoard, to husband, sparing of; an ingathering, a hoard; shau lim, to gather in; to harvest; tsü' lim, to extort; to collect; 'lim sz' not to meddle with; 'lim kéuk, to stay at home; 'lim mái chek, 'shau, to draw up the arms within the sleeves; ts'ün 'lim, saving, to lay up little odds. To be distinguished from hóm 欲 to desire.

**揸** To draw the hands in the sleeves; 'lim 'yam, to sleeve the hands, a curtsey; 'lim 'yam pái' pays her respects—a phrase on a lady's card.

**殮** To shroud a corpse, to lay out a body in all its clothes for the grave; shau 'lim, to enclose; 'siu 'lim, to shroud without confining, as Moslems do.

**臉** The cheek; the face; met. the reputation, honor; 'mò lim' shameless; hang' lim' ruddy cheeks. Read ts'im, thick soup or gravy.

**濺** Water overflowing; to overwhelm; the edge of waves; lim' im' brimfull, just running over.

**輦** A barrow or hand carriage drawn by men; carriage-horses; the imperial chariot; met. the emperor or court; to transport, to convey; to take to, to draw; lim' hú' at court, at

the capital; lim' tò' a road in the palace precincts; 'kū lim' 'mò, took his mother in a carriage; lim' .kū, a sort of wheeled sedan.

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Lin.

**連** To connect, to continue, to join, to be united, as in marriage; to compromise; reaching to, conjoined, continued, contiguous, annexed; a junction, a succession of; a lumping; an adversative connective particle placed at the beginning of a sentence, even, with, also, and; kú, lin, banded together, as thieves; 'éung' lin, close together; 'éung' lin, joined as by a thoroughfare; lin ká, a flail; lau lin uninterrupted; to hang on, tedious; lin lui' implication, to involve; lin hi' tò' do it after that is done; lin yan, allied by marriage; 'ng 'tes' lin tang, five sons became kújin one after the other; lin sek, tin ore; lin lin, unceasingly, one after the other, again and again; lin wán ts'éung, successive firings of guns; lin mái, taken together; lin wán kai' a plan that effects two objects; lin yat, for several days; lin mong, speedily; lin mín' tò' 'm 'sai, he does not even wash his face.

**漣** Ripples on the water, a rippling appearance; weeping; yap, 'ai' lin lin, unceasing crying; name of a river.

**蓮** Lien The lotus or nelumbium; *lin fá*, the water lily; *lin p'ung*, the receptacle of the lotus; *lin 'sz'* lotus nuts; *ho á p'án lin*, a child climbing by the lotus—a scholar acting unworthily; *lin ká'* the lotus seat, i. e. Kwányin; *nái lin 'i*, the lotus with the plum—affianced; *kam lin*, “golden lilies”—ladies' feet; *'ts'oi lin skün*, a pleasure boat; *lin pò'* a fine lady-like gait; *lin fá lok*, a well-known song; *ho 'p' lin*, the nasturtium.

**鍊** Lien Unrefined lead or tin; a chain; *'so lin*, a lock and chain; *piú lin*, a watch-chain; *'shéung lin*, to wind up [a clock]; *'hang 'mún lin* [the watch] is run down; *kwai' lin*, to kneel on chains—a torture.

**鱧** Lien A species of carp, (the *Abramis brama*?) called *pín á*, or broad-fish, at Canton.

**憐** Lien To commiserate, to have charity for, to sympathize with, to have compassion on, to love; *lin sub* to pity; *'ho lin tik*, pitiable; *pat, hóm lin*, unworthy of pity; *'lung peng' séung lin*, those in the same disaster sympathize with each other.

**璵** Lien Vases or chargers to hold grain at sacrifices in the ancestral halls.

**揀** Lien To transport, to remove, to carry in the hands, to take a thing to one; *'lin 'hí*, lift up [to a higher place]; *'lin hoi lai shái'* take them out and sun them; *'lin loi 'lin hū'* to take back and forth; *'ui 'lin*

*lán'* apt to break in carrying; *'lin kwo' yan* take it to the man; *'m 'k'am 'lin*, it will hardly bear handling.

**練** Lien To boil silk, and to soften its harshness; to experiment upon, to learn by practice, to drill; habituated to; to select, to choose; white, a splendid white; a piece of silk; *lin' tsáp*, to learn to do a thing; *lin' shuk, tik, 'sz'* dressed raw silk; *lin' shang i'* to learn business; *kóm' 'lò lin'* very well skilled in; *lin' tak, kóm' wát'* quite spoiled by bad habits; *lin' 'm tsing*, does not become skilled in; *lin' á*, mourning for thirteen months; *'shui lin'* the water police.

**鍊** Lien To smelt ores of metals; to refine; to forge; wrought; to work upon thoroughly, applied to the mutual action of the five elements; to discipline, to test by trial; experienced, matured, exercised, disciplined, expert, practiced; a chain; *pák, lin'* thoroughly refined; *'sau lin'* becoming religious; the religious; *lin' Fat*, Buddhists; *lin' tsing*, perfect; *'ch'ui lin'* well hammered or wrought, as iron; *lin' 'tò shang muk*, earth produces wood when matured.

**煉** Lien Interchanged with the last; to separate dross; to test character, to discipline; *lin' tán*, to refine the pill—and become immortal, as the Rationalists do.

**煉** Lien A species of cherry or bul-lace, whose fruit is sour; the river dragons abhor it.



## Ling.

**鈴** A colloquial word; the tinkling of a bell; *ling ling sheng*, the ring of money, a metallic sound; *ling lun 'kú*, a two-headed rattle drum used by peddlers.

**靈** Spiritual, pervading, incorporeal, subtle, etherial; that which is efficacious, felicitous, miraculous, or able to act upon other powers and produce effects; supernatural, effective, mysterious; a soul, a spirit, a divinity, a disembodied agency; divine influence or assistance; the type or the most excellent of a class, as man of created beings, or the unicorn, phoenix, tortoise, and dragon of all hairy, feathered, shelly, and scaly beings, which are called the "four *ling*;" what is opportune, subtle, ingenious or obscure, as *ling 'ü*, a lucky shower; *ling 'ki*, a curious contrivance; intelligent, perspicacious; astute, able to hold spiritual converse; *ling shan*, an efficacious deity; *ling ying*, a divine response; *sin ling*, one's ancestors; *yam ling*, ghosts, the dead; *'mò ling pin*, no tact; *ling wan*, the human soul; *ling war*, the ante-burial paper tablet; *ling p'ai*, an ancestral wooden tablet; *wá tak kik ling*, a shrewd fortune telling; *pat ling*, inefficacious, as physic or a charm; no response, as an idol; stolid,

as a dolt; *tsing ling*, smart, wide awake; *shang ling*, animated beings; *fú ling*, to go by the side of the tablet in a funeral procession; *shing' ling* is used for the Holy Spirit by some; *Shing' Ling lam sam*, the Holy Spirit affects the heart; *ling ming*, to readily understand it.

**靈** Generous, rich spirits, made with great care, called *ling luk*.

**凌** Ice; collection of ice, an ice-house; to insult, to shame, to dishonor; shameful, injurious; to advance, to exalt; *ling yut*, to disgrace, to abuse, to deflower; *wai ling*, to intimidate; *ling wan*, raised to the clouds, ambitious; *ling shat*, an ice-house; *ling 'ch'í*, the ignominious and slow punishment—of quartering. Interchanged with the next.

**陵** A mound, a barrow; a hill; a cemetery, a mausoleum; to insult; to invade, to usurp; to desecrate; to aspire to a high place, to aim high; *wong ling*, the imperial tombs; *ling yéuk*, to treat cruelly.

**稜** An angle, a corner; a segment; a kind of rice; a classifier of fields; *wai ling*, dignity, majesty of a god; *'hi ling*, has a ridge; *'kí ling 'l'in*, how many fields?

**楞** Interchanged with the last. A cubical piece of timber; a corner; a beam in the roof of a temple; *mo ling 'shau*, a trimmer, one who tries to please all, a time-server.



**菱** An aquatic vegetable, the *ling* *kok*, or water caltrops (*Trapa bicornis*), sometimes called buffalo's horns; *ling fá*, a poetical name for a mirror; *ling fan*, flour made of the *ling kok*; a three horned sort is called *kt* **菱** and is perhaps another species of *Trapa*.

**綾** Damask; a term for thin silk woven with a glossy surface, as thin satin; *fá ling*, damask; *hung ling sú*, a cooky with red bean flour inside.

**凌** Interchanged with *ling* **凌**; name of a river in Kwángsí; to gallop over, to pass over or beyond; to tremble.

**轆** The traces of, to run over; *ling lik*, the rut of a wheel, to crush under a wheel; *ling kwang*, the jolting rumbling of wagons.

**伶** To play the droll, to act the buffoon; musicians, posture-makers; clever, apt; to employ, to use persons; alone, single; *ling kún*, master of the musicians; *ling lí* smart; *ling ling*, lonely, deserted; the name of Lintin I.; *Ling ting yéung*, Lintin Bay; *shai ling*, a servant, a boy; *tuk tak, ling ling lí lí* read it very distinctly.

**玲** The tinkling sound of gems; *ling lung*, beautifully carved, carved out hollow, made in or with grots; also, perspicacious, acute—said of men's wit.

**甌** A long necked jar or amphora, with small ears; concave tiles used on roofs.

**聆** To try sounds, to hear, to pay attention to; to follow, to obey; *tak ling ts'ing fúi* I shall be happy to hear your clear instruction—a polite phrase; *sho' kú ling ling*, to understand readily.

**苓** A kind of strengthening medicine; *wan ling*, China root from Yunnan; *ling í*, a sort of boletus or fungus, sometimes used for food.

**蛉** An insect; some say a grasshopper; *ts'ing ling*, dragonflies (*Libellulidae*), which have many local names.

**翎** Feathers or wings, plumes; the feathers on an arrow; the tail feathers of the peacock, used in official caps; *shéung ngán fá ling*, a two-eyed peacock's feather; *lám ling*, a plain plume; *tái' fá ling*, to wear a feather; *pát, hū' fá ling*, to take away an officer's feather; *tsín' ling*, the feather of an arrow.

**鈴** A round hollow ball like a sleigh-bell; they are hung around horse's necks, also on flags, to announce approach; a little bell; a term applied to light literature; *ma ling*, a tinkling bell to hang on horses or dogs; *héung ling*, small bells hung from pavilions.

**零** The last drops of a shower, small rain; what exceeds a round number; over, a fraction, a residue, a remainder; in numeration used for "and," or to show that one denomination is not used, a cypher; *ling sui' ngan*, bits of silver; *ling*

ring, miscellaneous, odd ends; *ling t'au*, a little over the amount, something thrown in, the thirteenth in a dozen; *sám léung ling t' fan*, 3 taels and 2 candareens; *yat, pák, ling yat*, 101; *mò ling*, no remainder; *ling lok*, scattering rain; scattered, out of employment; *ling ting*, alone, solitary, an individual; *ling máí* sold by retail; *ling 'tén*, to cut off for retail; *'kau 'tín ling (or leng)*, a little past nine o'clock; *ling 'kí to*, how many over?

鸚  
Ling

A little bird; *tsik, ling*, the wagtail; some describe it like a kind of titmouse; *pák, ling*, a singing lark; *kok, ling*, a crested lark.

齡  
Ling

The front teeth; *maí*, the age, years; *miú' ling*, young, under age; *há ling*, old, grayhaired; *shau' ling*, a sexagenary.

囹  
Ling

A prison; a place inclosed by rails; *ling 'ü*, a jail.

(The two next are often pronounced *leng*.)

鯪  
Ling

A species of carp, the leuciscus or dace; *'tò leng 'ü*, a common kind (the *Leuciscus molitorella*), reared in ponds; *soong 'mi leng*, yellow tailed dace (*L. xanthurus*); *ling lí*, the pangolin, which the Chinese suppose to be transformed from a fish, and to grow as large as a kraken.

領  
Ling

The throat; the collar of a garment, a neck ribbon or collar; a classifier of upper garments; to manage, to govern, to direct, to attend to; to receive from, to take; to take

charge of; to record; *fung 'leng*, a throat hand; *yat, 'leng 'má k'wá* one phrase; *'ling shau* to receive; *'ling tsé* received with thanks—a reply to a present; *'ling kán* to receive instruction, to wait on one; *tsuk, 'ling*, I've taken enough; *'ling ming* to receive orders; to assent to a request—(these three are polite phrases); *sám 'ling*, deeply indebted for; *'m 'kóm 'ling*, can not think of taking; *'ling tsau* "collar and sleeve," a leader, a headman; *'ling ch'ut, loi*, to take away, to go and receive; *sham 'ling*, exceedingly obliged; *tsó 'ling*, an officer over 150 Banner-men, a sort of under-resident in the colonies; *yat, p'úi 'ling lok*, to assent to everything, to promise readily; *tái' 'ling*, to command, to head; *tái' 'ling 'yan kán* to introduce at court; *'ling 'sai 'lai*, to be baptized; *'ling sz' kún*, an officer who receives orders, a consul; *'shau 'ling*, a head officer of any kind.

裱  
Ling

The inside of a dress; a bridal dress; a band or neck cloth.

嶺  
Ling

A break or pass in a mountain, where a road passes; a road over a peak; a ridge or chain of mountains; *'ling t'au*, a peak, a high summit; *Mui 'ling*, the Plum ridge or Meiling, in the north of Kwángtung; *'ling nám*, "South of the Ridge," i. e. Kwángtung and Kwángsí; *shán 'ling*, hills and mountains; *hang tò tsí*

lung 'ling, got to the jumping-off place, no way to turn.

⚡  
Ling Law, rule, orders; to enjoin upon, to warn, to prohibit, to command; to cause; a cause of, to oblige to do, to occasion; a period of time; good, excellent, worthy of regard; and hence, in direct address, your, your honored; ling<sup>2</sup> tsün, your father; ling<sup>2</sup> fong, your mother; ling<sup>2</sup> ching<sup>2</sup> your wife; ling<sup>2</sup> shuk, your respected uncle; ch'ik, ling<sup>2</sup> an imperial order; fan ling<sup>2</sup> the stringent laws; also, to govern strictly; shí ling<sup>2</sup> divisions of time, times and seasons; ling<sup>2</sup> tsín<sup>2</sup> a triangular warrant issued to a patrol, a flag stuck in the ears of criminals; ling<sup>2</sup> yan shang hí<sup>2</sup> It will make people angry; ling<sup>2</sup> 'k'ü loi, cause him to come, bring him here.

另  
Ling Dwelling or being apart, separate, distinct; alone, particular; another, besides, furthermore; to divide in two; ling<sup>2</sup> tsz<sup>2</sup> by itself; 'k'ü ling<sup>2</sup> tsz<sup>2</sup> hū<sup>2</sup> he went by himself; ling<sup>2</sup> loi, he came alone; ling<sup>2</sup> ngoi<sup>2</sup> besides, exclusive of; ling<sup>2</sup> 'you 'kí do, how many more are there? kok, ling<sup>2</sup> hū<sup>2</sup> tsò<sup>2</sup> let each do his own work; ling<sup>2</sup> yat, another day; ling<sup>2</sup> 'ngán séung hon, to look at amazedly.

(This character is usually pronounced leng.)

𠄎  
Tang To adorn, to prink up, to paint the face; handsome, elegant, becoming; beautiful, good-looking; clear, transparent, dazzling; 'shím leng<sup>2</sup> bril-

liant; chá<sup>2</sup> leng<sup>2</sup> false beauty; 'tai leng<sup>2</sup> ; 'm leng<sup>2</sup> see if it be pretty; hóm f'au kóm<sup>2</sup> leng<sup>2</sup> fine as a fresh orange; chí<sup>2</sup> leng<sup>2</sup> har<sup>2</sup> 'kóm, this is the prettiest agoing.

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Líp.

獵  
Lieh To hunt wild animals; the chase, gunning, fowling, hunting, hawking; to pursue earnestly, to get with difficulty, to experience; to move, to shake; to bring together, to hunt up; 'tá líp<sup>2</sup> hunting; fong<sup>2</sup> líp<sup>2</sup> to go a gunning or hawking; líp<sup>2</sup> 'kau, a hunting dog—must die on the hills.

𠄎  
Lieh To smooth down, to straighten out, to take hold and arrange; líp<sup>2</sup> sò, to stroke the beard; líp<sup>2</sup> tím<sup>2</sup> 'k'ü, put them straight.

𠄎  
Lieh To stride or pass over, to leap over; to overstep, to go out of the way; to tread, to stumble; pat, nang líp<sup>2</sup> 'tang, must not override, can not overstep the regular order.

𠄎  
Lieh Bristles of a hog, a horse's mane; stiff hair on the head of an animal; bristly, stiff; long pectorals or cirri of a fish; kong líp<sup>2</sup> a hog; ch'éung líp<sup>2</sup> a long beard.

𠄎  
Lieh A name for many fishes like the perch, with spinous dorsals; ün shun líp<sup>2</sup> the soft-lipped perch (the *Pristipoma grammopæcilum*); kam sz' líp<sup>2</sup> the common kind (*Chrysophrys cardinalis*). Often pronounced láp.

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Lít.

**紉** Hieh To bind, to tie silk up for dyeing. A colloquial word; a knot, a joint, a knuckle; knots in wood; an altercation, a difference, a quarrel, a lawsuit; 'shau 'chí lít, the knuckles; 'lá ko' lít, tie that knot; p'o' hoi, ch'ái lít, split open the knot; met. solve the riddle, explain the difficulty; 'lò 'shü lít, a slipping-noose; 'lá shat, ko' lít, to embroil people, to egg on parties to quarrel; 'sz' lít, a hard knot; shang lít, a loose knot.

**列** Lieh To separate, to distinguish, to dispose properly, to arrange in order or spread out according to rule; to state in order; a rank, series, order; files of soldiers; hoi lít, ming pák, to write out clearly and properly, as a bill; 'pái lít, to set in order; pat, 'kú pat, shing lít, without beating the drums, the ranks can not be formed; lít, kwok, the several states, a name given the feudal states of China, B. C. 300-225; lít, wai' you, gentlemen—used in direct address; lít, chan' troops in ranks.

**冽** Lieh A cold air; cold, chilly; fung lít, a harsh wind; 'tseng lít, hon ts'ün, cold wells and fountains.

**烈** Lieh Raging fire, burning, ardent, hot; impetuous, energetic, daring, enthusiastic; irritable, fierce, cruel; high principled adherence to virtue, merito-

rious, excellent, eminent, dignified, majestic, imposing; kóm' lít, sing' very fierce; lít, 'nū, a chaste woman; lít, lít, mournful; imposing, as mountains; lít, sz' a patriot.

**裂** Lieh Remnants, cuttings of silk; to tear, to crack open, to split, to rive, to rend or tear in two; tsz' 'kí lít, split or cracked of itself; p'o' lít, to tear open; tsò' pik, lít, vein it irregularly, as cracked chinaware; lít, hoi shám, torn clothes; 'lá lít, to shiver, to break; yat, 'fíu lít, 'hau, a crack; pik, lít, 's'ong múi, made in an angular manner, irregular, like fancy windows.

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Liú.

**溜** Liáu To run; to go off, to clear out; to cross the legs; liú lá, begone! clear out! liú lá' he's gone; liú hū' pin, where's he gone or fled?

**僚** Liáu A companion, a colleague, an associate; a fellow-officer; one of the same rank, an equal; same kind or class; to hold office and serve together; 'fung liú, comrades, of the same rank; kún liú, a fellow-officer; the magistrates; yat, liú, yan, a profession or class of men.

Read 'liú, a good appearance, an easy manner.

**寮** Liáu Interchanged with the last in the sense of a fellow-officer, a fellow-student; a small window; to study at the same window or room; a cabin, a shanty, a hut made of thatch

and boards; a stall; dwellings put on boats; *táp, yat, káu liú*, put up a hovel; *tán' ká liú*, thatched hovels occupied by tanka boat people on the river side; *'shui liú*, aquatic peddling-shops; *'ch'éung liú*, a brothel.

**嘹** Liáu The voice of a creature; *liú léung'* to listen to distant cries; the cry of pain.

**瞭** Liáu Clever, smart, discriminating; to reflect upon, to examine into; *liú lut*, struck with alarm.

**撩** Liáu To dally, to trifle, to play with; good-looking;—in which senses it is like the next; *'mai liú 'k'ü*, don't play with him; *liú liú*, playful, boisterous; *liú shun kwá' 'ch'í*, to bother one, bothering; a maternal grandmother is called *liú liú* (or *láu láu*), at Peking.

**撩** Liáu To take hold of, to pull about, to wield or manage a thing; to regulate; to provoke, to incite to evil, to seduce or lead into evil; to play with; *hò' liú yan*, playful, he likes to sport; *liú lung'* to move about, to lay many plans.

Read *'liú*, a colloquial word; to stir up, to brush away; to brush lightly, to tickle, to move along gently; *'pí chuk, 'liú 'k'ü*, take it off with a bamboo; *'liú chuk, tsít*, to entice crickets; *'liú 'í*, to brush the ears, as barbers do; to tickle the ears; *'liú 'hí 'fo*, poke the fire; *'liú 'seng 'k'ü*, tickle him to wake up; *'liú 'hí 'k'ü nau*, to touch him will make him cross.

**燎** Liáu To burn, to blaze; to set on fire; to enlighten; an illumination; torches placed on stands to illuminate, a link, a faggot; brightness; *mún liú*, a light at the door; *liú san*, faggots; *liú ü 'chí 'chéung*, plain as pointing to the palm.

**療** Liáu To heal, to cure diseases; to stop an ailing; medical practice; *liú peng'* to heal sickness.

**縹** Liáu To bind or wind around, to wrap up; gyves, fetters; to manage; *liú 'nau*, to wind in a ball; *liú 'ü*, to saunter about, to pass around from one part to another, as a crowd at a feast or show; *liú 'sz'* bow-lines on the leech of Chinese sails; *sung' liú* or *'mái liú*, slack off or haul in—the sail to the wind.

**遼** Liáu Remote, distant, far off; *'ün liú liú*, very far; *'ch'éung liú liú*, much too long; *Liú tung*, the country of Liáutung, now Shíngking; *Liú ho*, the River Liáu in Manchuria.

**鶯** Liáu A small bird, like a wren or hedge-sparrow; *liú liú*, a reed or sedge wren, which lives in marshy thickets; *pák, liú*, a shrike or butcher-bird.

**寥** Liáu Empty, void, silent, solitary, vacant, wide, vast; unoccupied; *liú lok*, unoccupied, deserted; idle, disengaged; *sham' shuk, liú liú*, reduced to a very little, very unimportant.

**繆** Liáu Confiding in, to trust; really; care, anxiety for; impatient of; commiserating; *mò liú lái'* no anxiety, nothing to do.

**聊** Liáu A ringing in the ears; to wish, to depend on; a support; in which senses it is used with the last; an initial particle, implying a diminution of, doubtful about, careless about, anyhow, then; *liú 'ü chí mau*, then let us consult; *liú 'ch'é ying shing*, promised it off-hand; *mò 'i liú shang*, nothing to live by.

**脂** Liáu The fat around the intestines, the fat taken out of the bowels.

**了** Liáu Fixed, determined; intelligent, knowing; to conclude, to bring to an end, to finish; finished, done, a sign of the past tense; much used in the court dialect, for which *lok* is here used; before a verb, *'liú* means entirely, clearly, wholly, very; *'sé ün 'liú*, written it all; *'sai 'liú*, washed; *mí' 'liú sz'* not yet finished the affair or job; *sz' 'm tak, 'liú*, the matter can not be done; *shai' 'm tak, 'liú*, strength unequal to it, impossible; *yat, muk, 'lín ín*, clearly understood at a glance; *'liú pat, tak*, very, exceedingly, unequalled; *'liú pat, tak, kòm' 'lín*, incomparably lazy; *mí' 'i 'liú*, not so easily done; *'liú ko*, a black grackle; *'Hoi nám 'liú ko*, the wattled grackle or minor (*Eulabes indicus*); *'kòm tsau' 'liú*, that's the end, now it is finished; *'liú kuk*, the matter is ended; *'chí tò' 'liú*, We know it; *'liú kín sz'* the job is done; *'liú pat, 'ho tong*, can not be borne, insupportable; *'mò 'liú k'i*, no end to his troubling.

**瞭** Liáu A clear, bright eye; good vision, clear sighted; to see afar.

**蓼** Liáu An acrid herb, a species of polygonum; *met.* sorrow, calamity; *'siú 'liú*, a marsh polygonum, smart-weed.

**料** Liáu To measure, to estimate, to judge, to reckon, to calculate; to take a census; to manage, to dispose properly, to give out orderly; to reflect; stuff, materials of which things are made; glass; an employé, one who is of service, as a clever man; provender, grain; manure; clear sound of a drum; to pull; *liú' tak, 'kí to*, how many do you think there are? *liú' 'm tò* unforeseen, unexpected; *liú' 'lì*, to manage, to oversee; *'nán liú'* hard to say; *tsz' liú' pat, nang*, I think I can not do it; *'shui liú'* who would have thought it? *pat, 'ch'ui, 'sho liú'* what I expected; *'ín liú'* manure; *'má liú'* gram for horses; *mat, liú'* materials; *liú' h'í* glass-ware; *liú' p'ín* window-glass; *liú' sui'* broken glass; *king liú'* superfine glass ornaments; *'ch'íu 'íng h'í liú'* to be a statesman, a valuable employé; *'chú liú'* paste made of pig's blood; *'m tsò' tak, liú' 'shai*, I can make nothing of it, useless; *liú' sz' 'ü kín* I think you will find it as I say. This character is often pronounced *'liú*, when meaning glass.

**廖** Liáu A man's name, a surname.

(272) *Lo* Lo.

*Lo* A final sound in singing; children's prattle; *lo so*, troublesome, annoying, petty; *lau lo*, banditti. A final colloquial particle, used in answers; *tsò tak lo*, it will do; *hai lo*, yes; *loi lo*, come on.

*Lo* A spring-net for birds; a kind of silk, woven like gauze, used for dresses, and sometimes called *ló* or *law*; to spread out, arranged in rows; *yat p'at lo*, a piece of law; *lo pò* linen woven in stripes; *ts'z' hung lo*, "to give a red law-sash," is to strangle one; *lo 'mong*, a bird net; *lo chéung* a bed-curtain; *chéung lo*, to spread a net; *met*, to borrow money; *lo hon'* distinguished disciples of Budha, of whom 18 were personal; *lo hon' ts'ung*, the yew; *lo hon' teng*, the Romish tonsure; some Buddhists wear it; *tái lo*, heaven, the great canopy; *lo lú shap pát chéung*, he arranges the eighteen essays, he talks confusedly; *lo king* (or *káng*) or *lo p'un*, a compass; *Lo Fau shán*, famous hills near Shiklung; *lo wai kú 'láng*, to sleep alone and cold—as a deserted wife.

*Lo* A kind of tree growing in Húnán, easy to burn; *lo lok*, a fence made of stakes.

*Lo* A river in Húnán, in which Kinh Yuen drowned himself, called *Mat lo kong*; it enters Tungting Lake.

*Lo*

Open bamboo baskets, without covers or handles, sometimes with eared holes at the top, in which to run cords, used to keep fruit or grain in, or to peddle; *lái lo*, a "basket puller," is a nickname for the fruiterers in Fruit Row in Canton; *tsò lo*, a condemned criminal, from their being carried to execution in baskets; *ám lo f'au*, a peddler; *ch'á 'tsai lo*, peddling panniers; *lo 'tsai*, small baskets.

*Lo*

Parasitic plants and twigs like dodder, convolvulus, &c., which twine around trees; small stems of plants; *lo pák*, a turnip or radish; *hung lo pák*, a radish; *soong lo pák*, a carrot; *kung' kú, sz' lo*, the vines and tendrils have interlaced—a marriage alliance, derived from the names *'nū lo* and *t'ò sz'*, two kinds of twining plants; *lo pák, k'ém' tá' ko' sam*, heart as big as a turnip—generous and grateful.

*Lo*

A gong; it serves in armies for wash-basins and boilers; *'lá lo*, to beat the gong; *'lá f'au lo*, striking the gong ahead—announcing an officer's approach; *ming lo tsü' chung'* to sound the gong to collect the people.

*Lo*

A mule; *'hoi lo p't*, heaver's skin; *ts'ing lo*, a bay mule; *lo 'má*, a mule.

*Lo*

A name of spiral univalves, like the Lynneus, Voluta, Helix, Murex, &c.; a conch; a volute; a screw; spiral, screw-like; *t'in lo*, fresh water



snails; *mò 't'ai lo*, shells with eroded ends; *'héung lo*, conches used for horns; *lo 'sz'* a screw; *lo 't'u*, inlaid shell lackered-ware; *lo kai'* a spiral head-dress; *lo hok*, shells in general; *lo kòm' lün*, crooked as a screw; *lo 'im*, the operculum of univalves. Read *'lo*, in the name *'kwo 'lo*, the sphex, or solitary wasp.

**裸**  
Lo Naked, barebacked; nakedness; the naked; the upper part of the body stripped; to strip, to make bare; *'lo 'ch'ung*, the "naked insect" i. e. man; *'lo 'shan*, nude.

**嫫**  
Lo A maid servant, a waiting woman. Read *'wo*; *'wo 'ngo*, delicate, slender, like a weak woman, elegant.

**菓**  
Lo Fruits ripening on the ground or growing on vines and herbs, as melons, pine-apples, tomatoes, water-caltrops.

**瘰**  
Lui The king's evil, called *'lo lik*; this name refers to scrofula only as it appears in the neck.

**羅**  
Lo To rend or split; to select. A colloquial word; to get for, to buy or procure, to bring to one; to vex; to injure; *'lo 'lò 'p'o*, to get married; *'ní 'lo 'kw'an 'ngo*, you provoke me; *'lo 'lai 'ngo*, go and get it for me; *'ní 'loi 'lo 'ngan*, you come and get the money; *'mò 'yé 'lo 'fán 'loi*, nothing to bring back; *'m tsang 'lo 'mái*, not yet got all; *'lo 'meng*, to vex one's life out, bewitched; *'lo 'chái' 'tsai*, a child dying early, before he has recompensed his

parents; *'lo 'chái'* to get a debt; *'kí 'sí 'lo 'hí*, nearly took him off, he was almost done for; *'lo 'ü*, to catch fish; *'lo 'sí sun'* bring an answer back.

**Lo'** Smell of burning animal matter; to burn, to singe; *'shui ch'au' 'fo lo'* the water is smoky.

**邏**  
Lo To cruise about, to patrol; to make a circuit, to spy, to inspect as a guard; to inclose and screen, as mountains do a valley; a guard; *'ts'au lo'* to patrol; *lo' lo' 'chün*, playing about, here and there.

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LÒ:

(Some of these characters are often pronounced *lü*.)

**搗** A colloquial word; to mix up in disorder, to confuse; to hash, to chop sorts of food; to mix in; to bother, to make one trouble; trouble, care, pains; *'lò kéuk*, to poach on a friend for a meal; *'lò lün'* to turn things over in confusion, to make a bother; *'hü' 'lò 'há 'k'ü*, go and bother him; *'lò 'lín 'hí 'lai 't'ai*, turn them out to look at, as things from a box; *'lò 'ká 'tsai*, a blackleg; *'chán' tak, 'shau 'p'í 'lò*, had my trouble for my pains; *'lò 'sín*, to give false hopes, all talk; *'yau mat, 'lò 'f'au*, what pay or perquisites are there? *'lò 'ch'éung tik*, a little profit; *'lò tik, 'f'ong*, put in a little sugar.



**勞** Lau To toil, to labor, to exert one's self, to fag; to trouble one; wearied, fatigued; service, toil, distress, exertion for; anxious, careworn; worthy deeds, merit; 'yau lò 'ní, I am troubling you; lò shan, to weary one, tired out; k'an lò, to be diligent; lò 'fú, toilsome labor; lò lung' yan, to trouble people and engage their help; lò lò luk, luk, wearied and distracted; lò ká' excuse me for the trouble I have given you, Sir—said to a visitor; lò sam, obliged to you for your kind thoughts.

**勞** Lau Sickness and wasting of the body from toil or care; consumption, atrophy of the viscera; lò peng' consumption, phthisic; a pining away from grief; in Corea, poisonous drugs; lò lát, the pain of a sting.

**螺** Lau A kind of univalve shell-fish; a small species of cicada, called 'ai lò; k'am lò, a gold spotted spider.

**牢** Lau An inclosure or stable for cattle, especially sacrificial animals, a corral; an aviary; domestic animals; a granary; a prison, a jail; firm, secure, strong; to take firmly, to know certainly; tso' lò, in prison; 'ái' lò, an ox; shiú' lò, a sheep; lò lung kai' a scheme to inveigle and injure one by false promises; lò lò 'kan ki' remember it clearly; lò kú' secure, strong; 'ín lò, the emperor's prison; lò pal, 'ho p'ò' it is too secure to be opened, it is very fast.

**盧** Lu A vessel for holding rice; a pan for fire; a grog-shop; black; tong lò, a shop where warm spirits are sold; 'òm 'hau 'á lò, to cover the mouth and laugh. Interchanged with the three next.

**膚** Lu The skin; the abdomen; to arrange in order, to spread out; to transmit, to convey orders, to intimate to, to hand down; hung lò tsz' Court of Ceremonies; 'ch'ün lò, a name for the fourth among the Hánlin; lò lü, to put in order.

**輪** Lu A windlass, a pulley, a snatch-block; luk, lò, a machine on which ropes turn to haul things.

**簾** Lu Interchanged with lū 簾; a rush-like bamboo; a large covered basket; a spear handle.

**爐** Lu A fire-place, brazier, grate, stove, chafing-dish, chimney, or furnace for lighting a fire; an incense vase; 'shau lò, a hand-stove; 'fo lò, a vessel or place for a fire; fung lò, a fogong or portable furnace; k'ing ngan lò, a refining furnace; ming lò, an uncovered fireplace; kuk, lò, a bake-pan, an oven; lò p'ing, a set of a censer and a jar, usually made of metal.

**壘** Lu Black, stiff clods, not yet harrowed; yellow earth; wong lò, the yellow clods, the grave, hades; 'tsau lò, a wine shop.

**爐** Lu Interchanged with the last; a vessel for spirits; tong lò, a shop where hot spirits are sold; also, a dram-seller.

**樓**  
Lú A queen-post; the peduncle of flowers; *lò kwat*, a fruit (*Eriobotrya japonica*), the loquat or Chinese medlar. Read *Lú* in the Fan Wan.

**瀘**  
Lú Name of a river in the east of Kiángsí; an inferior prefecture in Sz'chuen on the Yangtsz' kiáng; *lò 'shui*, a tributary of the Yangtsz' in Sz'chuen.

**璣**  
Lú A gem or a kind of precious stone of a green color.

**瞳**  
Lú The pupil of the eye; to see; *ts'ing lò*, a clear eye.

**紉**  
Lú Hempen threads; to hatchel flax or hemp and make it ready for weaving.

**艫**  
Lú A name for boats; the stem or stern of a boat or vessel.

**蘆**  
Lú High rushes along river courses, young and flowerless; reeds used to repair dikes; *muk, ú lò*, wooden gourd-shaped floats strapped on children in boats; *lò 'wai*, rushes; *lò, ch'ái*, reed faggots; *lò wai' aloe*; *lò wai' káu*, the juice of the aloe used for the hair.

**顱**  
Lú The skull of a man; *áu lò*, the skull; *fú lò áu*, a bare skull, a decapitated head.

**鸛**  
Lú The fishing cormorant, called *lò ts'z'*, and poetically *ú 'kwai*, the black devil.

**鱖**  
Lú A name for fishes like the Labrax family; *pán lò*, the spotted labrax (*L. Japonicus*); *pák, lò*, the white labrax (*Pristipoma pihloo*); *áu lò*, the redheaded labrax (*Pristipoma kaakan*); *fá 'tím lò*, the spotted labrax (*Pristipoma nageb*);

*lò 'kú*, haw or slices of the *lò* fish.

**醪**  
Láu Thiek dregs of spirits; *shun lò*, high flavored spirits, generous wine.

**燎**  
Láu To hunt by night by torches, as in deer-stalking. Also read *liú*. This is considered the most correct form of the next.

**佬**  
Láu Large. A colloquial and somewhat demeaning word for a man, a person, a fellow, one of a class; it is often equivalent to the termination *er*; *máng 'lò*, a blind man; *tái' 'lò* and *sai' 'lò*, an elder and a younger brother; *héung 'há 'lò*, a villager; *ngoi' kóng 'lò*, a notherner; *'lò tái' 'lò*, an old fellow; *ngoi' 'lò*, a fool; *ch'au' ch'ung 'lò*, a foul mouthed fellow; *mat, tik, 'lò*, what fellow is that? what does he do? *nai 'shui 'lò*, a mason; *k'í 'há 'lò*, a Bannerman; *ko' 'lò*, that man, that stranger.

**老**  
Láu Old, seventy years of age; old, out of date, used a long time; old at, skillful; venerable, aged; an officer; a term of respect and honor, Mr., your, often prefixed to relationships; to grow old; the 125th radical of characters relating to age; *'lò kung, 'lò p'ò*, husband, wife; *'lò yan ká* or *'lò tái'* an old man; *'lò tau'* or *'lò 'tsz'* a father; *'lò tái'* a mother, a lady; a tide-waiter; *'lò fung kwan*, a man whose son is an officer; *'lò shat*, honest; *'lò yé*, Sir, Your Honor; *'lò f'ung* one of the same age; *hak, 'lò*, men of Cháu chau fú; *'lò 'kú*,

a whore; 'lò ts'in, versed in, no novice, cute—applied to gamblers; 'lò ch'ut, [I am] old and stupid; 'lò lín well learned in; 'lò kwan, Láutsz', founder of the Rationalists; 'shám 'lò, the coat is old; 'lò hong 'chéung, an old trader; 'lò Wai² Mr. Wai; 'lò loi k'ung, poor and old; 'lò shiú² the old and the young; 'lò 'chū kú² old and firm, as a table; an old customer.

(The next six are frequently pronounced *lú*.)

**魚** *Lú* Blunt, stupid, dull, obtuse; the name of a feudal state, now the province of Shántung; 'lò lún² dull of apprehension; 'lò fú, a coarse, dull, fellow; 'lò 'mong, dull and easy, bull-headed.

**櫓** *Lú* A great buckler of wood; a moving tower; the scull on the stern of boats; 'lò sut, the scull pivot; 'fú 'lò, push the scull, i. e. starboard the helm; 'mán 'lò, port the helm; 't'ai 'lò 'mí, lookout for the scull; 'iú 'lò, to scull; 'lò p'án², the scull tie.

**虜** *Lú* To seize, to capture, to take alive in war; captives, prisoners; a slave to, devoted to; 'shau ts'in 'lò, a slave to money; 'lò léuk, to capture; 'lò yan lak, shuk, to seize and hold men for ransom.

**擄** *Lú* Interchanged with the preceding; to capture prisoners; to seize people for slaves or to ransom; 'lò yan, a kidnapper

**鹵** *Lú* Salt, rock salt; salt licks, salt ponds, or lands from which salt is obtained; barren lands;

the 197th radical of characters pertaining to salt; uncivil, rude; 'lò m² meat corned with spirits; 'lò pò² order of the emperor's traveling; 'shun 'lò, barren land; 'lò 'ts'ò, careless, heedless.

**賂** *Lú* To give a present to one, to bribe, to corrupt; to leave; a vessel used in ancestral worship; 'fú² 'lò 't'ung hang, bribery prevails everywhere.

**輅** *Lú* A car, a state carriage; yuk, 'lò² the emperor's chariot; the traces of the harness; 'lò² 'ts'am, a post-house for the emperor.

**路** *Lú* A road, a path, a way where people go and make it plain; a passage; met. a way of action, duty; overthrown; great, principal; a carriage; 'sám 'ch'á 'lò² a trivia; 'shap, tsz² 'lò² cross-roads; 'kwat, 't'au 'lò² a cul-de-sac; 'hang 'sz² 'lò² to act improperly; 'tong² 'shat, 'lò² missed the way; 'man² 'lò² to ask the way; 'kí 'tín 'shui 'lò² how far is the voyage? 'mò 'lò² nothing to do, out of work; 'hò 'lò² 'shò² prosperous; 'mat, 'lò² 'shò² what luck do you have? 'yá² 'ts'at, 'pát, 'lò² or 'hak, 'lò² a dark way (because on the 27th and 28th days, the nights are dark), misdirected; 'lò² wát, a slippery way; 'hang 'ch'éung 'lò² exiled; 'tsau² 'lò² to pass or go around by; 'wáng 'lò² a cross cut; 'yéung 'ch'éung 'tái² 'lò² a straight highway; 'mái 'lò² 'ts'in, to give black mail; 'tak, 'lò² to commence learning; 'hoi 'lò² to clear the path for a soul; 't'ung 'kwai yat, 'lò² both died at the same

time; *pat, kòm' tīm' lò'* straight as a pencil; *hang pín t'iu lò'* which is the way to go? *lò' ch'ing*, an itinerary; *'kon lò'* to hasten, urgent to get on; *lò' pán'* a muddy road; *lò' káng' shuk*, I know the way well.

**洛**  
Lú A river in Shensí in the prefecture of Lú-ngáu; a river in Yunnan.

**璐**  
Lú A valuable and beautiful gem.

**籐**  
Lú A lithe kind of bamboo, good for making arrows.

**勞**  
Láu To reward labor, to remember services in order to reward them; to console, to commend, to assist; *kuan lò' tsak, pái'* return thanks for the prince's rewards.

**露**  
Lú Dew, mist which comes in drops; to bedew; to bless; to disclose, to divulge; to make manifest, to open, to show through, to exhibit; naked, disclosed, apparent; *lò' t'in*, open to the sky; *lò' 'shui*, dew; *pái' lò'* to let out (a secret); *lò' 'ch'í*, exposed teeth; *'m lò' mín'* not to see a visitor; *ts'ong t'au lò' 'mí*, the cat at last let out of the bag; *fá lò' 'shui*, cologne water; *lò' pò'* general orders in an army; *lò' ying*, to see the real form or nakedness of; *'lá hám' lò'* to gape; *lò' ch'ut, 'má 'cháu*, the secret is out, it is found out.

**鷺**  
Lú A long legged bird; *pák, lò'* a white egret-heron; *ch'ü lò'* a red-headed crane; *lò' fuk*, a stealthy way of moving, like this bird.

**潦**  
Láu A great rain, an inundation, a rushing torrent caused by rains; to macerate, to soak; a collection of water; *hang lò'* a torrent.

**嫖**  
Láu To hanker after, to dote on; concupiscence, lustful affection for; *liu' lò'* sick for love; *Lò' Tuk*, a paramour of the mother of Tsin Chí-hwáng; hence, a libertine, a Sir Francis Chartres.

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Loi.

**來**  
Lái Same as *lai* 來 in the colloquial; to come, to reach; coming, arriving; to effect, to bring about, to obtain, to induce; denotes the future, or progress of time; *loi* is often joined with *hü'* to denote coming and going, here and there, again and again, &c.; but after this verb it is often a form of the pluperfect; after many verbs, it merely indicates their action; and if a negative is inserted between, the idea of inability of the first verb is implied, as *ning loi*, bring; *'mái pat, loi*, can not buy it; after the verbs *'hi* and *ch'ut*, it means to begin, showing the commencement of the action indicated in a previous verb, as *'séung 'm 'hi loi*, I can not recall it; *shung ch'ut, peng' loi*, you will become sick; *tsò' pat, loi*, it is impossible; *'tím tsò' tak, loi*, how can it be accomplished? *loi 'kong*, going and coming, intercourse

with, to and fro; *loi kwai*, to come home; *'ai 'ki shé loi*, when did you come? *loi yat*, to-morrow; *loi nin*, next year; *loi 'shau*, one who brings a thing; *loi lò' fo'* foreign goods; *mat, loi f'au*, what did you come for? *ün loi f'au*, the original condition of an article or a thing;—*ün loi* is also a kind of adversative phrase, meaning yes, indeed; yet; but truly; *ün loi mò 'ts'z' 'li*, never was there such a mode; *'kong 'm loi*, can not say it, unable to get it; *loi lik*, origin and history of, antecedents of; *'yau loi tsz'* there is more coming; *loi yat, fú' 'im*, get another set; *loi yan*, reason of, cause; *'m 'shai man' loi yau*, don't ask the reason of it; *lok, loi*, come down; *'ni 'lá pín ch'ü' loi*, where did you come from? *'yau loi lik*, there is proof; *loi yan wá' mò 'chun*, story-tellers are not to be believed.

Read *loi'* to receive one, to meet one coming.

嶺  
Lái

A mountain in Sz'chuen, one of the peaks of the Min Mts., near the confines of Shensi.

徠  
Lái

Interchanged with the last; also, to receive strangers with kindness.

睞  
Lái

The pupil of the eye distorted, to squint; *'mín loi*, to glance at sideways, to look at earnestly.

稊  
Lái

A local name in Shantung for wheat.

駱  
Lái

A mare, seven cubits high; a powerful tall horse.

萊  
Lái

A thistle, wild herbs growing in waste places; waste, sterile, untilled ground; to clear up jungle; *f'in loi*, a fallow, or neglected field; *loi fuk*, a turnip; *loi 'ts'ò*, a sow thistle, its leaves are esculent.

賚  
Lái

To confer upon, to bestow on an inferior; a largess; *lò loi'* to reward for services; *loi' ts'z'* an imperial reward.

耒  
Lui

The handle and beam of a plough; the 127th radical of characters pertaining to tillage; to plough; *loi' tsz'* a plough; *met.* agriculture.

誄  
Lui

A eulogy on the dead; to eulogize, to write epitaphs; *loi' shut*, to narrate one's virtues; *loi' man*, a eulogy, or prayers for the virtuous dead, often burned at the burial.

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Lok.

咯  
Loh

Disputatious; read *kok*, a cock's cry. A colloquial final particle, like *lo*, used in answers, implying indeed, certainly; finished, done; so; *hai' lok*, yes, indeed; *tsau' 'kò'm lok*, well, that'll do.

烙  
Loh

To burn in, to brand; to spit, to toast, to cook by roasting; red hot; a branding-iron; *'lá yan' lok*, to brand; *lok, t'it*, a spit-iron; *lok, kon*, to toast or roast till dry; *lok, tò' tsüü*, roast it thoroughly.

絡  
Loh

Hemp not yet rotted; silky cotton fibres, staple of cotton; continuous, joined; to bind, to tie around; to encompass; a coarse net, used to carry boxes

in, slings; the blood vessels; *mak, lok*, the pulse; *lün lok*, mutual assistance, joined; *lok*, 'má *l'au*, to halter a horse; *sam, páu lok*, the pericardium; *yat, túi' l'ang lok*, a pair of rattan slings; *sín' lok*, netted slings; *shau' yan lung lok*, duped, taken in; *lok, ch'au*, a sort of sarsnet.

*犛*, *Loh* A speckled or brindled cow; open, manifested, patent; *pok, lok*, a particolored ox; *ch'éuk, lok*, preëminent, to excel, distinguished; *lok, lok*, clearly understood; *lok, hok*, hard and even, like a good road.

*酪*, *Loh* Cream; dried milk; racky made from mare's milk; fat, greasy, unctuous; *hang' lok*, or *hang' yan ch'á*, an emulsion of almonds; *'ü lok*, thickened milk, porridge.

*駱*, *Loh* A white horse with a black mane; *Lok, l'in*, a country near Annám; *lok, l'o*, a camel.

*雒*, *Loh* A kind of bird; interchanged with the preceding, and with the next; *lok, lok, in*, afraid.

*洛*, *Loh* A fine river in Honán, a large tributary of the Yellow River; the dazzling glare from water; *Lok, yéung*, the ancient Lohyang in Honán, the capital of Fuhhi; *lok, yéung fá*, a caryophyllus.

*落*, *Loh* The fall of the leaf or of rain; to scatter about; to fall, to tumble off, to let fall, to fall into; to descend, to gather at, to come down to; to lay a thing down; to put into, to enter, as an item in an account; the place to which one falls, one's gathering place; settled,

fixed, arranged; *lok, loi*, come down; *lok, sūt*, it snows; *ts'ün lok*, a village; *tít, lok, ts'* fell to the ground; *lok, ká'* the price has fallen; *lok, pok*, reduced in wealth, poor; *lok, shing*, the job is completed; *tái' fong lok*, a term for the five years in the cycle with *tsz'* in their name; *lok, lik*, be smart; *lok, teng'* to pay bargain money; *lok, mín'* to upbraid, to abuse with foul language; *lok, pún ts'ín* to advance capital; *lok, pat*, to begin a work, to commence writing; *lok, tsot' pin ch'ü'* where has it gone to? where is he at work? *lok, fút*, to shave off the hair, to lose the hair; *lok, kong*, sunset; *lok, shín*, to go aboard; *lok, shá*, to mix in sand; *lok, l'au fo'* export cargo; *lok, sam*, be easy about.

*樂*, *Loh* Pleasure, joy, happiness, ease, gratulation; to rejoice in, to delight in, to take pleasure in, to esteem a pleasure; *lok, ü l'in ming'* pleased with fate, to accord with the decrees of heaven; *hang lok, l'á*, a portrait; *tsok, lok*, to make merry; *lok, tak, wui*, pleased to do; *ho lok, ü chí*, where shall I be better pleased? *lok, sam*, contented.

*樂*, *Loh* Name of a river in Shántung. A bank, a large pool or estuary.

*樂*, *Loh* Interchanged with *yéuk*, *樂*. Dead branches of trees; withered leaves. Read *ch'éuk*, light, bright, splendid; brilliant, refulgent; to shine, to glisten; to embellish.

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## Long.

郎  
Láng

A place or summer-house in the Lú state; a term of respect for officers and persons; a gentleman; a male; *ling<sup>2</sup> long*, your son; *san long*, a bride-room; *ts'an ká long*, attendants at a bridal procession; *'kon chū long*, to lead a boar to sow; *long kwan*, my husband; *pún<sup>2</sup> long*, groomsmen; *tát<sup>2</sup> ling<sup>2</sup> long*, *tí<sup>2</sup> ling<sup>2</sup> long*, first young gentleman, second young gentleman; these terms are added by others to the names of sons; *tái<sup>2</sup> long* is a term a wife gives her husband's eldest brother.

廊  
Láng

Rooms or porches on the two sides of a hong between the halls, or on the sides of court, somewhat like a gallery or corridor; chambers adjoining a hall; *ts'un long*, a portico or porch, where watchmen stay; *long miú<sup>2</sup> ts'oi*, distinguished talents—as of statesmen; *long 'mò*, side galleries.

榔  
Láng

A species of palm, the wood is good for sedan thills, and the pith for food; *'kau long*, a species of *Prunus*, found in Kwángtung; *ming long*, a kind of rattle used to drive fish into nets.

榔  
Láng

Ornaments made of coral, called *long kon*; *long tong*, a sort of necklace or clasp for the neck.

銀  
Láng

Interchanged with the last; a kind of locket; *kam long long*, a little bell.

狼  
Láng

A wolf or jackal, a beast whose howl scares animals; cruel, furious, oppressive; *ch'ái long tang tò<sup>2</sup>* a wolf is in the road—said of cruel rulers; *long sam*, cruel; *long tsik*, more than is wanted, scattered about, confused; *long pui<sup>2</sup>* fettered, embarrassed, involved; *long tuk*, truculent, callous and cruel.

簍  
Láng

Young bamboos, called *ts'ong long chuk*; a basket; a screen for a carriage.

根  
Láng

Weeds in rice or grain, or whatever hinders its growth; *long 'yau*, darnel, tare; *pat long pat 'yau*, neither darnel nor grass—good for nothing.

螳  
Láng

A mantis, called *ts'ong long met*, ineffectual efforts; *ts'ong long pò<sup>2</sup> shim*, the mantis catches the cicada, (and the shrike catches the mantis). Also read *léung*; *kéung léung*, the tumble-dung, a kind of *Ateuchus*.

閤  
Láng

A lofty door; vacant, empty, unoccupied; *long 'ün*, fairy land; *kò long*, a high gateway; *long long*, extensive, waste.

朗  
Láng

Clear, lustrous, bright, as the moon; distinct utterance; lustre, clearness; *kwong 'long*, light; *ts'ing 'long*, limpid, pure; *'long chiu<sup>2</sup>* to receive or ask assistance of, blessed of; *üt 'long*, moonshine; *'long 'long tung<sup>2</sup> king*, to recite the classics in a clear voice.

垠  
Láng

A cemetery, a tomb, called *fán long<sup>2</sup>* in Shánsí; *fong long<sup>2</sup>* a desert waste.



浪  
Láng

Waves, billows, surges; a drum; dissipated, extravagant, wasteful, profligate; impertinent, disrespectful; unsettled, unfixed in mind; *mong' long'* rude and unmannerly; *fung long'* waves; *long' long'* vagabondish, inconstant; *yéuk, long'* ridiculing, audacious; *long' 'tse'* a spendthrift; *long' yung'* wasteful; *long' 'ü fä in,* foolish and lewd talk.

Read *long*, in the river *Ts'ong long* in Shántung.

晾  
Láng

To dry in the sun; to hang up to dry; *long' kon* hung up till dry; *long' hoi,* spread out to dry; *yam long'* dry it in the shade.

Read *long'*; a colloquial word; to stand a thing on trestles, or on whatever will raise it from the ground; to put a thing upon a shelf or place; to chock or shore up; *long' 'hi 'k'ü,* raise it from the ground; *long' kò tik,* raise it a little higher; *shün 'pi shek, long' chü'* the ship is stranded on the rock.

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Lü.

(The pronunciation of the characters under this syllable and those in the 279th and 280th is often difficult to distinguish.)

廬  
Lü

A thatched hovel, a cottage, a choultry by the roadside; a lodge or shed in a field, for workmen; a poor house; a term for one's own house; to pass the night; *pai' lü,* my house; *lü shé'* a cottage, my lodgings; *l'ia lü,* a cabin in a field.

驢  
Lü

An ass; *'yé lü,* a wild ass; *'kin lü,* a limping or slow ass; *lü tui,* ill-setting, as clothes, bulging out.

藟  
Lü

A plant, used to boil with fish, in order to give it a pleasant flavor.

閭  
Lü

The gate of a village or lane, a gate; a hamlet of 25 houses; a habitation; to dwell; *ma' lü,* a dwelling; *'t lü,* leaning against the door—and hoping for one's return; *lü 'ü,* a village gate.

欖  
Lü

A kind of palm, with pointed, sharp leaves; *lü muk,* a fine grained red wood from Annam.

呂  
Lü

The spine;—represented by the character; tones in music; *luk, 'lü,* the six flat notes; *sam 'lü ché, shan,* a loyal minister; *'Lü sung'* Spain; *'siú 'Lü sung'* Luzon or Manila.

侶  
Lü

A colleague, a companion, a fellow; to associate with, to accompany; *hang 'lü,* a traveling comrade; *kit, 'lü,* to agree to go in a company, to make up a party; *pán' 'lü,* a partner.

裏  
Lü

This character is often pronounced *'lü,* in the sense of within, inside.

旅  
Lü

A battalion of 500 men; a stranger, a visitor, a guest, a sojourner; a company, many; to travel about or to other provinces; to lodge; an imperial sacrifice to heaven; a path; orderly, to arrange in order; foreign; self-planted grain; *hang 'lü,* a traveler; *'lü hák,* or *shéung 'lü,* a traveling merchant; *'lü ts'z'* in order; *'lü tün'* a lodging-house.



**脊**  
La The backbone, the spine; 'you  
'*ŷik*, he has great strength.

**慮**  
La To think upon anxiously, to expect, to care about, to feel sad for; to plan, to calculate, to devise; to cogitate, to turn over in one's mind; concern, dubious of, suspicion, anxiety; *sz' lü'* serious thoughts of; *lū' hau'* to think of the future; *lū' tò'* precautionary, thoughtful of; *mong lū'* not to particularize, a general view of; *lū' nín'* to have anxious thoughts.

**諛**  
La Deceitful; to deceive; a man's name, Cháu Puhlü in the Sung dynasty.

**鏤**  
La A file, a rasp, a polishing tool; to file smooth, to give lustre to; to correct or reform one's self; *mo lü'* to polish, to file.

**屢**  
La Frequently, reiterated, many times, often; continually, successively; prompt; *lū' ts'z'* many times; *lū' nín*, for many years; *lū' lū'* again and again; *lū' lū' hai' kóm*, he is always just so—he is stupid.

**糞**  
La Usually pronounced *kū'*. Rustic, unpolished. Read *lū'* in the Fan Wan.

**縷**  
La Hempen or silken fibres not yet spun; a forfeit of cloth; a hank or knot; *pò' lū'* coarse cotton cloth; *ŷ'ín fan lū' sik*, to arrange and speak of points in order; *yal, lū' sz'* a knot of floss.

**褸**  
La Interchanged with the last; the lappet of a coat; *lám lū'* ragged clothes, seedy garments.

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Lü.

**瀝**  
Lü. A colloquial word; to spit; to spit out of the mouth; *lù ch'ut, lai*, spit it out.

**亂**  
Lü'. A colloquial word; confused; *kù lù'* all in disorder.

(279)

Lui.

**彙**  
Wei A hedgehog or porcupine; a class, a series, a collection, many of the same sort; to classify; dense, abundant; *tsz' lui*, a dictionary. Also read *wai'*.

**蠹**  
Li A worm which eats wood. Usually pronounced *lai*, which see.

**磊**  
La A heap or pile of stones; to pile or throw stones together into a pile; *lui lui lok, lok*, clearly understanding.

**壘**  
Lui A military wall, a rampart; to pile up, to heap, to lay on each other; a pile; reiterated; graves in a row; *lui shek*, to pile up stones; robust, vigorous; form, figure; *lui lun ch'í ngai*, imminent danger—as of breaking a pile of eggs; *kwan lui*, an intrenched camp; *yal, lui shek*, a heap of stones; *lui pik, ch'an*, a constellation including parts of Capricorn, Aquarius and Pisces.

**蕾**  
Lui A flower-bud, flowers partly opened; *fá lui*, a flower-bud.

*inc*  
 搗 <sup>Lui</sup> Interchanged with *lui* 搗, and often pronounced *lui*<sup>2</sup>. To drum, to beat a drum or gong; to turn over stones; *sát*, 'lui p'áu' to beat a reveille and fire a gun; 'lui k'ú, to drum.

傷 <sup>Lui</sup> To destroy, to injure mutually, as in a fight; *pái*<sup>2</sup> 'lui, to rout; *fái*<sup>2</sup> 'lui, puppets, automats; *tsz*<sup>2</sup> 'lui k'í shan, he injured himself.

蒟 <sup>Lui</sup> A kind of vine or melon; *kot*, 'lui, a sort of gourd; *ts'in sui*<sup>2</sup> 'lui, a sort of vine.

鵲 <sup>Lui</sup> A flying squirrel, called 'lui 'shü; they are considered medicinal, and allied to the bat.

戾 <sup>Lí</sup> To stoop, to bend, to crouch; to offend; to reach to, at; determined, set; curved, distorted, crooked; perverse, rebellious, stubborn; ungovernable, impenitent, criminal; *tsui*<sup>2</sup> *lui*<sup>2</sup> wicked; *ün fi lui*<sup>2</sup> *t'in*, the kite flies to heaven.

斂 <sup>Lí</sup> Like the preceding; to bind so as to force out the blood; incurable, virulent, as a disease; a plant furnishing a green dye; *ts'ák*, *lui*<sup>2</sup> a thief; *lui*<sup>2</sup> *fú*, an unreasonable man.

唳 <sup>Lí</sup> The chirping of a bird; *liú lui*<sup>2</sup> the scream of storks or herons.

淚 <sup>Lui</sup> To weep, to cry; tears; grief; *lau ngán lui*<sup>2</sup> to weep; 'ü *lui*<sup>2</sup> to rain tears, to weep bitterly; 'man *lui*<sup>2</sup> to dry up the tears; *chü lui*<sup>2</sup> pearly tears; *lui*<sup>2</sup> *ngán*, eyes red from weeping; *lui*<sup>2</sup> *mún chim k'am*, tears bedewed the coat; *pí lui*<sup>2</sup> tears and sorrow; *lui*<sup>2</sup> *han*, the traces of tears; *lui*<sup>2</sup> *ying soi*, tears wet his cheeks.

*inc*  
 類 <sup>Lui</sup> Good, unselfish, excellent; a species, a sort, a class, a kind; a *lui*<sup>2</sup> is contained in a *pò*<sup>2</sup>, and larger than a 'chung, as a class, genus, species; imperial sacrifice or worship; to class with, to become one with; *t'ung lui*<sup>2</sup> of the same sort; 'sho 'yau *mat lui*<sup>2</sup> whatever things there are; *lui*<sup>2</sup> 'ts'z' similar in kind; *ch'uk*, *lui*<sup>2</sup> domestic animals; *pat*, *seung lui*<sup>2</sup> unlike, not of the same sort; *lui*<sup>2</sup> *kín*<sup>2</sup> to appear at court on succeeding to a father's title; *shín*<sup>2</sup> *lui*<sup>2</sup> the good; *lui*<sup>2</sup> 'ngo, become like me, make one of us; *lui*<sup>2</sup> 'ts'z' 'k'ü 'kóm 'yéung, very much like it.

類 <sup>Lui</sup> Knots in silk thread; a defect, a flaw; out of sorts; perverse, unmanageable; harsh; 'fan *lui*<sup>2</sup> morose.

累 <sup>Lui</sup> Interchanged with *lui*<sup>2</sup> 屢; to bind, to detain, to tie together; to lay on or above, to heap; repeatedly, often; *hai*<sup>2</sup> 'lui, to tie up; 'lui *sz*<sup>2</sup> to emboss, to make raised figures on a plain surface.

累 <sup>Lui</sup> To involve, to compromise, to implicate; to put an affair on another, to bring trouble to; embarrassed, oppressed, troubled with many affairs; *t'o lui*<sup>2</sup> to involve another; *lui*<sup>2</sup> *chui*<sup>2</sup> embarrassed with; *lín lui*<sup>2</sup> to implicate in punishment; *mò kwá*<sup>2</sup> *lui*<sup>2</sup> no care about; *lui*<sup>2</sup> *shai*<sup>2</sup> 'kwai, a most annoying wretch; *chui*<sup>2</sup> *lui*<sup>2</sup> *ké*<sup>2</sup> *shüt*, *wá*<sup>2</sup> constant repetitions; *lui*<sup>2</sup> *k'ap*, *yan*, to involve another.

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## Lúi.

蟠  
Lui

An edible salt-water oyster or clam, found in the waters off the Bogue.

雷  
Lui

Thunder; a deafening, thundering noise; to imitate, to do like; 'lá lúi, or shang lúi, to thunder; yat, shing lúi, a clap of thunder; lúi kung, the Thunderer, sc. Jupiter tonans; fán' lúi, killed with lightning; lúi fung, to hit upon the same as another has; lúi kung ũ, a tadpole; lúi kung kwang a peal of thunder; lúi p'ek, p'ò a shaving shop where money is lent at high rates; lúi pín, a flash of lightning; p'ing t'í yat, shing lúi, a clap of thunder in a field, a sudden surprise.

搥  
Lui

Interchanged with 'lui, in the sense of to drum. To rub fine, to triturate with a pestle; to treat harshly; to precipitate; lúi tséung, to make flour for starching; lúi ngán líú' to grind paints; lúi ch'ui, a pestle for triturating; lúi lán' 'k'ū, grind it fine; lúi 'kú, to drum; lúi shek, to throw down stones.

綁  
Lui

To bind with ropes, to secure one, as a criminal; a black rope; lúi sít, fetters, bonds.

疊  
Lui

To join together in a series, to concatenate; to place on, to superimpose, to add to; to die or be condemned, when innocent; to involve, to entangle; to bind, to detain, to

罍  
Lui

arrest; to creep over and entangle; hooks or ties of armor; lúi lúi, forlorn, forsaken; lúi hai' to bind with cords.

A sort of porcelain wine-vase with looped ears, having clouds painted on it, to show its inexhaustibility; a bowl used in sacrifices.

簍  
Lui

Same as 'lui 簍; a kind of hod or basket to carry earth; creeping plants.

藁  
Lui

Interchanged with the preceding. Also read lo, in lo 'li, a basket.

羸  
Lui

Lean, meagre, emaciated, fallen away; feeble, debilitated, infirm; entangled; turned over; lúi shau' very thin; lúi k'í kok, caught by the horns; lúi fuk, turned over or bottom up.

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## Luk.

碌  
Luh

A green colored stone, chrysoprase? stony, rocky, uneven, rough ground; laborious, toilsome; small; a chunk of timber; luk, luk, rough; unimportant, insignificant; following after another; lò luk, unwearying, painstaking; yat, luk, shí' a length cut off from a tree; yung luk, an inefficient man, a drudge; luk, luk, mò nang, a man of no parts, or force; pò luk, a vulgar name for a pumelo.

撻  
Luh

To move; to shake, to rattle; to roll over or on the ground; to rock; luk, lok, t'í rolled over and fell down; 'pí kéuk, luk,

roll it with the foot; *luk*, *mái*, rolled together, like two drops of quicksilver; *luk*, *mái*, *pin ch'ü* where has it rolled to? *luk*, *k'au*, to roll a ball; *luk*, *kü*, a rattle drum; *luk*, *nai*, to roll earth smooth; *luk*, *süt*, rolled smooth; also said of men well versed in; *luk*, *ngau*, a game of rolling coppers; *luk*, *loi luk*, *hi* to rock to and fro; *luk*, *mak*, to roll ink in printing; *luk*, *tò ch'ü* slipped down.

**輪** *Luh* The rut of a wheel; a roller or wheel; *luk*, *lò*, a windlass; *ch'è luk*, a colloquial word for a wheel; *luk*, *ch'è*, a waggon.

**漉** *Luh* A river in Chángshá fú in Húnán; to ooze out; water drained off, dregs; to drag from the water; *luk*, *chap*, *shá* is the dripping water sprinkled the ground.

**麓** *Luh* The foot of a hill; woody places on a hill-side; *luk*, *shan*, a forest ranger, a forester.

**簍** *Luh* A high pannier basket for inclosing fowls; *shü luk*, a basket for books; *met.* a stupid pedant.

**鹿** *Luh* A deer; the 197th radical of characters relating to cervine animals; *luk*, *yung*, hartshorn; *mái fā luk*, or *kam ts'in luk*, the white spotted axis deer.

**六** *Luh* Six; *ts'ü luk*, the sixth; *luk*, *fong*, the six departments in a provincial yámun; *luk*, *hòp*, zenith, nadir, and the four cardinal points; the twelve horary stems coupled into six pairs;

of sixty years; *chák*, *luk*, *shik*, to throw six dice; *luk*, *luk*, thirty-six.

**陸** *Luh* High, dry land, terra firma; land, as distinguished from water; used as a complex form of the last; *luk*, *lò* a land journey; *hang luk*, to go by land; *luk*, *tsuk*, in succession, successively; *luk*, *lò*, *ping*, land troops; *luk*, *tsuk*, *loi*, came one after another.

**綠** *Luh* Late planted grain, which yet ripens early in the season.

**綠** *Luh* Green color; *ts'ing luk*, color of young leaves; *nung luk*, dark green; *tai' luk*, *mò* to be a cuckold; *shak*, *luk*, malachite; *luk*, *fán*, green vitriol; *'Lü sung' luk*, an emerald; *luk*, *á jong*, a rising man, a distinguished man.

**祿** *Luh* Emoluments of office, salary, rations, pay, income; prosperity, the enjoyment of a thing; to enjoy an income; to salary; *pat*, *luk*, a defunct scholar—one who died before entering office; *luk*, *war* an office; *'fung luk*, a salary; *shik*, *luk*, pleasures of the table, gusto; *á luk*, *pat*, *tsuk*, insufficient food and raiment; *mò luk*, *shik*, no salary; *K'rong Luk*, *tsz'* the Banqueting Office at Peking—also applied ironically to cooks.

**淥** *Luh* Interchanged with *luk*, *ts'ü* clear water.

**萊** *Luh* A plant or grass of which cloth can be made; *luk*, *ts'ü*

**錄**  
Luh A metallic lustre or color ; veins on a shell ; to copy, to transcribe ; to record, to make a note of ; a record, a narration ; an order, a series, an index ; the teeth ; *ch'án luk*, to copy ; *luk ch'ut, lai*, to compose, to write ; *muk luk*, an index ; *ín hang luk*, record of one's words and acts ; *'ts'ü luk*, to be selected out from the candidates for a degree ; *luk sz'* to detail, to write an account of ; *yat, ch'éung tsuk, luk*, one act worth noting ; *'kí luk, shap, ts'z'* to be recorded ten times—as worthy officers are ; *luk tsik*, a record of a family, a register ; *luk, wai*, to inscribe and to reject candidates for degree of küjin ; *tái' kai' luk*, the triennial report of officers ; *shi' luk*, inscribed as a küjin ; *luk, 'hau kung*, to take minutes of evidence.

**錄**  
Luh A map or chart ; a book ; ancient records ; *fú luk*, a charm, a magic writing.

**醴**  
Luh A pleasant kind of spirit, called *ling luk*, made with the water from the Lake Ling in Húnán.

**錄**  
Luh A famous steed called *luk*, "belonging to the emperor Muh-wáng of Chau dynasty.

**辱**  
Luh To disgrace, to injure, to put contempt on ; to act foolishly ; *siú' luk*, opprobrium, ridicule of men ; *luk, yuk*, to act disgracefully.

**戮**  
Luh To kill in war or for crimes, to massacre ; to mangle a body, to disgrace a corpse by exposure and cruelty ; to act

foolishly, to disgrace ; *shát, luk*, to slaughter ; *luk, ts'an*, to put prisoners to death ; *luk, lik*, united effort.

**藜**  
Luh Long and large, like vegetation or grass ; *luk, luk, 'ché ngo*, the long, large rush.

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Lun.

**咽** A colloquial word ; to gnaw a bone ; to lie uneven ; stammering ; uneven, as crumpled paper ; *shüt, wá' lun chun*, hesitating talk, stammering ; *lun kwat, f'au*, to gnaw a bone ; *lun mái tik, to*, pick your bones clean.

**倫**  
Lun Constant, regular, that which is acknowledged by men as right, proper ; a species, class, sex ; relationships, affinity of things and classes with each other, a natural law ; to distinguish or choose ; *'ng lun*, the five relationships of society ; *yik, lun*, to violate these duties by inhuman and atrocious acts ; *lun ts'z'* a series ; *f'in lun*, one's parents ; *tsüt, lun*, to exterminate people.

**崑**  
Lun A range of mountains, called *Kwan lun*, the Koulkoun Mts. in Koko-nor.

**倫**  
Lun To choose fit persons for office ; to select, to pick out ; to connect with ; to come in turn, to take by turns ; *lun sün'* to select fit ones ; *lun ts'oi*, to select men of talent ; *lun pán*, to attend to in turn ; *i ká lun tò' nt*, it is your turn

now; *lun lok, loi*, come in regular rotation. The second character also means to walk with difficulty; parsimonious.

A ripple, "white caps;" an eddy, a whirl of waters; chaos, turbulent water; to sink or be engulfed, submerged, drowned; to be lost in perdition, damned; *lun lok*, sinking in destitution and vice; *ch'am lun*, lost for ever; *lun song*, extinct, as a dynasty or family; *lun müt*, destroyed utterly.

To arrange or twist raw silk for weaving; to wind silk; a silken cord; to compare and distinguish, to classify, to adjust; to know; *lun yam*, "silken sounds" are His Majesty's words; *sz' lun*, sorted silk, fine thoughts; *mün fuk*, *king lun*, eloquent, full of just thoughts.

Read *kwán*, in the phrase *kwán kan*, the cap of Kung-ming.

*Lun ü* the name of a boat; the bow timbers of a vessel.

Crawling of insects or snakes; a large frog; others say, a kind of serpent.

A wheel with spokes; a wheel; a disc; a round face; a round, a revolution, a circuit, a turn; large; to rotate, to roll round; *lun 'chün*, to turn round and round; *lun mün*, to go from one door to the next; *fong' yat, lun p'áu* to fire a volley of cannon; *lun üi*, transmigration; *'chün lun*, to reënter life; *'kū ch'é lun*, to lift the [stone] wheel—a trial of

strength; *lun lau hon 'shau*, to watch in rotation; *'kwong lun*, latitude and longitude, the area or expanse of a country; *lun chéuk, 'k'ü*, it is his turn; *lun hoi tsò* do it by turns.

An ignis fatuus, supposed to be an exhalation from the blood of murdered persons; shining; *'kwai 'fo lun lun*, devil's fires abounding and shining.

Feeling ashamed, abashed, disconcerted.

Precipitous, lofty peaks of mountains; *lun sun*, lofty mountain cliffs.

Water murmuring over the stones; stones by the brook; clear water of a brook; *'shui lok, lun lun*, the water tumbling clear over the stones. Read *lun*; to rub a stone thin, to make thin; shingle, gravel.

Name of a river; clear water, issuing from rocks and running among hills.


A veined appearance, like that of agate; *lun pan*, chatoyant, variegated.


The rumbling of wheels, for which the next is also used; a threshold; abundant, full; *chung' ch'é lun lun*, the noise of many chariots; *ü' lun*, a doorway.

Near, contiguous, proximate; connected with, supporting, assisting, as ministers do a prince; conterminous, neighboring; a neighborhood, neighbors; five families; *lun 'li*, the neighbors; *kák, lun*, next house, near to one's house;


*kan<sup>2</sup> lun*, a neighboring village; *sz<sup>2</sup> lun*, neighbors; *lun kwok*, contiguous countries; *cham<sup>2</sup> lun*, adjoining; *lun kan<sup>2</sup>* near to.


 Lin A piebald horse; a horse with black lips.

 Lin Scales of fishes, soft and overlying; scaly animals, as snakes and fishes; repeated, succeeding, like scales; *ü lun*, fish-scales; *fung sai<sup>2</sup> shui lun*, the breeze raises the scaly ripples; *lun pò<sup>2</sup>* scaly tribes.


 Lin The female of the unicorn; *k'í lun tsui<sup>2</sup> ts'z<sup>2</sup>* the unicorn is here—written on bridal sedans; *lun chí ch'ing ts'éung*, the unicorn's hoof has brought luck—an heir is born. The idea of the Chinese unicorn may have been derived from a one-horned Tibetan equine animal.


 Lun To walk with difficulty; covetous, avaricious, grasping.


 Lwán An egg; the roe of fish; testicles; *kai lun*, hen's eggs; *lun tsz<sup>2</sup>* the testes; *lun shang*, oviparous; *lun yik<sup>2</sup>* to bring up, to cherish; *shai<sup>2</sup> ü fuk<sup>2</sup> lun*, like one screening or setting on eggs.


 Lun To discourse upon, to consider about and discuss; to reason, to think upon, to consult; discourse, deliberation, counsel; a process or regular train of reasoning, a full account of a matter; according to, by the, speaking of; *lun<sup>2</sup> kan mái<sup>2</sup>* sold by the catty; *m lun<sup>2</sup> to shiú<sup>2</sup>*, no matter how many; *ts'ám lun<sup>2</sup>* to con-

verse upon; *pin<sup>2</sup> lun<sup>2</sup>* to dispute, to argue; *kok, 'yau ts'ui lun<sup>2</sup>* each maintains his own views; *ch'ui lun<sup>2</sup>* to infer; *tsok, mak, lun<sup>2</sup>* to write a diagnosis of a disease; *'ü mò lun<sup>2</sup> ts'z<sup>2</sup>* to discourse without method; *yéuk, lun<sup>2</sup>* if we admit, premising; *lun<sup>2</sup> 'hi*, to talk about; *lun<sup>2</sup> yan*, to speak about people.

 Lun Avaricious, stingy, mean, sordid, sparing; to dislike, to part with, to spare; to be ashamed of; *lun<sup>2</sup> sik*, close, to hold on to; *sau lun<sup>2</sup>* ashamed of, reddening; *lun<sup>2</sup> pò<sup>2</sup>* afraid of one's steps; *hang<sup>2</sup> mat, lun<sup>2</sup> yuk*, I hope you will not regret your steps—a phrase on an invitation; *pat, lun<sup>2</sup>* unsparing, liberal.


 Wan Raveled, as thread; confused, intricate, involved; to embroil, to confuse; *pat, yung lun<sup>2</sup>* to disallow any confusion.

 Lin A rush proper for making mats; a surname; *'má lun<sup>2</sup>* the iris or fleur-de-lis; *lun<sup>2</sup> shek<sup>2</sup>*, stones on walls for throwing down upon an enemy.

 Lun The rut of a wheel; to run against or drive over one when riding.

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Lün.

 Liuen To bind or tie in any way, to connect; the hands or feet contracted by disease, bent over; crooked, winding; to crook or bend; to take hold of and drag along; *lün kuk*,



crooked; *lün mò*, curly hair; *lün iú*, bent over, as a hunch-back; *lün shang*, twins; *lün kün*, winding, devious; *lün mái*, bent up, cuddled, as from cold; *wat lün*, to bend, to warp; *sai lün*, bandy-legged.

**欒**  
Lwán A kind of tree, slender like a spear, from which a drug called *lün-king*, is procured; a sort of gynandrous plant; the ends of an angular bell.

**鸞**  
Lwán A fabulous bird, the embodiment of every beauty and grace, a phoenix; the *lün kai*, or argus pheasant, seems to have furnished the type; the cock is *lün*, the hen is *wo*; *lün fung*, *wo ming*, the phoenixes sing in concert—a marriage; *kú lün kwá suk*, the solitary phoenix and lonestar—unmarried; *hung lün*, a star lucky for marrying; *chü lün ts'oi*, elegantly colored. Used for the next, because the bells were suspended from a phoenix's bill.

**鑪**  
Lwán Little bells, such as are hung on imperial cars; imperial, royal; *lün ü*, His Majesty's chair; *kam lün tin*, the palace; *kam lün po*, a term for the Hánlin college; *lün tsò*, an idol's shrine; *üi lün*, H. M.'s return; also applied to the reinstatement of Shángtí; *lün í wai*, the emperor's guardsmen; *lün ká*, his godship; *lün ling*, small bells.

**峯**  
Lwán The vertex or peak of a hill, a pointed summit; to surround.

**聯**  
Lien

Connected, joined to, as the ear is to the head; to combine with, to make alliance with; to associate, to assemble, to unite; to join in a regular order; a distich or parallel apophorisms; *lün kw'an*, to crowd together, a company or flock; *lün í fuk*, to baste or stitch clothes; *lün 'long*, to combine in cabals; *tú' lün*, antithetical couplets hung up in houses; *lün kú*, dwelling in a row or near to; *lün ming*, to subscribe names, as to a petition; *lün 'shau*, united strength; *lün sam hòp tsok*, to do with united purpose.

**戀**  
Lien

Ardently loving, to long for, to think of continually; to dote on, to hanker for; *lün mò*, strong attachment; *lün tsau*, to hanker for spirits; *lün shik*, lecherous; *lün lün pat, mong*, in tender recollection.

**亂**  
Lwán

To confuse, to disorder, to throw into trouble; discord, anarchy, insurrection, commotion; in confusion, tumultuous, out of place, disarranged, raveled; wrong; to regulate, to put in order; *tá' lün*, commotion, turmoil, in a house or in a state; *lün chong*, to meet rudely; *mong kwok, kóm lün*, all in confusion, at sixes and sevens; *tsok lün*, to rebel, insurrection; *sam lün*, disturbed in mind; *'mai 'lá lün*, don't mix them up; *lün lai*, disordered, it is all wrong; *lün shai*, to disturb the country, to turn the world upside down; *lün tso*, to sit awkwardly.



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## Lung.

Sometimes written 龍, but erroneously; a hole, an aperture, a wide cleft; 'lò 'shü lung, a rat-hole; yap, wong nai lung, gone into the clay hole—buried; hoi ko' lung, make a hole; p'í fat lung, the nostrils; ch'ün lung, bored, has holes; 'hung lung, or fú lung, a hole; lung lá' an opening, a crack or hole.

龍 A dragon, the chief of scaly animals, thought to have supernatural powers, and of which many kinds are supposed to exist; geomancers say much of them; an emblem or badge of imperial power and awe; the emperor's power; imperial, dragon-like; to pervade; to bud; gracious, kind; lung shün, dragon boats, so named from the carving on the bow; lung héung, the ancestral effigy at weddings; 'hei lung wong, the Neptune of the Chinese; lung wai' the throne; lung 'tai, the emperor's person; lung ngán, His Majesty's presence; lung 'ngán 'kwa, the lungan (*Dimocarpus* [*Euphora*] longan), a fruit; p'á lung, paddling boats, that go fast; lung p'ái, the imperial tablet, adored by officers; lung tin' a shed or erection for the 'lá tsiú'; shing lung, to get married; ti' lung, an earthworm; 'úi ná lung, can seize a dragon—clever; ts'am lung ü, the sturgeon; lung

mak, the "dragon's pulse," refers to subtle geomantic influences and tokens; lung chung chí nin, decrepid, old; lung lui' the class of lizards, dragons, serpents, &c.; lung üt, the "Dragon's Cave," or Lan-keet I. near the Bogue.

喉 The throat; hau lung, the gullet; hau lung 'héung, a sound in the throat.

龍 To grasp, to seize, to drag; to attack, to charge on; to collect or assemble; to effect an end, to exert one's self; to work on, to operate; to lay hold of, to act with; lung mai 'shau, to sleeve the hands; lung kan' bring [the boat] near; to cause to approach, to near; 'má lung 'tau, a headstall; lung fát, to tie up the hair; 'mò lái lung, no intercourse or business with; 'pí tò lung kwó' hū' he was cut with a knife; lung léuk, to capture; lung tik, to charge an enemy's force; lung lok, chū' to detain by excuses.

龍 The rising sun obscured; lung lung, break of day; the sun scarcely seen.

龍 The rising moon; mung lung, obscure, dim, as the beclouded moon or a dirty glass.

磨 A wooden mill for hulling rice; to rub, to grind down, to sharpen; to grind; mo lung, to grind; to study hard; lung kuk, to hull grain; kuk lung, a wooden hand-mortar; lung lai' to sharpen, to rub and make bright.

龍  
Lung

A dragon-shaped gem used in deprecating drought; *ling lung*, the tinkling of gems; also clear; the sighing of the wind.

籠  
Lung

A cage, stockade, or inclosure of wood for birds or animals; *ts'au lung*, a cage to carry prisoners in; *fong lung*, to confine behind bars; *lm lung*, to screen off for privacy; *shau' yan lo lung*, to be taken in, deluded. Interchanged with the next.

籠  
Lung

A cage, a den; an open worked basket, for holding earth or animals; a quiver; to monopolize or engross goods; *'la lung*, to entrap birds; *ch'ü*, *'la lung*, to inveigle people; *püi' lung*, a frame for drying clothes; *tséuk lung*, a bird-cage; *chü lung*, a pig basket; *chü lung fá*, the Nepenthes flower; *há lung*, a shrimp net; *lung fo' mat*, to hoard up or buy up goods; *lung ch'au'* a fish-net made like a basket to cover fish; *met.* a sentence giving the key or subject-matter of a book or essay; *lung lok*, a bridle; *met.* to insnare by words, to get control of. Also read *'lung*, a trunk.

龍  
Lung

Deaf, hard of hearing; unperceived or hidden, like things covered up; *'á lung*, a deaf person; *chong lung chá' 'á*, feigning to be deaf and dumb; *ch'i lung*, silly and deaf.

龍  
Lung

A species of water polygonum; *mung lung*, overgrown with weeds, concealed, hidden by something; *lung sú ts'oi'* asparagus (?)

龍  
Lung

The leggings or overalls worn by Chinese in winter.

隆  
Lung

Grand, eminent, high above what surrounds, exalted, conspicuous; abundant, overfilled, opulent, fertile; exalting, glorious; to glorify, to exalt, to magnify; to rise up; *hing lung*, prosperous; *lung pok*, generous and mean; *sham ling lung ts'ing*, to receive distinguished favors; *tsün lung*, highly honored; *lung shing'* affluent.

隆  
Lung

Infirm, weak in the back; *lung peng'* diseased from age; *lung pai'* costive.

隆  
Lung

A mound in a field; a grave, a tomb, a tumulus; to engross or buy up goods; *'lung tün'* undulating, as a road or country; to speculate in, as a broker; *yau lung*, a mound, a grave, a hillock; *sz' lung tün'* speculation, to use other's money in speculation.

A colloquial word; the inside of a thing; hollow, empty of, nothing in; *kün ts'oi' lung*, inside of a coffin; *hung lung*, empty, all taken out.

隆  
Lung

A dike to prevent the irruption of waters; *'lung mau chi kán*, among dikes and fields—in agricultural pursuits; *'lung sai*, an old name for the west of Shensi, now a district in Kánsuh; *'lung tsung*, all, the whole; *tak, 'Lung mong' Shuk* having got Shensi he wanted Sz'chuen.

櫃  
Lung

An unauthorized character; a trunk, a box, a case for carrying articles; *p'i lung*, a lea-

thern trunk; *i' lung*, a clothes trunk; *shau lok' lung*, pack it in the trunk; *fo shik' lung*, a case for eatables.

**弄**  
Lung To play with, to trifle and toy with; to dally with, to use badinage, to treat disrespectfully; to make, to handle, to do, to feel; *hi' lung'* to sport with; *lung' ngá*, to bear a daughter; *lung' tek*, to play a fife; *'mò lung' tsün 'chéung*, to despise dignities; *lung' fán'* to cook rice; *lung' 'pá hi'* to play tricks of hand; *lung' 'kú shing chan*, to fulfill what was promised in joke; *lung' wái'* to spoil; *lung' kwán' 'liú*, thoroughly practiced in; *mái' lung'* to show off, bragging; *'mò lung' ts'o' 'pi yan*, don't give it to the wrong man; *lung' shan lung' 'kwai*, to make much ado about the gods.

**弄**  
Lung The note or song of a bird, to chirp; *tsò' sz' kon' 'hò lung' ch'ung'* he does things very carelessly.

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Lut.

**律** A colloquial word; out of order, morose, cross; to talk; *lut, chut*, disarranged, difficult to do, not rhythmical, muddy, as a style; *lam lut*, scolding, hard to suit, sullen, selfish; *lut, hi' túi' 'ngán wat*, to flack the eyes, to set the eyes on; *lut, 'hi kún wá'* to speak the court dialect.

**律**  
Yuh A pencil, style, or writing utensil; to narrate, to obey, to follow; to declare, to write;

an initial word, forthwith, then, straightway, accordingly; the 129th radical.

**律**  
Luh A statute, an ordinance, a fixed law or regulation, a command, a penal law; a military code; to divide, to distinguish; the sharpened musical notes, or *luk, lut*, are the *yáng* ones; a stanzas or distich; the rules of versification; to state, to record; to estimate the merits of, to adjust; to trim the hair; *fát, lut*, laws; *'hò yam lut*, in good tune, good rhythm; *yat, 'shau lut, shí*, a stanzas of eight lines; *lut, lai'* the statutes and ordinances, the code of a country; *kái' lut*, precepts, commandments; *lut, shū*, law books.

**涌**  
Yuh Water flowing rapidly. Also read *k'üt*, to gush out as a fountain; an islet.

**繩**  
Yuh A well rope; *lut, sok*, a rope, for drawing water.

**通**  
Yuh To follow, to comply with, to obey; to narrate; an initial particle; *lut, k'í man, ts'ing*, to review or examine his writings.

**驢**  
Yuh A black horse with white hind quarters.

**栗**  
Lih A chestnut; chestnut wood, used for tablets; firm, solid, durable; severe, strict, exact; to overpass, to exceed; to respect; full grown grain; *fung lut*, the chestnut; *shek, lut*, a sort of acorn; *'shui lut*, water caltrops.

**凜**  
Lih Cold; *lut, lit*, a piercing, cold wind.

*l. l.*  
 慄<sup>2</sup> Afraid, pale, apprehensive, trembling, fearful; *chín' lut*, trembling from fear; *lut, lut*, *ngai kú* quaking with dread.

涇<sup>2</sup> The name of a river in Kiáng-sú, and of a district (Lihshwui hien) near Nánking; *Lut, chau*, an island in the Yáng-tsz' kiáng near it.

率<sup>2</sup> A scope, a mark; a stretch, as of a bow; the opening of the lappel of a garment.

絆<sup>2</sup> A bamboo rope or hawser for tracking boats, or letting down into mines; cords used in lowering a coffin; *lut, lo*, a pulley; *lut, 'iú*, cords for letting down a coffin.

霽<sup>2</sup> Clouds of various colors, se'icitous clouds, which are tri-colored.

奮<sup>2</sup> To dart down upon, as a hawk does; to fly swiftly and high.

胙<sup>2</sup> The fat around the inwards of a sacrifice, which was anciently burned in temples, called *lut, 'liú*; fat.

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Lüt.

劣<sup>2</sup> Infirm, feeble, weak, inadequate; humble, poor, insignificant, a term used by one's self, as *lüt, 'ts'oi*, my poor talents; inadequate, a little, barely, scarcely; rustic, vulgar, vile, rude, mean, unpolished; *lüt, k'am*, depraved gentry, who tyrannize over the villagers; *ok, lüt*, exceedingly bad; *lüt, 'tang*, siútsái who can not pass review, and are degraded; *lüt, tuk*, small virtue; *lüt, yéuk*,

useless; *lüt, 'má*, vicious horse.

*l. l.*  
 埭<sup>2</sup> A low dike or path dividing fields; a mound; to mark or survey fields, and designate their limits; the same, equal, alike; a mountain tarn, a pool; *'tang lüt*, same sort; *'má lüt*, a bridle-path.

捋<sup>2</sup> To take in the fingers, to draw through the hand, to grasp; to scrape, to brighten, to rub, to exfoliate, to amass; *lüt, 'mái yat, 'túi*, to bring together into a pile; *lüt, kò 'lai tsin*, take off the fat for trying; *lüt, k'ün 'au*, to brandish and rub the fists, as if eager to fight; *lüt, 'mái sái* scraped everything together; *'shau lüt*, to scrape or rub off with the hand, as leaves from a twig; *lüt, wok*, to scrape a boiler of the skin left after cooking; *lüt, kon tseng* rub it off clean; *lüt, 'nái*, to milk; *lüt, 'tám* straighten it out; *lüt, 'sú*, to stroke the beard.

酹<sup>2</sup> To pour out a libation in worship; *'tsau lüt*, (or *lái*) to pour out spirits on the ground. Often read *lái*.

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'M.

唔<sup>2</sup> A colloquial word; a simple negative, not, do not, no; *'m ts'ang*, not yet; *'m har* no; *'m á* no, not at all—a reply; *'k'ü, 'm*, he wont; *'m sheng*, he says nothing *'ní sé, 'm har ní?* did you write this?

Also read *'ng*, a sound in singing; *'í, 'ng*, a refrain at the end of a line.

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## Má.

孖 <sup>Tsz</sup> A twin; to bear twins; to go halves, to divide in two; a moiety, a half; to share with, to take equal responsibility; to duplicate; 'k'ü má shang, he is a twin; shang má tsai, to bear twins; má 'fo pún' to go equal shares; má 'k'ü tsò' join him in doing it; má 'chí, a double thumb; má 'fau, a double head, one with a large tumor on it; má mái hū' gone off together; má 'tò tì' two gods of the land, placed back to back near the treasurer's office in Canton; hak, má má, pitch dark; má tsz' a duplicated expression, a repetition; má má fú, well, no great matter, as you please. Má is also heard at the end of a question, as a contraction for 'm á, is it not so?

媽 A colloquial word; a nurse; 'nái má, a wet nurse; hon má, a nurse; sho 'fau má, a tiring woman; chap, má, a midwife; má má, mother, mamma; kú má, aunt, aunty.

麻 <sup>Má</sup> Hemp, the female plant; (*Cannabis*) the linen of the Chinese; sackcloth or mourning apparel; hempen; linen or grasscloth; a kind of drum; the 200th radical; má pò' hempen fabrics; má sú' hempen thread; má lám, a hamper for holding the tsik, má, or hatched hemp; ts'ò má pò' sackcloth; má yau, hemp oil; ts'ò í má pò' the hemper.

and coarse clad—poor persons; sam lün' ü má, troubled, like tangled hemp; má má tsik, let it pass; má 'ch'á, dim, obscure; má lí' quick, prompt.

蔴 <sup>Má</sup> An unauthorized form of the last; chí má, or yau má, the sesamum; chí má yau, the oil of sesamum; má tséung' ground up sesamum seeds, used in cooking; má kwat, 'kwai chéung' a staff of hemp is useless.

麻 <sup>Má</sup> A cutaneous disease of children, like chicken-pox or measles; torpidity, paralysis; ch'ut, má, he has the measles; má muk, numb; k'uk, má, foot is asleep; má fung, leprosy.

蟆 <sup>Má</sup> A striped frog; lá má, the edible frog. Read mok, a sort of gnat.

媽 <sup>Má</sup> A mare; a mother; a maid-servant, a waiting-woman; p'ò 'má, a grandmother, an old maid-servant, a granny; á 'má, a female servant.

馬 <sup>Má</sup> A horse; the 187th radical of characters pertaining to horses; warlike, spirited; cavalry; the right foot put forward; to clamp, to stitch; to join together, a clamp, a stretcher which joins things; léung 'má, a gentle horse; 'má 'fau, a landing place, an anchorage for boats, a ferry; 'cho chü' 'má 'fau, to stop a man, as beggars do; 'má shéung' tsò' do it immediately, as if on horseback; ts'in 'í 'má, a swift courier; tsau 'má 'shéung yam' to go to an office immediately; to bury as soon as dead; 'má 'fau

*kwan*, or *'má fú*, an hostler or horsekeeper; *'teng 'má*, an avant courier, one on horse-back in processions; *'má ú*, a square wooden stool; *'má cháp*, a camp-stool; *'má táp, tang* a stirrup; *ch'ó há' 'má*, just arrived; *'má lán*, a horse-paddock; *cháp, 'má pò* to plant the foot firmly out as in boxing; *'hò 'má pò* a firm standing; *'má fong*, a stable; *'mò 'mí 'má*, "tailless horses"—a nickname for chair-bearers; *fái' 'má lai*, come very quick—like a fleet horse; *'má 'i'ung*, a close chair; *ts'un, sheng 'má*, a letter-carrier; *ch'ut, 'má*, to do a thing, to advance the money, to bear the expense; *'má chü* to clamp; *'má teng*, a clamp, nail; *'má 'kan 'k'ü kai' teng*, seize him fast by his queue.

A leech; *'má wong*, a blood-sucker; *'má chá* a locust or grasshopper.

The agate; *'má 'nò*, the cornelian or agate stone; *'má 'nò man*, having angular lines, like fortification agate.

Used for the last; a yard; weights for money or goods; *fát, 'má* or *'má 'tsz* weights; *sz' 'má ch'ing* 16 taels to a catty; *i' ch'ek, sz' wai yat, 'má* 2 cubits 4 puntos make a yard; *tsuk, sz' 'má*, full weight.

To scold, for which the next is now used; a final, interrogative word, denoting doubt whether it is or not; *hoi p'ò' hai' 'má*, have you not opened a shop? *mat, 'yé 'má?* what do you want? *'kám 'má*, so eh!—implying disapprobation.

罵<sup>2</sup> To rail at, to abuse with vile language, to call names, to scold; *ma' pal, chü' 'hau*, he never ceases railing; *yuk, má' to vilify*; *'m 'hung shau' má' I won't be scolded so.*

馬<sup>2</sup> Sacrifices or auguries offered by an army to insure a victory; worship to the diivine, when journeying.

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Mai.

呬 A colloquial word; to purse up the mouth and keep still; *mai, mái 'kau*, to pucker up the lips.

迷<sup>2</sup> To deceive, to delude; confused, perturbed; stupified, bewildered, blinded, beclouded, as by vice; stupidly attached to; *mai wok*, deceived by, seduced; *mai, wan chan* infatuated, enslaved by; *fan, mai pal, 'sing*, dead to all remonstrance; *mai, mung*, stupid, illiberal; *tong kuk, 'ché mai*, players are stupid—the lookers on see the game best; *'kwai mai*, possessed by a spirit, crazed.

埋<sup>2</sup> To bury, to inter; *mai tsong* to bury a corpse; *mai ts'ong*, to hoard or lay up. Usually pronounced *mái*.

霾<sup>2</sup> Storms of sand; misty, dark, cloudy sky, arising from fog or dust; *mai fú* foggy, smoky; *pú, mai kín' t'in*, brush away the mists to see the sky—said of a clear writer.

**米** Rice after it is hulled; small grains or seeds of plants; the 119th radical of characters relating to rice; food; *lin* 'mai, lotus seeds; *há* 'mai, dried prawns; *shá kuk*, 'mai or *sai* 'mai, sago; *ngá lán* 'mai, cochineal; 'mai *t'úp*, *ch'ui* to interfere and spoil a business; 'mai 'tsai, refuse, broken rice; *hung kuk*, 'mai, red rice; *tek*, 'mai, to buy rice; *t'iu* 'mai, to sell it; *shik*, *shat*, 'mai, he's not worth his food; 'm *chi* 'mai *ká* he does not know the price of rice—inexperienced; 'mai *ngau*, a weevil; also, a rice-shop coolie; 'chü 'ní *ké* 'mai, to cook your rice—to slander you; 'lò 'mai, spilled the rice—spoiled the affair; 'mai *kóm* 'shui, rice gruel; 'mai *fán* table expenses, allowance for food.

**咪** A colloquial word like *mok*, 莫; a negative, do not, not yet; 'mai *ko* 'tsz' don't do that yet; 'mai 'fán, do not play or idle; 'mai *chai* don't do it; 'mai *loi* 'tsz' wait a while, stop a bit.

**袂** A cuff or sleeve, a wide sleeve; to take hold and open, to open out, as drawing the arm from the sleeve; *fan mai* to "part sleeves"—to take a leave of; *shám mai* sleeve of a dress; 'pá *mai* to seize the sleeves, as at meeting.

**謎** An enigma, a riddle, a double entendre; to puzzle, to make an allusion; *mai* 'ü, a hint, a hidden meaning; 'tú *ang mai* to guess a riddle that is written.

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Mái.

**埋** Mái

To secrete, to cover, to conceal; to lay by, to hoard; to harbor; to come near, to approach to; to lay hold, to annex, to connect with; to hide away to crouch; to concrete; following other verbs, it often means up, in, to, with, at, or merely a past or completed action, according to the context; *mái ngon* to go ashore; 'lá *tak*, *mái*, accordant with, agreeable, fit; 'm *t'ai* 'mái, not quite shaven; *ch'ut*, *mái*, to pay out, to furnish; *mái müt*, to conceal, *sub rosa*; *mái 'shau* to lay hold of, to begin a job; *tiú*, *mái yat*, *t' kok*, thrown into a bye-corner, indifferent to; *mái shün fung*, the wind has brought us almost there—to quickly avail of; *mái t'au*, up to the wharf; *hang*, *mái yat*, *pín*, step aside a little; *mái lai*, come near; *hang*, *mái kóm* 'noi long been good friends; *t'in* 'nün 'm *mái*, it won't harden in warm weather; *mái ün* to harbor ill-will; 'seung *mái*, to prepare one's words beforehand; 'mò *tik*, *hoi*, *mái*, nothing at all to give; 'm *ts'ang* 'kong *mái*, you've not told it all; *ts'üt*, *mái*, to condense, to make small.

**買** Mái

To buy, to purchase; to obtain, to win; *tsò* 'mái *mái* to trade; 'mái *mái* 'yan, a trader; 'mái *yap*, to buy; 'mái 'shui,



to "buy water" at a parent's death; *ling sui* 'mái, to buy by retail; 'mái pán' a comprador, a purveyor; 'mái p'á' to "buy fear"—to give hush money, to curry favor by presents; 'mái fuk, man sam, to win the people's hearts; 'm 'mái tsz' I'll not now buy it; 'mái chuk, to hire villains to injure or inform against one; 'mái tò' obtained by purchase; shau 'mái, wanted to buy; 'mái ts'ong wai' to engage a cabin or a passage.

2112A **Mái** To sell, to dispose of for money; to betray, to inveigle; to mock, to make game of; to vaunt, to show off; mái' fo' 'shau, a salesman; mái' ch'ut, to sell; ch'ut, mái' for sale; mái' ts'iu' to show off, to trick one's self out; mái' ch'ü 'tsai, sold as a pig—into foreign servitude; mái' 'tsui kwai, to talk glibly; mái' 'ts'au mái' 'mi, to sell off the dribblets cheap; mái' fung, to give another the leprosy; mái' fong' to allow criminals to escape; mái' lung' fung ts'ing, to set off one's charms, to catch admiration; mái' kwok, to betray, one's country, to forsake one's flag; mái' mín' kwong, to keep up appearances with one.

**Mái** To wax old, to pass away; to overpass, to surpass, to exceed, to go beyond; vigorously; to go away, to travel far; old, senile; nin mái' old; mái' mái' indifferent to, remiss; yat, ü, k'i mái' the days and months pass away.

## Mak.

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(All these characters are often pronounced like the next syllable.)

**Mak** Wheat, grain with an awn; the 199th radical of characters relating to wheat; ts'ò mak, oats; sám kok, mak, buckwheat; suk, mak, winter wheat; tái' mak, barley; mak, ngá, wheat sprouts, used in soups; mak, ts'au, wheat harvest in July; mak, hong, bran; sát, mak, to sow wheat.

**Mak** Dark, cloudy, sombre; night; still, silent, retired; meditation, memory, mind; inspired, internal influence; not at ease; mak, nim' to meditate on; mak, mak, mò in, not speaking a word; mak, 'sé, to write from memory; mak, shi' a silent or spiritual communication, or a revelation something analogous to possession or inspiration; mak, ts' to understand by meditation; mak, mak, pat, on, distressed.

**Mak** Ink; black, obscure, dark, like ink; mel. letters, writings; to braid with ink; a measure of 5 cubits; a dejected countenance; yat, fong mak, a cake of ink; mak, 'shui, liquid ink; shoe-blackening; shing mak, marked and lined—all correct; 'án mak, sin' to strike a line; mín' sham mak, chopfallen; man mak, chí, yan, a student; mak, 'i'ün, first draft of essay; lok, mak, to write; 'ní lok, mak, tsò' do you begin to do it; muk, ü, the cuttle-fish; kong pat, mak, to talk like a book; chü mak, red ink.



**經** A cord, a two-fold cord; to  
Meh cord up.

**脈** } The pulse, the blood run-  
ning in the veins; streaks,  
veins, in wood or flesh; a cur-  
rent of thought, a full idea;  
a line of succession, a descent,  
parentage; *hon' mak*, *pá mak*,  
or *t'ai mak*, to feel the pulse;  
*mak*, *li*, philosophy of the  
pulse; *hüt*, *mak*, the circula-  
tion; *tim mak*, to hit a pulse;  
*ti' mak*, the geomantic forms  
and marks seen on the earth,  
supposed to influence the luck  
of a place, subterranean water  
courses; *mak*, *mún*, the pulse  
at the wrist; *yat*, *mak*, *i loi*,  
an unbroken descent.

**霏** Misty, small rain; *mak*, *muk*,  
Meh drizzling rain, which falls  
silently, a slight shower.

**陌** A raised path which divides  
Meh fields; a path or street going  
through a market; a road;  
*mak*, *shéung* on the road;  
*kái mak*, a market-street; *mak*,  
*lò' yan*, disagreeable to one,  
not pleased with.

**貊** A tapir, the Malacca tapir,  
Meh of which many fabulous stories  
are told; it probably still ex-  
ists in Yunnan.

**貉** } Sometimes written for the  
last; a tribe of northern abo-  
rigines near the *tik*; quiet,  
settled; *mán mak*, *m chí*  
*pong*, the barbarians (the  
Mán and Meh) do not know  
their country—said of persons  
wholly inexperienced.

**驀** To get on a horse; to jump;  
Meh *mak*, *ül*, to leap or spring over  
anything.

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Mák.

**擘** A colloquial word; to break  
Pih in two, as a cake; to open, to  
split, to tear, to pull asunder;  
*met.* to disgrace; *'ní mák*, *hoi*  
*'hau*, open your mouth; *mák*,  
*fu' hing mín* to make one's  
father and brother blush; *mák*,  
*tái' ngán t'ai*, open your eyes  
and see! *kü' mák*, the thumb;  
*mák*, *'chí*, to tear paper; *mák*,  
*p'o' hau*, to split his throat—  
with crying; *mák*, *'peng*, to  
break bread.

hi

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Man.

**蚊** A musketo, a gnat; *'fú man*, a  
Wan striped musketo; *man chéung*  
a musketo curtain; *man kóm*  
*ts'ò*, a hum like musketoes;  
*man ín héung*, smoke to kill  
musketo; *man cham ngau*  
*kok*, like a musketo boring a  
horn—as hard as it is useless;  
*man lúi*, the buzz of mus-  
ketoes; *man fat*, a musketo  
whip; *man nán* a musketo  
bite.

man

**文** Strokes, lines, veins, mark-  
Wan ings, bands, spots, striæ, clou-  
dy; what is variegated or or-  
namental; symmetrical lines  
and colors; slender, beautiful,  
genteel, stylish; elegant, ac-  
complished, scholar-like; what  
is extraneous as distinguished  
from the essential; literary,  
letters, literature; the literary

and official class; a dispatch; a classifier of coins; the 67th radical of characters denoting markings; *yat, man*, a cash, a dollar; *man 'li*, style in writing; *sz' man*, fine, chaste, scholarly, genteel; *yat, p'in*, *man chéung*, an essay; *sin man*, astronomy; *pák, man*, the simple text; *ün man*, the original text; *'k'ü shik, man chéung*, he is a judge of composition; *pat, man*, inelegant; *man shü*, a governmental document; *man pat*, a three-storied literary pagoda; *fan man*, to deliver a dispatch; *man fát*, grammar, rules of writing; *'kú man*, the ancient style of writing; *man chéung tai' kwan*, the God of Literature; *man chéung sing*, stars of Ursa Major; *'hò man fung*, a good literary reputation; *man pat, ká 'lin*, the style is unimprovable; *'hü man*, false, unworthy of credit; *'ü yuk, sz' man*, to disgrace scholars; *'yau, man ts'oi*, learned, scientific.

Read *man'* to gloss over, to moderate; *man' kwo'* to conceal errors.

Pattern, marks, or figures in weaving; a mark or trace of; marks in wood, lines in the band; *ts'ê man pò'* cotton drills; *man ngan*, fine pure silver, sycee; *'shui po, man*, ripples on water; *'yau tik, man 'li*, there is some regularity in the figure; rather pretty; *tsau' man*, wrinkled, puckered; *man lün'* the pattern is awry; *'mò man tsik*, no lines,

a smooth surface; *woáng man*, across the grain.

曼 The autumnal sky, fall of the leaf; to compassionate, to feel for, to sympathize with; *man sin*, autumn; *met. heav-*

曼 A small fish, with small scales and brilliantly marked.

曼 A Sparus?

民 The multitude, the people, subjects, the uninstructed and unofficial part of mankind; *sz' man*, the four classes of people; *fá' ngoi' wán man*, the canaille, the ruffian; *'sz' man*, you poor people; *mán' man*, all the people; *man chong'* militia, volunteers; *man yan*, the people; *léung man*, loyal people; *man fung*, popular customs or fancies; *man tsik*, a register of the people; *liú' man*, to take a census.

緇 A fish-line; a cord; to string cash; a string of cash; to give or use garments as bedding; abundant; *üü ch'ín yat, man*, had a string of cash around his waist.

氓 Simple, country-people; vassals, those who have been fugitives from other countries; ignorant, imprudent.

岷 A range of mountains in the north of Sz'chuen province, a spur of the Pih-ling, separating the valleys of the Yellow R. and Yangtsz' kiáng; *Man chau*, a district in Kánsuh; *Man kong*, a large tributary of the Yangtsz' in Sz'chuen.

珉 A fine kind of stone, like alabaster or marble, but not considered a gem.

紋 Wan

**饅** Leavened wheaten bread or cakes steamed; *mán' f'au*, steamed bread; *mán' f'au' peng*, steamed cakes.

**晚** Evening, sunset, decline of the sun, night; late in time or in life; the last; late, tardy; afterwards; *kam' mán*, this evening; *mán' ts'án*, evening meal; *ái' mán*, towards evening; *yé' mán*, late at night; *mán' kán*, in the evening, till midnight; *mán' shang*, your pupil, your servant, I—a polite term used in both writing and speaking; *tsok' mán*, last night; *man' nín*, old, aged; *tsò' mán*, early and late, morning and evening; *mán' wò*, or *mán' tsò* the last crop of rice; *'m' mán*, I am not late; *sui' mán*, late in the year; *séung kín' han' mán*, I regret I did not know you before; *fúi' chí' mán' í*, it is now too late to repent; *'héung mán' fuk*, to enjoy happiness at last.

**萬** Bees which swarm in numbers under a queen; a myriad, ten thousand, the highest number usually employed in notation; an indefinite number, many, every one, all; a strong superlative, great, very, high; *mán' pat*, on no account, a strong negative; *mán' mán' pat, nang*, I can not possibly do it; *mán' sui' yé*, the emperor; *káp, mán'* a strong-box, a money chest; *mán' shau'* his Majesty's birthday; *mán' man*, all people; *mán' pat, shat, yat*, whol-

ly correct, all right; *mán' pat, tak*, 'í, must not be omitted or fail in; *mán' yat, 'sz'* a myriad to one he will die; *mán' yan' ín*, "all men's interest," is a name for the 'lá tsíú'; *yat, pák, mán'* a million; *shap, mán'* a lakh; *mán' pat, k'ap, yat*, not one can equal him, unsurpassed; *mán' shau' kung*, the emperor's temple, erected in every district; *shing mán' tò' yau*, there's fully a myriad; *'Lò mán' shán*, the Ladrone Is.; *mán' shau' kwo*, the papaw; *mán' mán' ten thousand times ten thousand*, innumerable; *mán' chung mò yat*, the very best.

**曼** Long, lengthened, extended; good, fine; marked with lines; an adversative particle, not yet, not, do not; without.

**慢** Used for the two next; remiss; slow; *mán' sé*, stop a little.

**慢** To despise, to affront, to slight, to contemn, to disgrace; to scoff, to insult to reproach; *'ú mán'* to vilify, to upbraid; *mán' kwai, shan*, to blaspheme the gods; *'mò wán'* contemptuous.

**慢** Indifferent to, negligent, remiss, careless about; disrespectful to, disobliging, proud, rude, supercilious; to contemn, to treat haughtily; slow, dull, sluggish, dilatory, easy about; scales falling from light weight; *mán' mán' shang*, go slower, easy! *'làn mán'* lazy, heedless; *tsò' sz'*, *mò kap*, *mán'* he'll take his own time,

he never hurries; *mok, heng*  
*mán*<sup>2</sup> 'k'ü, don't be rude to him;  
*t'eng, chiú mán mán*<sup>2</sup> tomorrow  
 morning when at leisure; *mán*<sup>2</sup>  
*'shau*, a slow hand; *mán*<sup>2</sup> 'liú  
*'né*, he was rude to you; *sín*,  
*mán*<sup>2</sup> are terms used for heavy  
 weight and light weight; *mán*<sup>2</sup>  
*'m kau*<sup>2</sup> the steelyard falls, it  
 is light; 'sé t'ár *mán*<sup>2</sup> you write  
 very slowly; *mán*<sup>2</sup> tó' ü 'ts'z,  
 be careful how you speak so

**謾**<sup>2</sup> Used for the last; to deceive  
*Mán* a superior, unfaithful to a trust;  
 to insult; *chá' mán*<sup>2</sup> cunning;  
*mán*<sup>2</sup> 'ín, to exaggerate.

**漫**<sup>2</sup> Often used for *mán*<sup>2</sup> **慢**;  
*Mwán* an expanse of water, a sheet  
 of water; breaking bounds  
 and destroying like water de-  
 vastating; spreading, diffused;  
 reaching like water, every-  
 where; to let go, to set loose;  
 color of clouds; vague, diffuse,  
 as writing; *lán' mán*<sup>2</sup> scattered,  
 all dispersed; *mán' mán*<sup>2</sup> long  
 and far, like a road; *mán*<sup>2</sup>  
*chung*<sup>2</sup> to saw broadcast.

**蔓**<sup>2</sup> A sort of bean (a *Dolichos*);  
*Mán* to shoot forth as vines do, to  
 ramify, to creep; creepers,  
 vines; wide-spreading vege-  
 tation; intricate, tangled, ab-  
 struse; *ín mán*<sup>2</sup> to spread forth,  
 to expatiate, diffusive as style;  
*kot, mán*<sup>2</sup> a sort of vine; *mán*<sup>2</sup>  
*mán*<sup>2</sup> yat, *mán*<sup>2</sup> spreading every  
 time more vigorously.

**幔**<sup>2</sup> A curtain; tapestry or bro-  
*Mwán* cade hangings; a screen; 'kiú  
*mán*<sup>2</sup> sedan curtains; *chéung*<sup>2</sup>  
*mán*<sup>2</sup> a screen; to curtain off.

**鰻**<sup>2</sup> A sort of eel (*Congrus*) call-  
*Mán* ed *mán*<sup>2</sup> 'lái, like the conger  
 eel, with large pectoral fins.

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## Mang.

(All these characters, and the last five es-  
 pecially, are often heard pronounced like the  
 next syllable.)

**嗔** A colloquial word; coarse;  
*ts'ò mang mang*, very coarse,  
 inferior; *mang kai*, scars  
 about the eyes; 'lò mang, a  
 cull-tie.

**萌** To germinate, to bud, to  
*Ming* send forth shoots; a sprout;  
 incipient, first risings of; to  
 plough up; the starting again  
 of old evils or habits; *mang*  
*ngá*, to sprout; 'tsò mang ü  
*sam*, thoughts rising in the  
 heart; *mang tung*<sup>2</sup> brewing  
 trouble, incipient risings of  
 discontent.

**明** An oath, anciently taken in  
*Mang* blood or smearing blood; a  
 contract, an alliance, agree-  
 ment; to swear, to bind one's  
 self before the gods; to form  
 a pact; a chulkan or corps  
 among the Mongols; *mang*  
*sam*, guileless, with the whole  
 heart; *mang sha*<sup>2</sup> to take an  
 oath; 'Ts'un Tsun' *chi mang*,  
 the compact of Ts'in and Tsin  
 states—a family alliance;  
*mang shü*, a contract, an  
 agreement in writing.

**猛** A fierce, strong dog; strong,  
*Mang* resolute; determined, brave;  
 rigid, severe, inhuman, sharp,  
 cruel; hot, as fire; biting, as  
 wind; to rouse, to inspirit;  
 'mang lit, ferocious, violent;  
 'fo mang, a strong fire; 'mang  
 'yung, valorous, valiant; 'loi  
 shai' sham' mang, his approach

was terrible; *wai mang*, awful, stern, majestic; *mang sing* a violent temper; *fung mang*, the wind is high.

𧈧 A grasshopper or locust; *'ts'ò mang*, a grasshopper; also called *chá mang*.

𧈧 A small boat, a pinnace; *chá mang*, a ship's gig, a jolly-boat.

𧈧 A colloquial word; to pull, to stretch to pull out, to pull to and fro; to pull up, to weed; *mang hau tát, ts'èung*, it pulls my throat but he heaves it to the wall—a trifle to him but life to me; *dái mang* pull it along; *mang fung shín* pull the punka; *mang lat*, pulled it off; *mang sho*, thin out [the grain]; *mang ch'èung*, stretch it out, pull it taught.

𧈧 Great, eminent, large; senior, the first, the eldest; first month of the quarter; to use effort, to exert; to begin, the beginning of; *mang chung* *kwaí* a triad, the 1st, 2d, 3d, of a series; *Mang fú tsz'* Mencius, the Chinese sage; *mang long* exaggeration, bragging.

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## Máng.

𧈧 A colloquial word; to pull, as a bow; to cover, to pull over and cover; to draw over for shade; *máng kung shé tsin* to draw the bow and let fly the arrow; *kéuk, máng*,

gaiters used by women; *máng pò chéung* to stretch out an awning; *'kun máng máng*, keep it (or him) very tight; also hard pressed for funds.

盲 Blind from loss of the pupil or optic nerve, having eyes but no vision; blinded in heart, deceived, obtuse; *máng fung*, a variable wind; *máng ngán*, blind; *fát, kai máng*, to have night blindness; *máng mui*, a blind songstress; *máng kung chuk*, a blindman's stick; *met.* a guide; *máng nin*, a year without the *lih ch'un* term; *máng tsz'* *'m shik*, totally ignorant of letters; *máng 'lò*, a blind man.

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## Mat.

乜 A colloquial word; what; who; why; in what way; a diminutive of quantity; *mat, shui*, who? *mat, 'yé* (by elision, *mí-yé*), what? what is it? *mat, meng*, what is its name? *mat, 'ní kòm ké* why do you act so? *'mò mat, yan*, not many nien; *mat, tak, 'ní kòm 'hò*, how did you get such a good one; what, so incomparable! *ní tik, 'm hui mat, 'hò*, this is not very good; *'lò mat*, Mr. Such-a-one, Mr. A.; *á mat*, a term for boys or servants; *hai mat*, what is it? *'m wá mat*, I can not express all my thoughts; *shang mat, 'lò iú lai*, you

must certainly come; *war mat, sz'*, 'm *ted'* why don't you do it? what is the delay?

*勿*<sub>Wuh</sub> A negative, do not; a banner or standard at temples; *mat, mat*, in haste, diligent, desirous of; 'shau *mat, tung'* do not touch it; *mat, p'á'*, 'nán, do not be afraid of obstacles.

*微*<sub>Wuh</sub> A particle of dust, an atom; *mat, muk*, inexhaustible, minute; abstruse.

*物*<sub>Wuh</sub> A thing, a substance; an article, goods; matter; a creature, a being; a day; to discriminate, to distinguish by appearance; to have a knowledge of; *mat, kín'* a thing; *kam mat*, to-day; *tok*, (or *ts'am*) *mat*, yesterday; *mán' mat*, all things (exclusive of man); *yan mat*, a man; *mat, kú'* deceased; *tái' mat*, a tiger; *sám mat*, are the dog, cock, and hog; also, three leading moral duties; *fo' mat*, merchandize; 'ch'án *mat*, natural productions; 'shan *mat*, lusus nature, strange things; 'shang *mat*, living things; *mat, ip*, possessions, property; *mat, shik*, to judge of by the looks; *shik, mat*, eatables.

*止*<sub>Mih</sub> Still, silent, rest; secret; to stop; 'Ts'un *Mat*, a sage noted in the San Kwoh Chi.

*密*<sub>Mih</sub> Thick, close together; fine; small; intimate, friendly; hidden, not to be seen, occult, secret, still, mysterious, retired, profound; to stop, to rest; to repeat or do rapidly, to ply; 'ts'un *mat*, very intimi-

ate, constantly with one; *mat, tik*, 'shan, ply your hand, work sharp; *pt' mat*, hidden, concealed; 'ch'au *mat*, placed close together, not open to the air, thickset; *ki mat*, a hidden cause, the secret spring of a machine or conduct; *pák, mat*, drive it up close; *mat, mat, tr'* be a little still about it; *mat, 'ngán*, blind.

*蜜*<sub>Mih</sub> Honey, nectar; sugar; sweet, luscious; *mat*, honeyed, sweet, flattering; 'fung *mat*, bees' honey; *mat, tsín'* 'long 'kwo, sweetmeats, confits; *mat, lap*, beeswax; 'mat, confectionary, cakes; *p'o lo mat*, the jack-fruit; *mat, chap, kóm'* 'sim, dear as honey.

*靜*<sub>Mih</sub> To speak quietly, in a low tone, to whisper; careful, still, silent, quiet; 'ting' *mat*, quite still.

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Mát.

*抹*<sub>Máh</sub> See *Mút*. This word is often pronounced *mát*, when meaning to wipe.

*襪*<sub>Wah</sub> Stockings, socks, hose; *yat, túi' mát*, a pair of stockings; *káp, mát*, lined socks; *mín mát*, quilted socks; *tái' 't'ung mát*, a stocking to fit all—something that is generally useful; 'chai tsai' *mát*, 't'ung, stick it into the stocking—as is done with pencils, foot-rules, &c.; *pò' mát*, stockings made of cotton cloth.

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## Mau.

**𡗗** A colloquial word; to sit on the heels; to rest upon, to perch, to roost; to thump; *mau f'au hok*, to rap the head with the knuckles; *mau 'tò ch'ü'* squat you there; *mau ko' ung' lai*, to squat in a jar—to be ignorant of the world; *mau tai*, to sit on the heels.

**謀** A stratagem, an artifice, a device, a plot; to make plans; to devise, to ponder, to forecast; to deliberate, to consult with and upon; to plot, to go about, to contrive; *mau hoi'* to plot against; *k'i mau*, a cunning scheme; *mau shát*, to murder, to devise one's death; *mau shang*, or *ying mau*, to lay plans for a livelihood; *mau 'fán*, to plot, to cabal; *mau min'* to see one, to mark one's physiognomy; *mau k'ap, 'fú gan ying 'sz'*, he died for telling the scheme to his wife; *mau léuk*, a plan, a plot; *mau sz' tsoi' yan, shing sz' tsoi' f'in*, man deviseth his ways, but heaven completes his plans.

**牟** To low, to bellow; to take, to usurp, to incroach, to deprive of; to surpass, to pass beyond; to like; to double; an earthen utensil. Used for the next.

**麥** Barley, also called great wheat: *mau mak*, barley, or barley and wheat.

**𡗗** Equal, of the same sort or class, alike; even; to accord with; *'kwing pat, séung mau*, truly they are unlike, very dissimilar.

**眸** The pupil of the eye; the eye; *mau 'tsz'* the apple of the eye; *ming mau shin' loi'* a clear eye glances brightly.

**緦** Hempen threads bound around; intimate intercourse, closely bound, familiar; wrong, perverse, erring; *sh'au mau*, intricate, thick, closely united.

Read *muk*, a bad name in an epitaph.

**𡗗** An iron pan or boiler; a kind of hat casing; *tau mau*, an ancient helmet, worn by officers, with a flaring rim.

**某** A certain person, time, place, or thing, used when the name is unknown; and *Ma* also for I; used as a blank, when one or two of the contracted form are used instead of inserting the name; *'mau 'mau yan*, a certain man; *'tá 'mau*, to emphasize a passage by adding *yal, lín 'mau*, a row of *'mau* on the side, equivalent to small capitals; *'mau üt*, a certain month; *'mau sin shang*, such a gentleman; *'mau hák, lai*, a certain stranger is here.

**畝** A Chinese acre, which has varied much in size at different eras; it is now estimated at 260 *pò'*, which makes it equal to 733  $\frac{1}{2}$  sq. yds., or 6  $\frac{1}{3}$  *mau* to an English acre; *met.* fields, arable land; *yal, 'mau li'* an acre of ground; *f'in*

'*mau*, fields and farms; *shui*?

'*mau*, taxable fields.

**拇** *Mú* The great toe; *tsuk*, '*mau*, the great toe; *ping* '*mau*, a double toe.

**牡** *Man* The male of quadrupeds; in a few cases applied to plants; a bolt of a door; a male screw; the part of a lock which slides in; a piston; '*pan* '*mau*, female and male; cow and bull; '*mau* *dán* *fá*, the mowtan peony; '*mau* *dán* *ch'á*, the mowtan camellia.

**茂** *Mau* Exuberant foliage, rank, a luxuriant growth; flourishing, thrifty, highly developed, a high rank or quality of; a term of praise, as elegant, fine, and much used in names; to exert, to endeavor, strong, vigorously; a group of five persons; '*mau* *shing* exuberant, excessive; '*mau* *ts'oi*, fine talents; all cyclic years with *sut*. 戊 in them are called '*in* *mau*'; '*á* '*mau* *kám* *f'au*, a dolt-head; '*sau* '*mau* thrifty, rich foliage; '*mau* *in*, many descendants.

**懋** *Mau* Interchanged with the last; to exert one's mind, force of moral purpose; full, luxuriant; '*pít*, '*mau* *nái* *tak*, with a fixed purpose, virtue will be strong.

**謬** *Miu* Extravagant words of a fool; falsity, error; mistake; to deceive, to err, to irritate, to confound or mislead; '*tá* '*mau* a great error; '*hó* '*mó* *ch'á* '*mau* not the least error; '*hú* '*mau* fabulous, unworthy of belief.

(300)

Máu.

**矛** *Man* A spear or lance, a hooked weapon; the 110th radical of characters relating to spears; '*mau* *f'au*, "shields and spears" is a contradiction, opposing words; '*tsz*' *seung* '*mau* *f'au*, self-contradiction; '*f'in* '*mau*, star  $\beta$  in Bootes.

**茅** *Mau* Reeds, or high rank grass, which can be used for thatch; a kind of low palm, resembling a *Thrinax*, or perhaps a scrub pine; thatch; '*mau* *shé* a cottage, my humble dwelling; '*mau* *ts'ui*, a lodge in a field; '*mau* *ut*, a thatched house, a hut; '*k'au* *hoi* '*mau* *sak*, pray to have my mind enlightened; '*sin* '*mau*, a sort of scrub pine; '*mau* *ts'ò*, rushes for thatch; '*f'it* '*mau* *shán*, to perform prayers by *Táu* priests over the sick; '*pák*, '*mau* *k'an*, roots of couch grass—a febrifuge.

**蝥** *Mau* A grub which destroys the roots of grain; '*pán* '*mau*, a lady-bug found on the *Dolichopus*, and used for blistering; '*mau* *cantharides*.

**驛** *Mau* An ancient country situated in the present province of *Sz' chuen*.

**苋** *Mau* An aquatic vegetable, like mallows; the leaves are smooth.

**貓** *Mau* A cat; '*mau* *ts'ui*, puss; '*mau* *ts'ui*, a striped fox; '*mau* *ts'ui* *han*, as smooth-spoken as a cat-seller; '*mau* *sh'ui* *f'ung* *min*,



the cat and the rat sleep together—rulers and thieves at league; *máu á 'ngán*, the cat's eye; *máu pí kòm' tung'* cold as a cat's nose—a hopeless thing. Often spoken *máu*.

**卯** *Máu* The fourth of the "ten stems," belongs to wood and is referred to the rabbit; a horary character; morning; a time, a day, an instalment, a term; a catch on a carrying-pole; flourishing, luxuriant; *káu 'máu*, 5 o'clock A.M.; *ching' 'máu*, 6 o'clock; *'máu ú*, the second month; *wát, 'máu*, a smooth catch; to fail in paying money; *'mò 'máu tám' kon*, a smooth beam, a slippery fellow; *hoi 'máu*, to make the first payment of a series; to begin to bamboo upon the opening of offices after new-year; *'pí 'máu*, to bamboo remiss policemen or recreant debtors; *'t'ai' 'máu*, substitutes who sell themselves to be bamboosed; *ying' 'máu*, to answer the roll by a substitute; *ying' chí' 'máu*, to forego a thing to another; *'tím 'máu*, to call the roll; *'máu k'í*, 3d and 8th days in a month (the 3d, 13th, 23d, 8th, 18th, and 28th), when papers are received by magistrates; *wák, 'máu*, to answer a summons, to appear; *kwo' 'máu*, to pass by, to overdo.

**目** *Máu* The eighteenth of the 28th constellations, answering to Pleiades.

**貌** *Máu* Aspect; the outward mein, manner, gait, form, look, appearance, or figure; the visage,

the countenance; used in definitions to express an abstract quality of a thing; to draw a likeness; *ying máu'* form, figure; *min máu'* countenance, expression; *'mí máu'* handsome; *máu' 'ch'au*, ugly, homely; *ying máu'* outline, aspect, as of a mountain; *'hò 'pan máu'* good and elegant; *fá yung ú, máu'* beautiful as the moon and fair as flowers; *máu' shín' fong sam tuk*, be careful of smooth faced fellows.

(301)

Mé.

**𠵼** A colloquial word; to carry a child pickapack; to carry on the back; to back; *mé 'tsai*, to carry children; *mé 'páu fuk*, to carry a pack; *mé 'tái'* a pack-wrapper; *mé 'shéung shan*, to take the responsibility of, to acknowledge. Also, a final interrogative interjection, expressive of doubt; *'kòm yéung' ké' mé*, such a sort, eh! *'hai' mé*, is it so!

**𠵼** *Mé* The bleating of a sheep; *mé sheng*, a bleating; *yéung mé*, a sheep, a kid, a lamb.

**𠵼** A colloquial word; awry, askew, crooked, askint, twisted; to put or lay wrong; *wái wái 'mé 'mé*, all wrong, all awry; *'mé 'tsui*, a wry mouth; *'mé 'f'au*, a wry neck; rather boozy; *'mai fong' 'mé*, don't lay it crooked; *'k'í 'mé tik*, to stand at ease, to loll, to lean against.

## (302) Mek.

**攄** A colloquial word; to throw a thing away; *mek, lok, shū*, to throw a book on the ground.

## (303) Meng.—See Ming.

**Meng.** This sound is often heard as a contraction for *'m ts'ang*, not yet. Also *ts'ung meng*, resin, gum of the pine or fir.

## (304) Mí.

**噤** To purse up the mouth; to shut, to close, as the eye or mouth; the last; small, minute; to sip; *mí tik, 'tsau*, sip the wine; *mí, mǎi 'hau*, silent; *lok, 'ü, mí*, fine rain; *'shau 'chí, mí*, the little finger.

**微** Small, insignificant, mean, trifling; minute, delicate; in a slight degree, rather; obscure, mysterious; hidden, abstruse, recondite; to fade, to dwindle, to decay, to diminish in value; to hide away, to conceal; to repress, as grief; not, without, have not; an ulcer on the calf; *mí sai* very small, fine work; *mí, hò*, trifling, unimportant; *mí mí* exactly the thing, it just went in, minute, very small; *mí pok*, too thin; *mí fung*, a little breeze; *mí ch'au*, dusty, atoms of dust; *mí tsin* vulgar; inferior; *mí mat*, trifling,

said of a present; a thing of little or no use; *mí mí*, very little, the least bit; *mí, mí mí* a passing smile.

**微** A slight shower of rain; *mí, mí 'a*, fine, small rain; a torrent flowing in a ravine.

**薇** A kind of pot-herb; vegetables for the table, herbs; *ts'ung mí*, a variety of rose; *pák, mí*, swallow-wort. (An asclepias?)

**微** A delicate, beautiful woman; elegant, handsome.

**眉** The eyebrows; old, aged; brink of a well; *'shau, mí pat, 'chín*, to knit the eyebrows, contracted eyebrows, rueful; *'ugán, mí*, the eyebrows; *'ngo, mí*, arched eyebrows; *'wá, mí*, a green, white-eyed thrush, a songster; *'dò kwan, mí*, "Lau-tsz' eyebrows,"—a fine pekoe tea; *mí muk, kíu la* beautiful eyes and brow.

**涓** The margin or brink of a stream; water plants growing along the banks, mixed and tangled like a thicket; *Mí, mí*, a lake in Honán.

**峯** A famous peak, called *'Ngo, mí, shán*, in Kiating fú in Sz'chuen, near the Tá-tú River.

**楣** The lintel of a door or window; the plate of a roof; *'shang, 'nū tsok, mí, mí*, to bear a daughter is as a lintel [which upholds the house]; *'ráng, mí*, a cross-piece of timber in a roof or story.

**郢** A district town in Fung-tsiáng fú in the S.W. of Suen-sí, south of the R. Wei.

**麋** An elk or large species of deer; a stag; *mi yung*, stag's horns, not deemed the best sort; *mi luk*, a stag.

**縶** A halter for an ox; to tie up, to fasten. Used for the next.

**薜** A sort of rose, called *ts'éung mi*, or cinnamon rose.

**醪** A spirit made from wheat, and drank from off the dregs; double fermented spirit.

**糜** Rice gruel, thin congee; dissolved, macerated by action of fire or water; scum; entirely; *mi chuk*, rice boiled to pieces; *mi lán* boiled to rags; *met.* oppressed, harassed to rebellion; *mi fai* to waste extravagantly; *p'ò 'mí ts'ang mi*, a scum floats on it; *kwok, ká mi pai* the state is wholly ruined.

**弭** A bow unstrung and bent back; at ease, resting; to desist, to hinder, to stop; to forget; to destroy, to put down; *mi tò on léung*, to put down the seditious, and quiet the loyal; *pat, nang mi mong*, I can not forget it.

**靡** Laid out, spread abroad, dispersed; troops retreating, put to flight, scattered, defeated; overturned, inclined; poured out; profuse, showy display, prodigal luxury, extravagant; not having, not, without; to implicate, to involve; *mi 'mi*, slowly; private, small, insignificant; *mo 'mi fai* no waste of it; *ts'in ming' 'mi shéung*, heaven's decrees are not unchangeable.

**靡** Unwearied, indefatigable, continued exertion; willing; *'mi 'mi*, unceasing.

**尾** The tail of animals; the end, the extremity, the tail of, the last, the remnants of, dribblets; little things, the hinder part of; a stern; the bottom of; a classifier of fishes; copulation of animals; *shau 'mi tai* a very poor sort of, inferior; *'shau 'mi* or *ts'au 'mi*, beginning and end, head and tail, first or last; *shau 'mai ngan 'mi*, broken and bad money bought; *'mi 'tai*, the results of, what follows; *kan 'mi*, to follow one, as a lackey; *'pai 'mi*, to wag the tail; *lap, 'mi*, to put the tail between the legs; *shò 'mi*, small unsettled balance; *'m chí 'shau 'mi*, I don't know where it was put, I don't know about the matter; *mo tik, 'shau 'mi*, heedless, immethodical; *'mi hau* afterwards; *'mi hau 'tim*, what happened then? *yat, 'mi, ü*, one fish; *ts'am 'mi*, look for a few more like this.

**美** Sweet, delicious, well-flavored, savory, beautiful, excellent, good-looking, handsome; happiness; good, well; to delight in, to esteem; to praise, to commend; *'mi 'nū*, a pretty woman; *ná 'mi*, elegant; *'mi mi* good tasted; *'mi ts'am*, well-said, good words; *'mi ts'í* rich lands; *tsán 'mi*, to praise; *'mi chung pat tsuk*, his happiness is not perfect; *'mi lai* fine, as a gem or piece of work; *yat, ch'éung 'mi i* a good intention, a kind thought.

未<sup>Wí</sup> Not yet, not now; denotes the sixth moon: the eighth of the "twelve branches," and symbolized by a sheep; time from 1 till 3 o'clock p. m.; towards evening; *mí'ling* uncertain; *mí'pí*, probably not; *mí'pí*, 'kóm, not so, I am sure; *mí'á'sang*, not yet, no; *kú' tó* *mí* has it got there yet, have you been there? *mí'yau*, none yet, never has been.

味<sup>Wí</sup> Taste, flavor, seasoning, relish; a relish, a delicacy, a dainty; the style or beauties of a book or composition; to relish, to take pleasure in, to solace or recreate in; *'hó mí' tó* good, delicious; *'yé mí'* game, delicacies from the forest; *'shí' mò mí' tó* tasteless, insipid; stupid, as a book; *kang' ká yat*, *mí* season it more, add another taste; *'tsau mí'* lost its flavor; *'mò mí'* flavorless; *mí' lú'* aromatics, spicery, seasonings; *mí' k'í' shí*, relished his words; *mí' yop*, *mí* not yet well seasoned; *'hóp mí'* very palatable; *'ng mí' ká'* a castor; *'hó' t'et' mí'*, very interesting, pleasant.

寐<sup>Mei</sup> To rest from labor, to sleep; sound sleep; stupid, sleepy-headed; *'k'á mí'* he is asleep; *'mang' mí'* to dream; *mí' 'shui*, to dive or walk under water; *mí' 'mái' shéung' ngán*, to shut the eyes, to keep the eyes shut tight; *'ká mí'*, to doze.

昧<sup>Mei</sup> Dust or mote in the eye, obscuring the vision; the night-mare, called *ái*. (or 'im) *'mung'*; *mí' 'ngán*, sand in the eye, an irritable eye.

媚<sup>Mei</sup> Smirking, ogling, smiling; bewitching, engaging, attractive; to flatter, to adulate, to speak soft words to; blandishment, dalliance; *'ch'ám mí'* to flatter, to toady; *'í shik, mí' yan*, to please people by one's looks; *'kiú mí'* fascinating, exciting love; *mí' 'fái'* the mincing gait of Chinese girls.

魅<sup>Mei</sup> An ogre or demon brute, with four legs and human face, which frightens men; *'kí mí'* elves and ghosts.

(305) Mik.

覓<sup>Mik</sup> To search for, to go about seeking; to hunt up, to seek, as quotations; *mik, 'yam shik*, on the lookout for a dining-place; *mik, tó* to look for land; *mik, tak*, found it; *mik, k'í'* to search for quotations.

幕<sup>Mik</sup> A napkin to cover food with; to cover anything with a cloth; to veil; the 14th radical of characters denoting coverings.

(306) Mín.

眠<sup>Mín</sup> To sleep, to go to sleep; the sleep of animals and plants; dim, confused vision; *'mín ch'ong*, a bed; *'hó' mín*, go to bed; *'lau mín*, the sleep of the willow; *'king' 'sing' mín kán'* frightened out of sleep; *'mín' ngan' k'í'* a "sleepy dog's land" is a lucky spot; *'ch'ung*

*mín*, the "long sleep"—death;  
*mín tak*, 'kí fút, how much  
 room do you use to sleep in?—  
 what use is there in wrangling  
 for such a trifle?

**綿** } Soft, cottony silk, like floss  
 or raw silk; drawn out, pro-  
 longed, extended, outstretch.  
**綿** }  
**Mien** ed; uninterrupted, enduring,  
 lasting; small, weak; thick,  
 close; *sz' mín*, refuse silk;  
*mín mín pat*, tsüt, unceasing  
 flow of, continuously; *ch'in*  
*mín*, wound round and round,  
 bound to by many ties; 'ün  
*ü mín*, weak as floss. Inter-  
 changed with the next.

**棉** } The cotton plant; *muk*,  
*mín*, the cotton tree (*Bombax*  
*ceiba*); cotton; *mín fá*, raw  
 cotton; *mín pò* cotton cloth;  
*mín f'oi*, a quilt of cotton wool;  
*mín shá*, cotton yarn; *mín*  
*náp*, quilted garments; *kung*  
*mín*, bowed or flocked cotton;  
*tsò' mín fá páu*, like sitting  
 on a bale of cotton—stable,  
 secure.

**免** } To put away or off, to free  
 from, to dispense with; to  
 spare, to forego, to excuse, to  
 forgive; to avoid, to prevent,  
 to evade; escaped from; to  
 remove from office; a negative,  
 do not, no need of; 'mín kún,  
 to take off a cap; 'mín loi, he  
 need not come; 'mín tsúi' to  
 pardon, not to judge a crime;  
 'mín kín' he need not come in,  
 can not see him; *k'an pat*, 'mín  
*sz'* be careful in noting, and  
 you need not be recalling to  
 mind; *kút*, 'mín léung, to remit  
 the taxes; 'mín tak, 'k'ü loi,

prevented his coming; 'mín  
*lai'* to elude the laws; to annul  
 a law; 'mín chín' to decline  
 battle; 'k'ü kwá' 'mín chín'  
*p'ái*, he shows the white  
 feather; *mí' 'mín fai' shan*, he  
 spares no labor; 'mín dō, don't  
 trouble yourself, don't put your-  
 self to inconvenience.

**俛** } Same as 'fú 俯; 'mín 'shau,  
 Mien to hang down the head.

**勉** } To force one's self, unpleas-  
 ant to one's feelings; con-  
 strained, compelled, urged by  
 circumstances; to put forth  
 effort; to urge, to animate, to  
 stimulate, to persuade; 'mín  
 'k'éung, unwillingly, by con-  
 straint; 'mín lik, to be diligent;  
 'k'éung 'mín 'ní, I would urge  
 you on.

**挽** } To bear a child; *fan 'mín*,  
 Mien to be brought to bed.

**冕** } A crown, a coronet, a dia-  
 dem of the Chau dynasty,  
 made like a Cantab's cap, with  
 pendants; *kún 'mín*, a crown;  
*tsò' tak*, *kún 'mín*, it will do  
 very well, finely done—i. e.  
 do for a crown.

**眄** } To look askance at; to look  
 at fixedly; to ogle, to glance  
 the eyes; 'mín yat, 'há 'ngán,  
 take a look at it.

**沔** } A lake near Hányáng fú in  
 Húpeh; a name given the  
 Hán R. near its mouth; ex-  
 uberant waters, the banks full,  
 flowing over.

**慚** } To think upon, to reflect on,  
 to consider; to recall to mind.

**勸** } To urge, to excite, to stimu-  
 late.

**酒** Drunk, fuddled, intoxicated; addicted to, immersed, sunk in vice; *ch'am mín*, sunk in excess; *mín tsau pat, ch'ut*, so drunk he would not appear; *lau mín*, completely addicted to.

**緬** Fine silk thread; to think upon, to reflect, to imagine; light; obscure; *mín séung*, to ponder; *mín tín kwok*, Burmah; *mín ín*, to look at what is distant.

**面** The face, the countenance, the visage; the front, the top, the surface, that which is forwards or anterior; a side, a face; face to face, in one's presence, openly; honor, character, reputation; to front, to show the face, to see one, to turn the face to; personally; the 176th radical of characters pertaining to the face; a classifier of mirrors, gongs, and drums; *mín máu* the expression; *mín muk*, the face, the look of; *mín chū*, the cheek bone; *pín mín* a fan, a screen; *pát mín* the four points of compass and their halves; *mín kau*, to give to personally; *ní chat, mín chá*, do you just look for yourself; *mín héung* 'shéung, the top this side up; *tiú mín* to lose one's character; *lí mín* the inner surface, inside; *fán mín* displeased with, to turn away the face; *long mín* in presence of, to his face; *túi mín* opposite; *yal mín wá hū*, *yal mín wá* 'm hū one while he says go, and then he says stop; *yal mín keng*

a looking-glass; *shün mín* on deck; *mín shik*, complexion; *mín ts'ín*, before, in sight; *lau fán tik, pok, mín* leave me some reputation; *mín shin* acquainted with; *tá chiú mín* made a visit; *shang mín* un-acquainted with.

**麵** Wheaton flour; *mín shik*, pastry cakes, the dessert of a dinner; *mín tau* or *mín páu*, bread in loaves; *kon shik, mín* to give money instead of the dinner; *mín fan*, flour; *ch'ai mín* to knead flour; *ngán mín* to roll out dough; *tá mín* to fry flitters; *fál mín* to raise bread.

(307)

Ming.

**明** Bright, clear, plain; evident, open, above-board, manifest; brilliance, brightness, splendor; intelligent, astute, perspicacious; to enlighten, to illustrate, to shed light on by explanations; to distinguish clearly; *ming pák*, clear, intelligible; *chí ming pák*, I know all about it; *ní ming pák*, 'm ts'ang, do you perceive it yet? *kwong ming*, light, clear; *shan ming*, gods, idols; *k'ai ming*, break of day; the morning-star; *ming yat*, to-morrow; *ming yan*, an honest, trustworthy man; *ming kung*, clever, quickwitted; *ming tak*, mental power; *sín ming*, new, showy; *nán ming*, hard to comprehend;

*ming ming tsai*<sup>2</sup> *há*<sup>2</sup> inferiors (or the people) know it well; *ming chiu*<sup>2</sup> *tsò*, early to-morrow morning; *ming mái*, *ming má*<sup>2</sup> a lawful business; *ming*<sup>2</sup> *long*, transparent; clear, like fine printing; *ming ming hai*<sup>2</sup> it clearly is so.

(This character is usually pronounced *meng*.)

**名** *Ming* A name, that by which a being or thing is called; the given name of persons; *met.* a person; a title; fame, reputation, official merit; éclat, credit, merit; famous, well-known, noted, meritorious, renowned, eminent, celebrated; to name, to designate; *ming shing*, reputation, fame; *'ní kiú*<sup>2</sup> *mat*, *meng*, what is your name? *yan meng*<sup>2</sup> *mò púk*, *'shui*, men's names have no certainty in their characters; *'mái meng*, to buy title or fame; *tsé meng*, to borrow or take another's name at an examination, to pretend to; *ming f'ip*, a visiting-card; *meng hò*<sup>2</sup> or *meng tsz*<sup>2</sup> an epithet or denomination by which a person, shop, or thing is known; *ming há*<sup>2</sup> under or attached to a name; *'tím meng*, to call over the names; *wan*<sup>2</sup> *meng* or *fá meng*, a nickname; *mò*<sup>2</sup> *meng*, to forge a name, to use another's influence or name; *'ü meng*, *shü meng* or *kún meng*, and *pít meng*, are the infant name, the official name, and the style taken by men at different times of life; *kung meng*, reputation; *k'au meng*, to seek honor.

**冥** *Ming* Dark, dismal, doleful, obscure; deep, dark recesses, like a cavern, night-like; approach of night; mind uninformed or immature, as a child's; the world of darkness, sheol or hades; *ts'ing ming*, heaven; *yau ming*, lost to sight, the abode of spirits; *ming 'fú*, or *ming kán*, limbo; *ming wón*, uninstructed, stupid; *hoi ming ló*<sup>2</sup> to "open the dark road," is to ring bells and make incantations for the dead.

**溟** *Ming* The wide and boundless sea, the deep; drizzling rain, fine mist, clouds on hill-tops; *'siú 'ü ming ming*, a fine soaking rain; *ming 'hoi*, the blue boundless ocean.

**蔘** *Ming* A lucky plant, called *ming káp*, which grew in Yú's palace, and in its foliage followed the moon—perhaps a sort of bulb, the leaves of which alternately sprouted and died.

**螟** *Ming* An insect which eats grain and causes blight; *ming ling*, a caterpillar on the mulberry, which the sphex is supposed to adopt for its young; *ming ling chí 'tsz*<sup>2</sup> an adopted son.

**鳴** *Ming* The cry of a bird or animal, as a crow, song, buzz, hum, yell, &c.; a sound emitted from a drum or sonorous body; to sound, to cause to yield a sound; to resound, as fame; birds calling to each other; *ming chung*, to sound a bell; *ming lo*, to strike a gong; *kai ming*, cock-crowing; *tuk 'chéung nán ming*, it's hard to clap with one hand; *ming ün*, to petition for redress.

茗 Tea, tender leaves of the tea; *chí* 'ming, to prepare tea; *héung* 'ming, fragrant tea; *chan héung* 'ming, a kind of white (Macartney's?) rose.

酩 A spirit made from glutinous rice and wheat; 'ming 'ting, very drunk.

銘 To remember, to inscribe on the memory, to record for the purpose of preserving; to engrave, to carve on metal or stone; a book of precepts for one's conduct, guides for conduct; 'ming sam, engraven on the heart; pi 'ming, a stone tablet or record; 'ming tsing, an eulogistic banner carried at funerals; 'ming 'kóm 'ng noi held in grateful remembrance.

瞋 To close the eyes in death; dull vision, indistinct sight; 'kóm sam 'ming muk, to shut the eyes cheerfully in death; 'ming 'ming, obscure vision; 'ming shan, the "blind statesman," is an epithet of Sz' Kwáng of Tsin, B. C. 540.

皿 Utensils, dishes, and vessels used in eating; the 108th radical of characters relating to dishes; *hí* 'ming, articles used in worship or eating, &c.

(This character is often pronounced meng.)

命 To order, to command, to direct; an ordinance, a behest, a rescript giving orders, a direction, a decree; in polite usage, a request, a wish; heaven, fate, destiny, lot in life; nature, natural habits of; fortune, luck; the natural life of beings; animated, living, creatures; 'hò meng' a happy

lot; 'fú meng' wretched, unfortunate in life; 't'in meng' will of heaven, fate; 't'í 't'í meng' he wants my life; 'ká tuk, meng' alone in the world; 'sūn' meng' to tell fortunes; 'fung' meng' to get orders; 'ch'éung meng' a long life—over sixty years; 'shang ming' living things, life; 'ming' on' capital cases (in law); 'meng' wan' a horoscope, and its correlative of a ruling character over 5 years; 'yat, yat, 'ü meng' every thing done as ordered; 'sóng meng' a death-warrant; 'p'án' meng' to risk life; 'meng' 'fú, a titled lady; 'meng' 'chiú, natural bias, nature; 't'in ming' to suffer capital punishment.

(308)

MÍT.

711

搥 To strike with the hand; to pull up; to feel of; to push.

搥 A colloquial word; to tear off or up, to pull to pieces or apart; to pull off, as a scab; to pinch; to break off, to pluck, as a leaf; 'mít, 'ho 'lán 't'at' to shell pease; 'mít, 'í 'to, to pinch the ears; 'mít, 'chí, to pull off paper, as when it is pasted; 'mít, 'mín' 'chū, to pinch the cheeks.

滅 To destroy with fire; to exterminate, to finish, to abolish, to cut off; to put out; 'mít, 'lang, put out the lamps; 'tsiú 'mít, to raze to the ground, to exterminate utterly; 'mít, 'teng, the water is overhead;



*lám' mít, mít*, perfectly tasteless, insipid; *'lá mít*, to extinguish fire, by beating it; *tsz'* *'ts'ü mít, mong*, he brought on his own ruin.

**蔑**  
Mich Interchanged with the last; not, without; small, minute, worthless; scraped thin, pared; uncivil, to show contempt to; *mít, 'yan*, none; *pat, mít, man tsung*, not to disregard merit among the people; *mít, 'in*, dispirited; also, dull in vision.

**篾**  
Mich Bamboos or reeds split into rods or slats; splints for weaving baskets, or for hoops; splinters, twigs, thin lath-like slips; skin of the bamboo; *chuk, mít*, bamboo splints; *yat, 'íu mít*, a hoop.

**蠅**  
Mich Sand flies or ephemera about stagnant water, generated in damp grounds, called *mít, 'mung*, which light and heat destroy.

(309)

Miú.

**苗**  
Miáu Shooting up of grain, the tender blade of herbs and grass; descendants, progeny; the imperial summer hunt; *miú 'tsz'* aborigines still found in the south of China; *miú yat* posterity; *soo miú*, paddy sprouts; *shuk, miú*, the subdued Miáu-tsí'.

**描**  
Miáu To trace, to line, to draw, to design, to sketch; to copy paintings or drawings; *miú kam* to gild, to make designs in gold; *lám' miú*, blue pat-

tern [chinaware]; *miú wák*, to paint or sketch; *miú yat, yéung* take an exact copy; *miú yung*, to take a portrait; *miú mí*, to "paint eyebrows," alludes to conjugal affection.

**貓**  
Mián The mewling of cats; also, a cat; *'má miú*, a cat; *miú sheng*, a mewling.

**眇**  
Miáu One eye small or wanting; a contracted, deep sunk eye; to look at with one eye, or with drawn up eyes, to glance at; small, trifling, minute, subtle, abstruse; all, to have nothing beyond or better; *'miú shí' yan*, to regard proudly, to look down on one; *sham 'mít* mysterious; *mí 'mít*, minute.

**渺**  
Miáu The boundless, indistinct, and dazzling appearance of the ocean; *'miú mong*, immense, confounding so as to be hardly the subject of proof; doubtful, what can not be predicated on; no telling what will come; *'mít 'mít*, vast, unfathomable.

**杪**  
Miáu The end or point of a tree, a small branch; the tapering end of a post; the limit of, the end of a year or season; *sui' 'mít*, the close of the year; *chí 'mít*, the end of a branch; *lam 'mít*, the skirts of the forest.

**杳**  
Yáu Obscure, as the sun setting behind trees, distant and indistinct, dark, dusk; profound, abstruse; confused, not perceiving clearly; *'miú 'mít mok*, *mok*, very obscure; *'miú ming*, dull, not plain, applied to the day or the mind; *'miú mò yam*, no word from him.

1012 藐 A plant yielding a purple dye; small, trifling, petty, contemptible; remote; to regard contemptuously, to slight, to look down upon; supercilious; 'miú shí' to look at disdainfully; 'miú heng, to disregard; 'miú 'siú, small, petty.

藐 Interchanged with the last. Also read *mok*; to look at from a distance; 'miú 'miú, distant; mournful.

妙<sup>2</sup> An adjective denoting excellent, capital, perfect, good, admirable of its kind; wonderful, fine; subtle, mysterious, incomprehensible, difficult to fathom; spiritual, supernatural; 'miú<sup>2</sup> kai' a capital plan; 'miú<sup>2</sup> sz' a fine affair; 'miú<sup>2</sup> 'shau, a skillful artist; 'miú<sup>2</sup> yéuk, an excellent remedy, a wonderful medicine; 'miú<sup>2</sup> nin, one under age, a youth.

廟<sup>2</sup> A temple of ancestors or of idols, a fane; a church; the front hall of a palace; 'ká 'miú<sup>2</sup> or 'tsò 'miú<sup>2</sup> an ancestral temple; 't'ai' 'miú<sup>2</sup> the great temple of the emperor's forefathers; 'shan 'miú<sup>2</sup> an idol's temple; 'miú<sup>2</sup> kin' a bride's worship of her husband's ancestors; 'shéung 'miú<sup>2</sup> 'i sz' to go to a temple to consult on business; 'long 'miú<sup>2</sup> 'chí hí' an utensil for a palace—a likely, rising man; 'miú<sup>2</sup> chuk, kung a temple curator, a sexton.

(310)

Mo.

mo

麼 } Minute, delicate; an interrogative adverb, what? a final interrogative, suggesting an alternative, or a surprise or doubt; 'ní loi 'liú mo, have you come here? 'sham' mo is a common interrogative in the court dialect, like *mat*, 'yé in the Canton dialect; 'loi mo, has he come? 'hai' mo, is it so, or is it not so? 'siú mo, small, minute affairs.

摩

A colloquial word; slow; 'ní hang mo mo, you walk very slowly; 'ní shik, tak, kòm' mo, how slow you eat!

摩 Mo

To feel or rub with the hand, to handle, to touch, to feel the texture of; to polish, to rub; to destroy; 'yam yéung séung mo, the dual powers rub each other—are not harmonious; 'fú mo, to pat gently; 'shū mo, to pilfer, to steal like a rat; 'shui 'tai mo it, to seek the moon at the bottom of the water—an impracticable thing; mo so, to play or dawdle with; mo mo 'há, feel of it; mo sing 'ling, the Star-scraping Ridge on the White Cloud Hills near Canton.

摩 Wo

A cup for water or tea, a tumbler or drinking-vessel.

魔 Mo

A malignant spirit, a devil, a demon; to possess, tormented by a demon; mo 'kwai, the devil; a demon; 'shui' mo, horrid dreams; 'tsau mo, delirium tremens; 'shí mo, poetic

ravings; *mo peng*<sup>2</sup> delirious, raving; *'kwai mo 'ni mé*, has the devil got into you?

**磨** *Mo* To rub, to polish; to powder, to grind, to sharpen by rubbing; to afflict, to be distressed, to be brought down by affliction; trials; to examine into closely; to draw out by torture; *mo lí*<sup>2</sup> *tò*, to whet a knife; *mo lí*<sup>2</sup> grind it sharp; *mo mak*, to rub India ink; *mo ngán shik*, to grind paints; *shau*<sup>2</sup> *tsoi mo* to receive trials and misfortunes; *mo kòm*<sup>2</sup> *lik*, *fau*, to work with utmost strength; *mo lai*<sup>2</sup> to examine strictly; *'lá mo*, to polish; *mo lín*<sup>2</sup> to practice at, to sag at study.

**割** *Mo* To cut, to dissect, to cut open; to pare off, to slice or divide up.

**莫** A colloquial word; *'mo tsz*<sup>2</sup> stop, wait a minute!

**磨** *Mo* A quern; a mill for grinding grain; to grind grain; *'shui mo*<sup>2</sup> a water-mill; *mo*<sup>2</sup> *tséung*, to make rice starch; *mo*<sup>2</sup> *fong*, the mill-room; *'úi mo*<sup>2</sup> to turn the mill; *'ái mo*<sup>2</sup> to push the quern; *mo*<sup>2</sup> *sam* (or *sut*) the pivot of a quern.

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Mò.

**巫** *Wú* A sorceress, a witch, an enchantress, a wise woman; to perform incantations; sorcery, magic; *'nü mò*, an enchantress; *mò shut*, magic arts, divination; *nám mò*, a wizard, a sorcerer; *mò shán*, a

mountain and a district in Kweichau fú in Sz'chuen.

**誣** *Wú* To deceive, to invent, to affirm what does not exist; to accuse the innocent, to inculpate falsely, to calumniate; false, visionary, superstitious; calumny, slander; *mò hám*<sup>2</sup> to ruin by slander; *mò láí*<sup>2</sup> to implicate one by lies; *mò kò*<sup>2</sup> a lying accusation; *mò níp*, *'hò yan*, to trump up a charge against innocent persons.

**毛** *Máu* Hair, pelage, feathers, down, fur; the covering of brutes; the 82d radical of characters relating to hair; herbage, the covering of the earth; nap of felt; to deprive of hair; *'sin mò*, round-haired i. e. quadrupeds; *'pín mò*, flat-haired i. e. birds; *'yau mò*, a sheep; *'í mò*, two sorts of hair—grayhaired; *pat*, *mò chí tí*<sup>2</sup> a wilderness, a wild; *met.* savages; *mò 'chung*, the weight of a thing, including tare and tret; *mò peng*<sup>2</sup> "hair disease," an idiosyncrasy, an eccentricity, a penchant, a weakness or failing; *'hò ling mò*, elegant birds, spirited drawings of birds; *mò 'kún*, the barrel of a quill; *mò 'chín*, a carpet; *fát mò*, to become moldy.

**髦** *Máu* The human hair; the hair on the forehead; tufts on infants' heads, trimmed on each side of the fontanelle, called *'háu shun*<sup>2</sup> *mò* or filial tufts; the long hairs; *met.* eminent, courageous, superior; *mò sz*<sup>2</sup> eminent scholars; *tsun*<sup>2</sup> *mò*, superior to the rest.

**旄**  
Máu A cow's tail, or chowrie used as a signal; a squirrel or marten's tail used at the top of a flag-staff; *kou mò*, a tail on a flag-staff.

**莼**  
Máu Overgrown with grass; herbage; vegetables; *mò kang*, meat pottage; *mò ts'oi* pot-herbs, greens.

**模**  
Máu A pattern, model, muster; a mold; a form or guide to go by; the figure; a rule; *k'w'oi mò*, a regulation; manner, deportment; *mò yéang* a pattern; *tá 'chí mò*, to make a sign manual.

**摹**  
Máu Interchanged with the last; to imitate, to follow a pattern; to feel with the hand; to sketch; *mò 'sé*, to sketch a likeness; *miá mò yan' sun'* to forge or counterfeit a seal; *mò ling*, obsequious.

**謀**  
Máu Consultation, counsel, matured plan, a well settled course of conduct; a rule of action; to imitate; *man mò*, to devise plans; *mò ngai* counterfeit.

**毋**  
Wá A prohibitive negative, do not, don't do; a denial; an interrogative, intimating a doubt; the 80th radical; *tso' ú tséung mò*, can I sit down? *mò wai tak, shí* don't oppose this special edict; *mò 'hí*, to deny. Interchanged with the next.

**無**  
Wá Not, none, not having, without, not possessing, destitute of, wanting; not to exist; *mò yung' yan*, a useless fellow; *mò wai' chí sz'* an unimportant matter; *mò hán'* illimitable, endless; *mò sz'* at

leisure, no business; *mò no?* *ho*, no help for it; *char' s'oi mò nei' ho*, the governor-general can't help himself; *mò sai, chung yung'* very little use; *mò f' chung 'mái*, bought it without deliberation; *mò 'sho pat, chí*, omniscient; *mò yat, pat, 'hiú*, there's nothing he does not understand; *'ai mò ch'ut*, childless; *mò chung chung 'yau*, it grew out of nothing, unfounded.

**冇**  
Wá A colloquial word, used for the last; none, nothing; not yet, not; *'yau, 'mò, 'ai*, is there any or not? *'mò tsò' kwò* never did it; *'ai 'mò 'pt 'age*, you have not yet given it to me; *mò sam tak*, unintentional; *'mò 'hí' kwò* never been there.

**𦵏**  
Wá Overrun with, rank growth; dirty, dank, stinking weeds; *mò wai* covered with rubbish and weeds; *foag mò*, uncultivated, grassy.

**𦵏**  
Wá To flatter, to caress, to soothe, to comfort; an expression of love; affection; *'mò 'sa, alas!* sad, sad!

**𦵏**  
Wá A porch, lodge, portico, piazza or corridor near the gate; side galleries; a large vacant house. Read *mò*, luxuriant, abundant foliage.

**𦵏**  
Hó Meat dried without bones, jerked meat used in sacrifices; *chau 'sa 'mò 'mò*, everywhere it is fertile.

**𦵏**  
Má A mother; a female; she or that which produces; female of brutes; met. earth; district magistrates; the source of; inferior, small; *'lò 'mò or 'mò*

ts'ap, a mother; 'ü'mò, a nurse, a foster-mother; ngoi' 'mò or ngok, 'mò, wife's mother; kai' 'mò, an adopted mother, a step-mother; 'ts' 'mò, great and small, as in sorts; superior and inferior; 'mò t'ing h'ung, mother cloves; kwok, 'mò, the empress; shap, 'mò, the ten stems; 'ts' 'mò ts'ín, interest and principal; lang 'mò néung, néung, Amphitrite, the goddess of the seas; chü 'mò, a sow; 'chü 'mò, the principal wife. Distinguished from 母 by the two dots.

母 Wú A childless widow of fifty, who can instruct in female duties; a schoolmistress; an elder brother's wife is called 'mò by her 'sham, or younger sisters-in-law; ts' 'mò, my sister-in-law.

侮 Wú To insult, to despise; to hoot; to ridicule, to make fun of; neglect, disrespect; 'mò lung' to make game of, to be humbugged; 'mò mán' to insult, to lord it over.

武 Wú Military, martial, relating to war; strong, warlike, brave, audacious, fierce-looking, majestic, firm; to stop anarchy by force; a vestige, a footstep, a trace; to connect with; 'mò kún or 'mò tseung' military officers; 'mò fú, a hero, a soldierly man; hok, 'mò ngai' to study tactics; 'hau 'mò, military examinations for kújin; 'Mò Tsak, ts'ín, a celebrated empress, A.D. 640, a Messalina, a courtesan; 'mò tün' to threaten; intimidation; 'mò

ká, a cadet; 'mò ngau, a stupid cadet—an epithet; 'pt 'mò, trials of martial skill; shing k'í tsò 'mò, to perpetuate his forefather's deeds.

石 Wú A stone, called 'mò fú, of a fine grain, but not a gem.

鸚 Wú A parrot, called ying 'mò, of a large size; a macaw, a crockatoa.

舞 Wú To posture, to play with the body, to gesture, to dance; sleight-of-hand, pantomime, fencing, tumbling; 'íú' 'mò, dancing; 'lá 'mò, boxing; 'mò kím' fencing; 'mò sz' ope in a lion's figure at play; 'kú 'mò shing ch'au, to excite others to play and make them enemies; tsik, shai' 'mò k'ün, to affect another's authority; 'mò pai' officers winking at delinquencies, official overlooking; 'mò 'má lau, to play with monkeys.

儻 Wú To skip and dance; to excite; chiú 'mò shán, a mountain in Shántung.

耄 Máu An old man of ninety years; forgetful, in second childhood, decrepit, senile; mò' tít, an old man; nin 'kí shui mò' aged and infirm.

眊 Máu An eye with a small iris; dim-sighted, with a dull eye; stupid, bewildered; 'fúi mò' confused, stupefied.

務 Wú To use great effort, to bend the mind to a subject, to attend to carefully; what is attended to, business, duty, concerns; a strong affirmative, must; sz' mò' what one does, business; mò' sū iú' absolutely required

mò' p'ua sp, to attend to one's own duties; mò' p'ui, indispensable; 'p'ua mò' my own affairs; 'm mò' no application; 'ch'ien mò' tuk, shu, engaged in study alone; 'sam mò' a project, an intention; 'siu yau mò' 'u li' petty minds are bent on gain; 'ká mò' 'lái' his domestic affairs are important.

**霧** Wú<sup>2</sup> Fog, mist; vapor issuing forth from the ground; yat, 'au mò' 'shui, it is all a mist to me—unintelligible; 'wan mò' a fog; 'há mò' a mist, smoky; 'wong mò' a dense mist; 'k'ú 'lái' 'si' 'há mò' he does things very blunderingly; 'tá mò' to go with a paramour.

**騾** Wé<sup>2</sup> A gay horse; to prance wildly, to gallop furiously; boisterous, violent.

**暮** Mù<sup>2</sup> The evening, sunset; decline of life; end of a period of time; 't'ia mò' decline of the day; 'chiú mò' morning and evening; mò' 'sin, aged; mò' 'ch'ua, end of spring.

**墓** Mù<sup>2</sup> A barrow, a tumulus; a low grave, a tomb, a sepulchre; mò' 'pi, a tombstone; mò' 'chí' a eulogy on a stone; 'ch'ang mò' 't' disputes about graves; 'hoi mò' to open a grave.

**募** Mù<sup>2</sup> To invite, to call upon, to ask people to do; to enlist, to give a bounty to; a public invitation, a general call; mò' 'ping, to levy soldiers; 'chiú mò' 'chong' 'ting, to enlist volunteers; mò' 'fá' priests begging alms; mò' 'fá' 'ch'ang 'sau to circulate a subscription-list for repairing something; 'ying' mò' to respond to a levy.

**慕** Mù<sup>2</sup> To think upon with affection, fondly to recall; fond of, to long for, to hanker for; to aspire to, ambitious; mò' 'fú' 'mò, to fondly think of one's parents; 'yéung mò' to look up to, to reverence; 'oi' mò' to love ardently.

**戊** Máu<sup>2</sup> The fifth of the "ten stems," which answers to earth; a fortunate day.

**冒** Máu<sup>2</sup> A head covering; to go on blindfold, to rush heedless on; to assume, to feign, to take upon one's self without authority, to presume; to venture on, to brave out; blind to, rash, venturesome; false; to falsify, to counterfeit, to affirm what is false; mò' 'meng, to assume a name; mò' 'mú' obscure, ignorant and rash; mò' 'fan' to willfully offend; 'ká mò' 'kún, to pretend to be officers; 'ká mò' 'chiú p'ái, to take another's label; mò' 'hín, to rush into danger; mò' 'ú, indifferent to the rain; 'kám mò' to take a slight cold.

**媚** Máu<sup>2</sup> Envy, jealousy; to regard with ill-will, envious of other's excellence or prosperity.

**帽** Máu<sup>2</sup> A Chinese cap or hat, a covering for the head; 'léung mò' a summer cap; 'sūn mò' a warm or winter cap; 'lái' mò' to wear a hat; mò' 'tím' a hat shop; 'hang ying mò' cap with red fringe; 'ts'ò mò' a straw hat; 'chuk, káp, mò' a bamboo coolie-hat; 'pí k'ín' 'kò mò' 'lap, 'ch'ú' 'nái, to hoodwink, to bamboozle with fair speeches; 'sūl, mò' a cloth hood; 'chín mò' a felt hat.

(312)

Mok.

1120k

摸  
Moh

To feel for, or after, with the hand, to feel and take, to grasp; *mok, sok*, to feel after with the hand; *nán 'i chuk, mok*, not easy to tell, unlikely; *chéuk, mok*, careless, leaving things half done.

剥

A colloquial word; to pare off, to skin; to pull or take off, as clothes, from another; *mok, p'í*, skin it; *mok, tsing kwong*, to strip bare; *mok, hok*, peel off the husk.

莫  
Moh

A negative forbidding an act; do not, not, no need of; if, unless; when preceding an adjective, often denotes the highest degree of, nothing like, incomparably; to plan; ample, great; peace, tranquillity; *mok, loi*, you need not come; *mok, 'kún 'k'ü*, let him alone, don't meddle with him; *mok, fí* is both an interrogative and a strong assertion; *mok, fí 'sé ts'ó'* unless you've written it wrong; *mok, yéuk*, nothing like it, the best way, better than; *mok, ü*, very proper, the best; *mok, sham' ü oi'* none stronger than love; *mok, pal, shí'* it can not but be so; is it not so? *mok, shüt*, don't say it, wonder not—a phrase implying comparison; *mok, sü 'yau*, certainly must be brought about; *mok, tsò' fá*, don't make marks on it, don't spoil its smoothness; *mok, ko' 'kong*, don't speak anything; *mok, ko' 'hoi ká'*

don't raise the price; *mok, wai*, don't do it; *mok, kwo' ü*, not more than, not more so.

漠  
Moh

Moving sands, a sandy plain; dry; careless, indifferent to; *shá mok*, the desert of Shamo or Gobi; *tám' mok*, simple desires; *mok, mok, in*, vast, like a desert.

幕  
Moh

A curtain, a screen, a canopy; a tent, a large marquee; defenses like greaves for the legs; to cover; a secretary, a private military secretary, a confidential clerk; *mok, 'fú*, an encampment, official rooms of a secretary; *mok, 'yau*, or *mok, pan*, a private secretary, the adviser of an officer, an authorized clerk; *tsok, mok*, to act as clerk; *luk, mok*, the universe; *yau mok*, a secretary on a circuit. Used for the last.

寞

Still, silent, as at night; *tsik, mok*, silence.

瘡  
Moh

Sickness, disease; one defines it as an itching sickness.

膜  
Moh

The filmy skin between the flesh and epidermis; the thin peel inside of grasses or eggs; any membrane or pellicle in plants or animals, as the cornea, the mesentery; *'ngán mok*, the cornea; *yat, ts'ang mok*, a thickness of skin on the eye, a pterygium.

Read *mò*; to bow, to make obeisance; to soothe; to receive by kneeling to; *mò pái'* to salute by kneeling.

鑢  
Moh

A two-edged sword, called *mok, yé*, famous in the Lieh Kwoh Chí.

(313)

## Mong.

**𣎵** A colloquial word; the man-  
go; *mong* 'kwo, the mango  
fruit; the name is an imita-  
tion of the foreign word; *mong*  
'kwo fá, a mango flower—  
great promise and no perform-  
ance; *mong* 'kwo to wo 'shíu,  
when mangoes are plenty rice  
is dear.

**亡** Lost, destroyed without a  
trace, exterminated; dead,  
out of mind, forgotten; to  
flee, to escape, to abscond;  
'sz' *mong*, dead; *mong* shat,  
lost, utterly gone; *mong* kú  
deceased; *ká sán* 'yan *mong*,  
family utterly extinct; *mong*  
yan, a fugitive; one dead;  
*mong* 'wan, comatose, insensi-  
ble. Used for *mò* 𣎵 not.

**忙** Fluttered, distracted with  
care; busy, hurried, much  
occupied; 'm 'shai *mong*,  
don't be in a hurry; *long*  
*mong*, fidgetty, hurried; *chéuk*,  
*mong*, startled by sudden  
news; 'm *tsai* *mong*, no need  
of fear; *kap*, *mong*, hurried,  
pressed.

**忘** To forget, to escape the mind;  
to neglect, to leave or disre-  
gard; *shin* *mong*, absent-  
minded, a slippery memory;  
*mong* kú forgot it; *mong* 'yan,  
ungrateful; *fai*, *wong*, negli-  
gent; *tsai* *mong*, to sit vacan-  
tly; *mong* 'pún, to forget one's  
benefactor or parent; *mong*  
*ts'ing*, unfriendly.

**芒** The awn or beard of grain;  
a sharp or spinous point; tail  
of a comet; *mong chung*  
"bearded grain," one of the 24  
terms; *mong mong*, grand,  
much crowded; *mong mong*  
*ts'ui kwai*, excessively fatigued,  
he turned back; *kwong mong*,  
a gleam of light, a ray, a flash.

**茫** The immense expanse of the  
ocean; vast, uncertain, daz-  
zling; *ts'ong mong*, dreary,  
vast, illimitable.

**𣎵** Name of a hill; *mong sui*,  
a medicine, a kind of salts.

**𣎵** The point or edge of a sword;  
*fung mong*, the point of a  
knife or weapon.

**𣎵** The name of a hill and town  
near the ancient capital Loh-  
yang.

**𣎵** A gadfly, a breeze, a fly in-  
festing animals; *mong chung*  
a gnat; *wong mong*, a fly  
which attacks cows.

**𣎵** A net; stopped, hindered;  
deceived, entangled; not,  
without, nothing, none; to  
accuse falsely, to impose upon;  
'*mong kin*' saw nothing of it;  
'*mong mui*' sagacious, intelli-  
gent; '*mong lui*' to implicate.  
Used for the next.

**𣎵** A net for fowling or fishing;  
a net of any kind, a web;  
that which arrests people, as  
the law; a haul of a net; to net,  
to catch; to implicate people.  
*ch'an mong*, a "dusty net,"  
the world; '*mong kan*', a net  
cap worn by actors; '*ts'ing mong*'  
the government of Heaven,  
fate; '*mong u*', to catch fish.



'mong yau, the mesentery; *chi chü 'mong*, a spider's web; *tsz' 'au lo 'mong*, to run into the net one's self; *sin lo ti' 'mong*, sort of a rat-trap; *yat, chéung 'mong*, a net; *tséung 'mong*, to bait nets with eggs; *sát, 'mong*, to throw a net; *yat, 'mong 'lá tsun* to get all at one haul—prompt; *lau' 'mong*, to escape from justice.

**輜**  
Wáng The tire or felly of a wheel; the emperor's hunting car had double rims.

**惛**  
Wáng Flurried, forgetful of one's duties; *'mong 'ch'ong*, irresolute, disconcerted; *'mong in*, not knowing what to do.

**魍**  
Wáng A sprite, a gnome; *'mong 'léung*, an elf, an undine.

**莽**  
Máng A dog in the grass; thick grass, jungle, underbrush, weeds; a plant noxious to fishes; matted, confused, indistinct; rustic, rude; *'ts'ò 'mong*, weedy, tangled; rude, clownish; *'lò 'mong*, careless, rough, impertinent; *'mong chong* intrusive, forcing one's self in, to obtrude on; *'ts'ò muk, 'mong 'mong*, like a thicket, tangled.

**蟒**  
Máng The boa or anaconda, the largest of serpents; *'mong 'shé*, or *wong 'mong*, the boa; *'mong p'ò*, a court dress embroidered with boas; *'mong 'ch'ung*, a caterpillar.

**妄**  
Wáng Disorderly, brutish, unmannerly; false, vain, incoherent, absurd, wild; immoral; abandoned; ceasing to exist, not existing; *'mong tsok, 'mong wai*, wild, unseemly behavior.

*ku'ong 'mong*, crazy, disorderly, overbearing; *mò 'mong*, the 25th diagram; *'mong shát*, to give no quarter, useless slaughter; *'mong lán* incoherent talk, absurd, fabulous; *'mong ching* perjury, false witness.

**望**  
Wáng To hope for, to expect, to anticipate; to observe, to look at, or forward, or towards; to look afar, to espy, to stare; hopes, expectations; near to, opposite, over against, fronting; the full moon; a sacrifice to hills and streams; *kam yat, mong' yat*, to-day is the 15th of the moon; *'hí ch'ut, mong' ngoi* joy beyond all expectation; *'mong' 'tün ko' yat, 'tsz'* to expect a festival day, to look for a holiday; *'hü' mong' 'há*, go and see if it is so; *'kwá' mong'* to live in hopes of; *mò 'sho mong'* hopeless; *shut, mong'* lost all hope; *'ming mong'* a great reputation; *'mong' 'shé' 'tò* expecting a pardon; *'ngo 'chí mong' 'ní tsò* I've been expecting you to do it; *'mong' luk, shap*, nearly sixty years; *'mong' mong' in hü'* went off disgusted; *chák, mong'* to correct, to reprimand, as a child, for reform; *'man mong'* the hope of the people; *'mong' 'k'ü loi*, waiting for him; *'mong' wan, or mong' kwo' sái* seen it all, looked it through; *'mong' 'ch'ün 'shéung 'ngán*, bored my eyes through expecting you—tired of waiting for you.

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## Múi.

**妹** A colloquial word; a girl, a maid; *múi 'tsai*, a girl; *'shoi múi*, a servant girl; *chong ká' múi*, a maid given a bride at marriage; *máng múi*, a blind songstress; *sám loi' múi*, lepers (girls) of the third generation.

**枚** A small tree, a shrub; the stalk of a shrub; a cane, stick, a whip or switch; a gag; a classifier of rings, the seeds of fruit, of pears, of nails, of coins, &c.; one of, each; *hám múi*, to gag; *ch'ái múi*, to guess the fingers, the game of morra; *yai, múi teng*, one nail; *yai, múi wai*, a kernel or pit of a fruit.

**梅** A plum, an apricot, a prune; the flowering almond; *sūn múi*, pickled plums; sour plums; *múi 'tsai*, plums; *yéung múi*, the Chinese tree strawberry (a *Myrica*); *múi chéuk*, the "plum bumper," is a cup drank after weddings; *láp, múi fá*, the *Chimonanthus fragrans*; *múi fá teng*, a bubo; *piú múi*, marriageable; *múi múi*, obscure; *múi 'ü*, spring rains.

**脢** The meat on the breast or between the mouth and heart; *chü múi yuk*, or *káp, sam yuk*, the brisket of a pig.

**莓** A sort of raspberry or other edible berry; moss; *múi 'oi*, moss and lichens covering damp places; *lán 'oh múi*, the bright green herbage by the streams.

**鑰** A door-ring, having two locks, bolting the door, in it; *ch'ung múi*, a double lock.

**霉** Rain in summer, damp weather; damp, moldy, mildewed; to mildew; *múi lán' moldy*, spoiled; *su' múi*, rotten, moldy; *mai, kón' shap, múi*, why are you so dilatory?

**媒** A go-between, a matchmaker, an arranger of marriages; to covet; any thing or person which operates as a cause to produce an effect; *múi p'a*, a female go-between; *múi ká*, to pledge girls.

**煤** Soot; coals, charcoal, embers; coal; *ta múi*, lamp-black; *'fo múi*, soot; *múi 'án' fossil coal*; *'lo múi*, to dig coal; *múi 'ch'ong*, a coal depot; *chi múi*, a paper match; *'fo múi yung*, tinder, punk.

**謀** A sacrifice or worship offered by the emperor for a son.

**媒** To conceive, to quicken in the womb; *múi, múi*, lusty, good looking.

**玫** A bright red stone, called *múi kwai'*, red coral or jasper; *múi kwai' fá*, the rose.

**每** Each, every, each one, any one; constantly, usually, always; although; to covet; *'múi shí*, each time; *'múi 'múi, 'ü 'ts' it is so each time*, it is over this way; *'múi yin*, each man; *'múi yat, kía' si'* each affair.

**浼** To defile, to stain with dirty water, to dirty or foul; used affectedly, to annoy, to request, to ask a favor of;

**妹** <sup>pái' mui</sup>, to request of; <sup>'mui</sup> <sup>fok</sup>, to get one's kind offices.

**妹** <sup>Mei</sup> <sup>2</sup> A younger sister; a sister; one's daughter; <sup>á' mui</sup> <sup>2</sup> sister, sis; <sup>ngoi' mui</sup> <sup>2</sup> half-sisters; <sup>hing mui</sup> <sup>2</sup> brothers and sisters; <sup>kwai mui</sup> <sup>2</sup> a woman's marriage; the 64th diagram; <sup>'piu mui</sup> <sup>2</sup> female cousins; <sup>ling' mui</sup> <sup>2</sup> your sister.

**昧** <sup>Mei</sup> <sup>2</sup> No sun, twilight, dark, obscure, difficult to distinguish things; perfidious; not understanding matters; <sup>'mui' shong</sup> and <sup>'mui' luk</sup>, dawn and dusk; <sup>mò' mui</sup> <sup>2</sup> blindly, inconsiderate of results; <sup>'mui' léung</sup>, self-deceived, to act falsely.

**沫** <sup>Mei</sup> <sup>2</sup> Name of a city; name of a stream.

**沫** <sup>Mei</sup> <sup>2</sup> A kind of leather defense of soldiers; a plant used to dye scarlet.

**痾** <sup>Mei</sup> <sup>2</sup> Anxiety, disease brought on by care; infirmity, disease; <sup>'sam mui</sup> <sup>2</sup> sick at heart.

**玳** <sup>Mei</sup> <sup>2</sup> Tortoise-shell, called <sup>toi' mui</sup> <sup>2</sup>; a red marbled color; <sup>toi' mui' shek</sup>, <sup>pán</sup>, the tortoise-shell garoupa (*Serranus megachir*).

Read <sup>mò</sup> a sort of sceptre.

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Muk.

**木** <sup>Muh</sup> <sup>2</sup> Wood; a tree; wooden; the 75th radical of characters pertaining to wood; one of the five elements and eight sounds; stiff, unbending; honest, unpretending; <sup>yal, f'iu shu' muk</sup>, a single tree; <sup>muk, tséung'</sup> or <sup>f'au' muk, yan</sup>, a carpenter;

<sup>muk, liu'</sup> timber, lumber; <sup>muk, f'au</sup>, a block of wood, a billet, a stump; <sup>muk, hek</sup>, a wooden dipper; <sup>muk, héung</sup>, putchuck; <sup>tsuk, muk</sup>, to chop wood; <sup>muk, sing</sup>, Jupiter; <sup>muk, 'k'éung</sup>, cross-grained; <sup>chong' muk, chung</sup>, to "strike the wooden bell," is to get the bribe without paying it over to the ruler; <sup>muk, 'ngau yan</sup>, an image, a dunce; <sup>sz' fong muk</sup>, a square block, a poor stick of a fellow; <sup>muk, mún</sup>, "wooden doors," i. e. a rich family.

**沐** <sup>Muh</sup> <sup>2</sup> To wash and oil the hair; to wash, to cleanse, to bathe; to enrich by kindness, to receive favors; favored, enriched; to rule kindly; <sup>muk, yuk</sup>, to bathe; <sup>muk, yan</sup>, received favors; <sup>muk, 'shau</sup>, to wash the hands; *e. it.* to respectfully and carefully do anything.

**霖** <sup>Muh</sup> <sup>2</sup> Small rain; <sup>mak, muk</sup>, drizzling rain.

**檠** <sup>Muh</sup> <sup>2</sup> Ornamented leathern bands put around a car to strengthen it.

**鶩** <sup>Muh</sup> <sup>2</sup> Mallards or wild ducks; ducks of any kind; <sup>hak, kuk, lui' muk</sup>, to carve a stork and make it a duck—a failure.

**牧** <sup>Muh</sup> <sup>2</sup> To tend cattle, to look after flocks; to pasture, to put out to grass; a shepherd, a cowherd, a pastor, a horse-keeper; to watch over, to have the oversight of, to superintend; a ruler of a district, one who is in charge of a place; a religious teacher; <sup>muk, 'ngau</sup>, a cowherd; <sup>muk, f'ung</sup>, a shepherd-boy; <sup>muk, sz'</sup> an over.

seer, a shepherd, a minister; *wai man muk*, to be a district magistrate; *muk man*, to rule the people; *yan muk*, nomads, wandering shepherds of Gobi.

*nik* 穆 *Muh* The pretty appearance of grain; pleasing, beautiful, majestic, inspiring respect and admiration; grandeur, cordial regard; to revere; to gratify; *muk muk*, admirable, royal; *muk* is used for Mohammed in books; *ch'iu muk*, the order of precedence of ancestral tablets, as parents and sons, grandfathers and fathers, left and right, *ch'iu* being always superior to *muk*; *muk man*, Mohammedans.

目 *Muh* The eye; the 105th radical of characters relating to the eye; *met.* the mind, the perception; to eye, to look at; to designate, to name, to particularize; a director, the head of a body, the principal person, a leader; an index, a list, a summary; the meshes of a net; squares on a chess-board; *'ng'ua muk*, the eye; *muk luk*, an index, a table of contents; *'i'iu muk*, a list; *'fo muk*, literary ranks above *siutsai*, scholars in those ranks; *no' muk*, angry; *muk ha'* now, before the eyes; *mo muk*, blind; *muk chung mo yan*, supercilious, contemptuous towards one; *'fan muk*, to turn against, unfriendly; *sho' muk*, numbers; *sz' muk*, the four quarters; *'ch'ai kwan muk*, to teach the intricals; *'i muk ch'ung*, a well informed person.

苜 *Muh* A herb; *muk suk*, trefoil or clover used to feed horses.

睦 *Muh* A kind eye, benignant, harmonious, peaceful; concord among relatives, affection; to agree with, to make peace with; *wo muk*, harmony; *ts'an muk*, kind, affectionate.

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Mun.

門 *Mun* A colloquial word; to cover, to cover a thing; *mün 'kú*, to cover a drum; *mün shü p'i*, to put covers on a book; *mün shá*, to cover with gauze or millinet; *mün 'kan*, pull it over tight.

摸 *Mun* To feel, to lay the hand on, to touch, to take hold of, to examine, to search for with the hand; *mün shat*, to feel for lice; *mün sam*, to lay the hand on the heart, self-examination.

門 *Mun* A door, a gate with two leaves, a gateway; *met.* the house, the family in it; the 169th radical of characters relating to doors; an entrance, an opening; a harbor; a sect, a class of people, a profession; a family; a classifier of cannon and affairs; *yat lo' mün*, a single door; *üt mün*, a circular door; *'leung shin' mün*, a two-leaved door; *mün 'han*, at the door, doorway; *tá' mün*, the outer gate; *'i mün*, the medical profession; *shá mün* or *Fut mün*, the Buddhists or

Shamans; *mún dun* 'tsz' door-posts to bar up a door; *yat, mún shang* i' one line of business; *shap, mún p'áu* ten cannon; *wáng mún*, a side-door; *kung mún*, a public office; *hon mún kung*, a door-keeper; *ch'ut, mún*, to enter upon office, to go abroad, to marry a husband; *hai' ngo mún há* he is one of my sect; *mún yan* or *mún shang*, a pupil, a disciple; *mún 'shéung*, a gentleman's servant, a major-domo; *tái' mún 'hau*, a great family; *pái' mún*, to acknowledge one as a patron; *mún fung*, the reputation of a family; *t'eng mún*, to wait at the door by night; *'nau mún*, button-hole; *mín' mún*, the cheeks; *mún mún tò 'hiú*, knows everything, Jack-of-all-trades; *kiú' mún*, to pry up a door; *pák, mún*, to slap on the gate; *mò' mún*, the place behind the gravestone; *mún p'ai*, the door-tablet containing names of the family; *mún shán*, a door-bar.

**門** Sign of the plural of persons; fat, plump; *'ní mún*, you; *'ngo mún*, we, us; *yé mún*, official attendants; you, gentlemen; *t'á mún*, they; *á' kún mún*, young gentlemen; *ché' mún*, *'ná mún*, these, those; here, there.

**墁** To paint or ornament walls; ornaments on walls; to cover with earth, as a wall.

**鐮** A trowel; *nai mún*, a brick-layer's trowel. Interchanged with the last.

**漫** A vast expanse of water, spreading and swelling like a flood. Also read *Mán*.

**饅** Steamed bread or wheaten cakes, light and leavened; *mún 'sau*, loaves of bread. Usually read *Mán*.

**門** A narrow entrance where a stream or frith runs between hills, like a door.

**瞢** A flat eye, one whose canthi or corners are nearly level with the face; dull eyes, half closed, as if drunk, obscure vision; to blind one, to deceive, to impose on, to conceal from; *'yan mún*, to hide from; *mún p'ín* to deceive; *páu mún*, deceived; *hi mún mat, shui*, nobody is deceived by it, who does not know it? *shat, pat, séung mún*, I will keep nothing from you; *A' Mún*, the infantile name of Ts'áu Ts'áu.

**瑱** A valuable stone of a red-dish or carnation color.

**滿** Full, filled up, surfeited, replete; bulging, full; complete, the whole, entire, all that is included in the subject; to complete, to fill, to abound, to suffice; to finish a set time; the Manchu people; *'mún shan*, the whole body; *'mún tsoi* full of cargo; *fong' mún*, packed full; *tsò' mún yat, yam* completed a term of office; *chong mún tik*, fill it a little fuller; *'mún iú*, the month of a woman's confinement; *'mún i'* quite met my wishes; *'mún t'ong kwong*, a three-branch lamp; *'mún k'i fát, mái* time having passed, they were sold;

'*mén koo*' *f'en*, too full; '*mén chid*' *'sén*, the self-sufficient bring on their own misfortunes; '*Mán chaw*, Manchuria; '*Mán yan*, the Manchus.

**悶** } Sad, afflicted, grieved, sorry,  
**悶** } melancholy; chagrined, heavy  
**悶** } at heart; *yan mén* sorrowful, unhappy; *tsok mén* to vomit from faintness or heat; *tsin mén* to disturb one, to hinder, bothering.

(317) Mung.

**蒙** } Dull, stupid, not intelligent;  
**蒙** } obscure; vexed, perturbed;  
**蒙** } grieved, ashamed; to cover, to  
 Mung blind; *mung mung pai* you dolt; stupid; *yat mung sung*, a cloudy, dull day; '*ld mung tung*, an old, superannuated fellow; '*ld ld mung*, in second childhood; *mung chit ngán*, to cover up the eyes; '*tsin mung kwong*, day is breaking.

**蒙** } A kind of moon; obscure perception of, beclouded, dull,  
 Mung simple, ignorant, immature, rash, childish; a pupil, a youth, a child; to deceive, to conceal, to cover, to behave rudely; obliged for, thankful, grateful for a favor; the 45th diagram; the Mongols; *to mung 'ni*, many thanks for, will be obliged for, beg of you the favor; *mung 'ts'ü*, obliged for your taking—a shopman's phrase; *hoi mung*, to enter on studies; *mung 'si* a teacher; *fan mung*, to teach boys; *mung*

*yan*, obliged for a favor; *mung kán* kindly tell me; *mung lung*, not bright, obscure, difficult to see clearly; *mung man* confused, deceitful, inexperienced; *mung kwong kú* thankful for your patronage or visit; *lung mung*, chaos; *mung mui* rash, blind to; *Mung 'kú*, the Mongols.

**蒙** } A covering; to screen off, to  
 Mung shelter, to defend, as against sun or rain; *ping mung*, to screen; *mung mung*, luxuriant.

**蒙** } Sun obscured; '*tsin mung lung*, early in the morning, daylight.

**蒙** } The moon about rising or  
 Mung setting. Interchanged with the last.

**蒙** } Small, drizzling rain; foggy;  
 Mung *mung lung*, vapory, chaotic.

**蒙** } A cassia like tree, having  
 Mung a yellow leaf; *ning mung*, a lemon; some write *mung 'kwo* for the mango.

**蒙** } Dimsighted, weak eyes; un-  
 Mung able to see from a disease in the nerves, an amaurosis; unlearned, untaught, ignorant of one's self; '*ngán mung*, bad sight.

**蒙** } A war junk, long and fast-  
 Mung sailing, called *mung lung*; a large sort of vessel.

**蒙** } Ephemera or sandflies; small  
 Mung flies which fly over water; *mung yut* ephemera-flies.

**蒙** } Drizzling rain; small rain;  
 Mung *mung mung*, a tedious rain.

**蒙** } A dish filled with food, an  
 Mung abundance of food, a plentiful table.

**夢**<sup>2</sup> } To dream, to see visions ;  
**夢**<sup>2</sup> } a dream ; a vanity ; obscure ;  
**夢**<sup>2</sup> } *mung<sup>2</sup> kin<sup>2</sup>* saw in a dream ;  
**Mung** 'ai fát, *mung<sup>2</sup> mo*, are you  
dreaming ? *fát, yat, ko<sup>2</sup> mung<sup>2</sup>*  
dreamed a dream ; *mung<sup>2</sup>*  
*'séung*, empty hopes, day-  
dreams ; *mung<sup>2</sup> chiú<sup>2</sup>* a pro-  
phetic dream, a dream which  
comes to pass ; *mung<sup>2</sup> mī<sup>2</sup> chí*  
*sz<sup>2</sup>* a visionary affair ; *mung<sup>2</sup>*  
*ál*, the nightmare ; *t'ok, mung<sup>2</sup>*  
spiritual visions ; *yat, ch'éung*  
*tái<sup>2</sup> mung<sup>2</sup>* "one long dream,"  
—his life, the world ; *'kái*  
*mung<sup>2</sup>* to interpret a dream.

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Mút.

**抹**<sup>2</sup> } To rub out, to make a clean  
**Moh** } sweep, to wipe clean, to obli-  
terate, to scrub, to blot out ;  
to dust ; to daub, to rub on, to  
besmear, to color, to anoint ;  
*yat, 'shau mút, kwo<sup>2</sup>* to refuse  
to pay anything ; *mút, yau*, to  
rub oil on, to paint ; *mút, 'keng*,  
to rub the neck, or cut one's  
throat ; *mút, hū<sup>2</sup>* to rub out ;  
*mút, ngák<sup>2</sup>*, a fillet worn by  
girls ; *mút, t'oi*, to wipe the  
table ; *'sai mút*, to wash and rub.

**秣**<sup>2</sup> } To feed a horse with straw,  
**Moh** } to give hay to cattle ; proven-  
der of straw.

**沫**<sup>2</sup> } A branch of the Yángtze'  
**Moh** } kiáng in Sz'chuen ; froth at  
the mouth, to slaver in sleep ;  
spittle ; foam, bubbles on wa-  
ter ; *t'ò<sup>2</sup> mút*, to spit out, to  
sputter ; *'fau mút*, spume on  
water ; *'hau mút*, expectoration.

**末**<sup>2</sup> } The end of a branch, the  
**Moh** } outmost twigs ; the end, the  
last, no more of, the least im-  
portant part, the meanest ; the  
opposite of the origin or root  
of a matter ; small ; weak ;  
used for I when spoken by  
one's self ; distant, far off ; the  
remnants, leavings, ends, dust  
powder, or refuse of ; the limbs ;  
traders, as the least of the four  
classes ; *ch'á mút<sup>2</sup>*, tea-rem-  
nants ; *mút, shai<sup>2</sup>* end of the  
world ; *mút, 'yau*, no more ;  
*'ú tsiú mút<sup>2</sup>*, or *'kú üt, mút<sup>2</sup>*,  
powdered pepper ; *chung mút<sup>2</sup>*,  
the very last ; *mút, tséung<sup>2</sup>* I  
the officer ; *shuk, tsoi<sup>2</sup> mút<sup>2</sup> ts'ik*,  
it is to your humble relative's.

**茉莉**<sup>2</sup> } The jasmine ; *mút, lí<sup>2</sup> fá*,  
**Moh** } the *Jasminum grandiflorum* ;  
the name of a song.

**沒**<sup>2</sup> } To sink in the water, to  
**沒**<sup>2</sup> } perish, to terminate, to finish  
**Moh** } one's own prospects ; to die ;  
the dead ; dead, annihilated,  
finished ; to exceed, to trans-  
gress ; to enrich one's self by  
swindling ; a negative, imply-  
ing there is nothing of, with-  
out, none at all, not the least,  
none, utterly ; *mút, tát, sál*, at  
a loss what to do further ; *mút,*  
*yat, hò mī<sup>2</sup>* not the least taste ;  
*ch'am mút<sup>2</sup>*, sunk to oblivion ;  
*mút, yéuk<sup>2</sup>*, myrrh ; *'mái mút<sup>2</sup>*,  
to secrete or keep back an-  
other's things ; *'mong mút<sup>2</sup>*,  
dead, perished ; *mút, yung<sup>2</sup>*,  
useless ; *mút, shai<sup>2</sup> pat, mong*,  
I won't forget you in death ;  
*ch'ut, mút<sup>2</sup>*, to prowl about and  
then retreat, as a band of rob-  
bers ; *mút, noi<sup>2</sup> ho*, no alterna-  
tive.

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Ná.

**瘡** A colloquial word; a scab; *ch'ong ná*, scab of a wound; *tau' ná*, small-pox scab; *kú ná*, to form a scab; *lung shan yat, tát, ná*, all run into one scab.

With, together with, in company; even, alike; to join in, to take part with; to stick to, sticky; *'ngo ná 'ní hū* I'll go with you; *ná mái táu hū* carry them all at once; *'m ná 'ní* I'll have no part with you; *mak, 'm ná*, the ink will not stick; *ná chím*, sticky, unctuous; *'m ná láp*, incongruous; not of the same sort; *'mó ná nang* no intercourse.

A final particle, drawing attention to a thing; lo! see! *mat, 'yé ná*, what is it? *'ai ná*, see!

**拿** To lay hold of, to seize, to take, to apprehend, to arrest; to get an idea of, to appreciate; *ná lai*, bring it here; *ná 'shau tsò' tak*, I can take it in hand that it can be done; *ná shat, 'chū t'* it is resolved upon; *ná sz' mún shéung* a clerk in charge at an office; *ná chuk*, to arrest one; *ná wan*, to grasp firmly, to be pretty sure of; *mó chá ná*, nothing to hold on by, a nickname for a Buddhist priest.

**聒** Unintelligible talk; a wrangling, a noise; a bother; *tau' tsò' ná ní* drunk, fuddled from liquor.

**媽** A colloquial word; a female of animals, a dam; *á' 'ná*, granny, old mother; *chū 'ná*, a sow; *'ná ying*, a girlish boy, effeminate; *kóp, 'ná*, a frog; *shat, 'ná*, a louse.

**那** To point out; a certain one, that; there, then; which; what, what then; a vocative, O, alas! *'ín 'ná*, O heaven! *'ná ch'ū* there; *'ná 'l'*, where? *'ná 'nin*, that year, what year? *'ná kó* that; *'ná sé yan*, those few persons; *'ná shí hau* that time.

**拿** A colloquial word; a final word, implying here it is, here you have it, see, here; *hai' ní ch'ū*, *ná' oh*, here it is.

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Nai.

**泥** Mire, mud; dirt, clay, soil, earth, clods; dirty, miry; *pat, kau' nai*, a lump of dirt; *nai 'shui 'lò*, a bricklayer; *nai pán'* muddy, slushy; *nai tán'* a clay ball; *nai 'tò*, earth, dirt; *lán' nai, nán á pik*, one can't plaster a wall with rotten mud—a useless fellow; *nai kam shik*, a pinchbeck color; *nai chün*, adobie, mud-bricks for making walls; *nai ts'ung*, a wall made of earth pounded; *'sò nai tái' 'shui*, dragged through the mud and water—obscure, nonsensical; *nai 'liu, mak, sò' ké'* spoken in derision of idols and men; *shau mai 'ú nai*, "dust wanted!"—a street cry.



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## Nái.

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**奶** A colloquial word; lady; *nái nái* or *sz' nái*, a lady, Madam; *tái' nái*, *t' nái*, *sám nái*, are appellations for the wives of three brothers, or for the wives of one man.

**奶** The breast of a woman; udder, dugs; nipples, teats; **奶** to suckle; milk; a nurse; a term by which children often call their mother; *nái 'má* or *'nái néung*, a wet nurse; *ngau 'nái*, cow's milk; *'nái p'í*, cream; *shik, 'nái*, to nurse; *ts'ít, 'nái*, to wean; *á' 'nái*, ma, nurse! *'nái t'au*, the nipples.

**乃** An adversative conjunction, but, it may be; doubtless, forsooth; also, moreover; of. **乃** *ten* used for the substantive verb, or as an illative particle, denoting to wit, then, thereupon, till then, certainly, if, &c., according to the scope, and often needs no rendering; your, it is your's; *'nái yéuk*, but as to; *'nái 'ho*, will do then; *'sz' á 'nái tsong* he is dead and buried too; *'ts'z' 'nái Cháu chí fú* this is Chau's father; *mò, 'nái pat, hū* if not, then don't go; *'ho 'nái 'fú ying t'ung muk, 'ngau*, how is the prefect like a wooden statue?

**鼎** An iron or metallic tripod of great size, with two ears.

**奶** A colloquial word; to tie up, to fasten on; to hang on, or depend upon one, as a family; to belong to; *nái' ngau*,

tie up the cow; *nái' shün 'mí*, fasten on astern; *'mò mat, kwá' nái'* nothing (or no one) depending on me; *nái' t'n 'fò*, the fireworks are for him to give; *t'o 'shau nái' kéuk*, to tag after one.

**奶** A colloquial word; tired, weary, worn out; weak; *kín' nái'* I feel weak.

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## Nak.

**𪗇** The toothache; carious teeth. **𪗇** A colloquial word; to mouth one's words, to speak thick or indistinctly; to make a memorandum of; *nak, ngá*, to speak thick, to muffle; *nak, chū' pò'* make a note of, or charge it in the book; *nak, nak, t'í'* a little sour or turned; rather raw, as uncooked rice.

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## Nam.

**𪗇** A good taste, well flavored; **𪗇** to gormandize; well dressed, thoroughly done, mellow, ripe. **𪗇** A colloquial word; throughout, quite through; soft, damp; kind, good-natured, amiable; *sháp, nam*, boiled through; *nam shín'* very good-natured, placable; *'m ts'ang shap, nam*, not wet through; *'m ts'ang fát, nam*, not soaked enough; *nam nam tik*, a kind pleasant person; *t'ín shí nam*, humid air; *shuk, nam ting'* thoroughly ripe, ready to drop.

**稔** Jin Grain fully ripe, matured in; a year, a season; laid up, accumulated; *'nam nín*, an abundant year; *'óm 'nam ts'oi 'chū*, a secretly rich man; *'nam ok*, apt in wicked ways.

**泥** Nien Muddy, thick, splashy; to dredge mud. A colloquial word; sound, as sleep; slow going; to reiterate, as a throw of dice; soaked through; *shok, nam* deep mud, slushy, sloppy; *fan' nam* sound sleep; *nam' sám*, to successively divide threes at gambling cash; *hang tuk, óm' nam* he walks very slow; *mak, 'shui nam* the ink has spread; *nam' ū*, a gudgeon (*Eleotris cantharius*); *nam' ū* eaten to the full, stuffed; *'fím nam' pat*, soak the pencil full of ink.

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Nám.

**男** Nán The male of human species, a man; the lowest of the five ranks of nobility, a baron; *nam yan*, a man; a husband; *nam 'tez* a man; *shang nám*, to bear a boy; *nam tséuk*, a baron; *fá nám*, a boy; *nam 'nū*, men and women, male and female; *'nū, k'au nám*, to send the girl's horoscope first by the matchmaker; *káu' nám*, a filial son—said after a parent's death; *nam 'tez' kwang kwang*, a spirited man, one above low acts; *nam 'tez' hon* a high spirited man.

**南** Nán The south; to go south; to face south; southern, austral; *nam fong*, southern regions; *nam mò*, to recite prayers; to chant before idols; *nam mò sín shang*, Táu priests; *nam mò Fat, O Budha!* to rehearse or respect Budha's name; *soo nám*, to clasp the hands in prayer; *'ho 'ez' nám nín* he can sit to the south—he can reign; *ts'ó nám*, a northern exposure; *héung' nám*, facing the south; *'ái nám*, changed to a south wind; *Nám 'hoi ūn* the district of Nánhái in which the Foreign Factories at Canton lie.

**喃** Nán Incessant talk, gabbling; *ai nám*, a twittering, as of swallows.

**喃** Nán Noise of conversation, hum of talking; to chant, to sing; to mutter, to perform incantations over, to exorcise; *nam nám*, incessant gabble; *nam koo' k'ū d'eng*, sing it for him; *tát' nám tát' shai*, loud shoutings and great cuttings, like Baal's priests.

**楠** Nán A kind of yellowish wood, very hard and suitable for furniture, beams, &c.; a sort of plum; *'tez' nám*, or *nam muk*, a kind of iron wood; *k'í nám*, an astringent medicine brought from Annam.

**蝮** Nán A large serpent, said to be eatable. Also read *ím*.

**拈** Nán To grasp with the hand.

**拈** Nán A colloquial word; to measure by spanning the fingers; a span, a finger's length; to beat, to chastise; *yat, chuk, kò*

'*nám yat, shün yan*, to beat a whole crew with one stick—to rail at one as belonging to a class; '*léung 'nám yat, ch'ek*, two spans make a foot; '*shai kwan' 'nám 'k'ü*, take a stick to him.

肺  
Nán

Boiled meat, dried meat.

A colloquial word; the belly of an animal; a fat abdomen; '*tò 'nám tát*' a big belly; '*chü p'áu' 'nám*, a hog's belly.

躡

A colloquial word; to stride over, to step across; to miss, as a line in reading; '*nám' kuo' hū*' step over it; '*nám' (or lám')* lá' tuk, read every other line.

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Nan.

奶

A colloquial word in Macao; milk; to nurse; '*shik, nan*, to nurse, to drink milk.

𦵏  
Lun

To cut off corners, to go across; crosswise.

A colloquial word; to play with, to handle, to rub in the fingers; to dirty, to defile, to be dirtied; to train, to breed, as pigeons; '*t'ai 'nan 'ngán*, to defile the eyes—by obscene things; '*nan pák, kòp*, to train carrier-pigeons; '*p'ung' 'nan shan*, to get dirty by running against one; '*mok, 'ching 'nan í fuk*, don't dirty your clothes; '*pí 'k'ü 'nan*, let him play with it; '*tá 'nan mái*, to get well dirtied.

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Nán.

難  
Nán

Difficult, hard, grievous, not easy or pleasant, irksome, fatiguing; distresses; to distress, to afflict, to harass, to make another do; '*nán tsò*' hard to do; '*nán 'kong*, hard to say, ashamed to say; '*nán ts'ung 'ní meng*' I can not do as you say; '*nán tak*, hard to get; '*nán wai' 'ní*, vex you, to injure another; '*nán 't'ai*, I do not wish to see it; '*tát' nán*, a sluggard, one who takes things hard; '*nán tò*' hard to say, it can not or must not be; also used as an interrogative; '*nán tò' 'k'ü 'm loi*, can you think he won't come? '*nán tò' wán 'séung 'ngo*, would he still think of me? '*nán tò' 'ní mong 'liú*, can you have forgotten? '*tsun' 't'úi' 'léung nán*, to be in a strait, hard to retreat or to go forward.

赧  
Nán

To blush, to turn red in the face, to redden; a blush; '*nán 'ngán*, blushing; '*shám 'nán 'nán*, very salt, briny; '*keng 'nán*, to redden when surprised.

難  
Nán

To venerate, to fear, to respect, to be in awe of.

𧈧  
Nán

Name of an insect.

A colloquial word; the bite of gnats or insects; a sore, a pimple; '*man nán*' mosquito bites; '*kau shat, nán*' flea bites; '*yat, shan nán*' covered with eruptions.

To stitch together; '*nán' í fuk*, to baste clothes.

**難**<sup>2</sup> Adversity, calamity, difficulty, trouble; to reprimand, to reprove; *win' nán'* calamity; *tsoi nán'* providential affliction; *lok, nán'* fell into trouble; *'fú nán'* in affliction; *tái' nán'* *lam &au*, a great calamity has come upon us; *shau' nán'* to suffer; *tí, nán'* death from childbirth.

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## Nang.

**能** A colloquial word; unlucky, ill-omened; *ch'o yat, nang* *nang*, to meet a bad omen at the new moon; *'tsò nang nang tik*, bad luck in the morning.

**能**<sup>2</sup> A sort of deer as large as a bear; power, ability, skill, talents; apt, able, capable, skilful, competent; to be able, may, can; *'k'ü nang kon'* he can manage it; *mò nang*, disabled, incapable, unskilled; *pat, nang*, unable, can not; *nang 'fau*, can it be done? *ts'oi nang*, talents; *nang 'ta nang til*, he can fight and recover himself too; *nang yan 'sho pat, nang*, can do what men are unable to do; *nang yat, pat, nang i'* I can do it only once.

**能** A colloquial word; to walk on the heels; *'nang 'nang 'há*, limp along; *chang 'nang*, to dig the heels into the ground.

Read *nang'*; to tie up; to connect with, to be attached to; to go with one; *nang' chü'* *'k'ü*, tie him up.

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## Nap.

**粒**<sup>2</sup> A grain of rice; a kernel of grain; *met.* food; a small pellet or thing; a classifier of small things, like pearls, grains, buttons, pebbles, &c.; *yat, nap*, *'mai*, a kernel of rice; *nap, shik*, eating rice; *'mò nap, shik*, nothing to eat; *yat, nap, tau'* a single bean.

**凹** A colloquial word; sinking, hollow, concave; a cavity; a losing business; *nap, tsz'* characters sunk in; *nap, 'kám tik*, lost a little by it.

**滑** A colloquial word; sticky or oily, as machinery; slushy, splashy, as mud; to stick or paste things together; tough, sinewy; dilatory, slow; *yun' sám tít, kòm' nap*, as slimy as a third intercalary month—because of the dampness and sludge; *nap, no'* dilatory—as if stuck in the mud; *nap, yau*, impeded by the dry oil; *shap, nap, nap*, very muddy, as the streets.

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## Náp.

**納**<sup>2</sup> Silken threads shrinking; to enter, to collect, to obtain, to receive, to insert; to enter upon possession; silk put in sock; to pay, to give to, to offer, as presents; within; *shau náp*, to receive; *náp, fuk*, to be well off, comfortable;

'ní kan' loi ná<sub>2</sub> fuk, have you been well lately? ná<sub>2</sub> shui' to pay duties; ch'ut, ná<sub>2</sub> to pay out; ná<sub>2</sub> chik, to buy title or officer mong' k'í siú' ná<sub>2</sub> I think you will favorably (or smilingly) take it; yung ná<sub>2</sub> to contain, to take in; liberal, generous in feeling; ná<sub>2</sub> ts'ip, or ná<sub>2</sub> 'ch'ung, to take a concubine; k'í in pat, ná<sub>2</sub> I can not assent to his words. Used for the next.

**納** Náp To patch, to line, to overlay; a lining; lined or quilted jackets; priestly garments; met. a priest, a bonze; káp, ná<sub>2</sub> a lined coat; mín ná<sub>2</sub> a quilted coat; iú ná<sub>2</sub> or ná<sub>2</sub> 'tsai, a jacket; p'í ná<sub>2</sub> a fur jacket; p'an ná<sub>2</sub> I, a poor priest; ch'au ná<sub>2</sub> a silk lining; chéuk, muk, ná<sub>2</sub> to "put on a wooden lining,"—to encoffin.

**轡** Nah The reins of the inner span of a team of four horses.

## (330) Nat.

**𨔵** A colloquial word; joyful, happy, frolicsome; pleased with; 'fo in nat, nau, the smoke irritates me; nat, 'k'ü, I like him.

## (331) Nát.

**𨔵** A colloquial word; to iron with a flat-iron; to sear, to smooth; to press on, to lay

over; nát, pai, a flat iron; nát, yan kóm' ü, hot as if I had been ironed—feverish, dry and hot; 'mín, k'é nát, 'ngán, to press the eyes with a nut to cool them; tsín kwat, nát, yuk, bones and flesh seared and blistered—pressed down, afflicted.

**捺** Nah To press the hand down heavily; a sweep or dash to the right in writing; p'ü, nát, sweeps inclined to the left and right.

A colloquial word; a pipe, called 'so nát, a copper clarinet.

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## Nau.

**𨔵** Níau To play with women, to pull or dally with; lewd gambols. A colloquial word; angry, cross, fretful; to scold, to be angry at; nau nat, irritable, cross; chung' iú' nau nau, t'im, you must get a little more angry; fát, nau, a fit of anger; nau nó' angry; nau ts'an, scold him; 'm 'shui nau, don't get angry.

**扭** Níu To twist, to turn with the hand, to wring, to wrench; to collar, to seize; to turn from side to side, to wriggle; cramped, as tendons; twisted contorted; to turn over in the mind; 'nau 'chün, to turn over; to flirt, as a stick in the hand; 'nau 'chün sam, ch'éung, to reform one's ways; 'nau kai' tái' wong, a master hand at planning; 'nau 'keng, perverse, testy; kéuk, 'nau, club-footed; 'nau kil, to twist, to clasp and

finger the hands, as priests do; 'nau pin, to seize by the cue; 'nau pas, to seize and carry to a court 'nau kon, to wring dry; 'nau knai, a foreign key; 'nau lai, twisted off; 'nau man, ch'ái, wood with crooked grain; met. a crooked stick, a cross-grained fellow.

**鈕** Niu A knob on top of a Chinese seal; a button; a hilt; a knob or process on which a thing turns or connects with another; 'shau nau, manacles; 'nau k'au' a button-loop; yat, nap, 'nou, a button; kit, 'nau a corded knob; fá 'nau, ornamental buttons; 'nau ch'ü, a pivot, the Dipper.

**紐** Niu A thick bushy tree, like a Prunus; the wood is good for bows. Read 'ch'au, manacles, handcuffs.

**疴** Kiu Colic, colicky pain; 'nau 't'ò, griping pains in the bowels.

**紐** Niu To knot, to braid up into a knob, to tie, to bind; a fastening, a knot, which easily unties; a point of junction, as the tie of a girdle.

**紐** Niu A dog which wishes to be coaxed; proud; accustomed to, reiterated, doing repeatedly; inclined to evil; familiar with, disrespectful; to approach; 'nau tsáp, used to, practiced in.

**耨** Nau A kind of spade for weeding; to weed, to clear ground of weeds; to study; nan 'ts'ò, to root out weeds; ch'ò nau' to dig and weed; pat, kang shil, nau' to plow with a pencil and dig with the tongue—to be a pedagogue.

**俗** A colloquial word; eaten too much, surfeited; to loathe food; overstocked; dirty; au' nau' dirty, muddy; nau' 'shí, unsaleable, in no demand; 2' nau' 'f'ia shí, dull, close weather; 'pás nau' eaten to the full.

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Náu.

**矯** Nau Crooked, distorted, tortuous; bigoted, prejudiced, unjust. Read nau'; to bend, to wrench; to break; to disperse; weak, lithe, flexible, slender; nau' nau' nau' to scatter things—as wind does; 'wong nau' to misrepresent, an unjust judgment.

**齟** Nau Noisy debate, contentious disputes; arguing, wrangling of opinions, as among sectaries; 'hün nau, loud talking; nau nau, noisy disputing. Interchanged with the next.

**噪** Nau Clamorous noise; wrangling, vociferation. Also read ná; lau ná, the noise of voices.

**攪** Nau Perturbation of mind; inquiet; confusion of intellect, beclouded; nau lün' mind all in a fog, bewildered.

**鑼** Nau Cymbals, which were used to stop the music in the army; the clang of martial instruments; yat, tui' nau, a pair of cymbals, commonly called tui' 'ch'áu, the "great clang."

**錨** Miao An anchor; a grappling-iron; p'áu nau, to cast anchor; 'hí nan, to weigh anchor; nau lām' a hawser; nan p'au' a buoy.

**鹽** A natural salt from Tibet, called *nán, shá*, sal ammoniac.

Nán

**山** A mountain in the ancient state of 'Tsi or Shántung.

Náu

**攪** To disturb, to vex, to annoy, to disarrange; to twist, to wrench; to pervert, to distort; to scratch; 'náu *sam*, vexatious; 'náu *lün* to confuse right and wrong; 'náu *wat*, to shrink up, to draw in; 'náu *chü* 'k'ü, fasten it up.

**鬧**  
**鬧**

Náu

The noisy wrangling and confusion of a market or fair, a joyful bustle; hum, crowd, tumult, noise; obstreperous; to scold, to rail; to contend, to embroil, to make a disturbance; 'hò *náu* 'it, a great to-do; *náu* 'yun, to scold one; *náu* 'sz' to make trouble; *náu* 'ká' 'tsz' a pestilent fellow, an impracticable man; *náu* 'tsau, a drinking carouse; *náu* 'pau, to berate, to talk in an overbearing to manner; 'ü *náu* to scold unreasonably; *náu* 'kau, to wrangle; 'tái' *náu* 'yat, 'ch'ung, a tumult, a brawl; 'tái' *náu* 'fá tang, a great bustle with lanterns—on the 15th of the 1st moon.

**渾**  
**渾**

Náu

A stream; muddy, miry; clay, loam; thoroughly wet.

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Né.

**嗔**

A colloquial final particle, used in replies; there; see! *mal*, 'yé *né*, what? see there!

(335)

Neng.

'Neng. A colloquial word: a classifier of garments; *yat*, 'neng *mò* a hat; *yat*, 'neng *shám*, a jacket.

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Néung.

**娘**  
**娘**

Néang

A girl, a miss, a young lady; ladies; a mother; *kú* *néung*, a young lady; 'i' *kú* *néung*, the younger sister; 'i' *néung*, concubines; 'á' *néung* 'tsai, a little miss; 'té *néung*, father and mother; *néung* *néung*, the empress; her ladyship, Our Lady of; *sán* *néung*, a bride; 'tái' *néung*, the Madam,—term used by concubines; *néung* 'má, the Goddess Má-tsúpo, Amphitrite; 'kí *wat* *néung* 'nü, several ladies.

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'Ng.

**唔**

A colloquial sound, implying dissatisfaction with, reprehension; 'ng, 'm 'hò, Oh, that's wrong! 'ng 'm 'chéuk, eh! that will not do!

**吾**  
**吾**

Wú

A personal pronoun; I, my; us, we; to impede, to guard; 'ng 'tang, we, us; 'ng 'fí 'man *yan*, I am not that man; 'chí 'ng, careless, confused; 'fán *sz* 'chí 'ng, he bungles at everything he does; 'chí 'ng 'liú *sz* to hurry through a job carelessly.

梧 <sup>Wú</sup> Name of a tree, famous for its fine, even grain, and used to make lutes; 'ng f'ung, the *Eleococcus oleifera* (or *Dryandra cordifolia* of Thunberg); the fall of its leaf denotes autumn; chí 'ng, a pillar or support not quite perpendicular.

鼯 <sup>Wú</sup> The flying squirrel, called 'ng 'shü; also fí shang, because it is thought to bring forth on the wing.

吳 <sup>Wú</sup> Loquacious, bragging; to boast, to talk big; one of the Three States, extending over the southeast of China; pat, 'ng pat, ngò<sup>2</sup> neither clamorous nor headstrong.

蜈 <sup>Wú</sup> An insect; 'ng kung, the centipede; 'ng kung 'ts'ò, a kind of shrub, whose branches somewhat resemble a centipede.

五 <sup>Wú</sup> Five; a perfect number denoting all, applied to many things—the virtues, the tastes, the elements, the planets, the colors, the grains, human relations, the viscera, ranks of nobility, &c.; tai<sup>2</sup> 'ng, the fifth; 'k'ü 'lá 'ng kang, he beats the five watches, he is a watchman; ch'ò 'ng, the fifth day of the month; 'ng t'ut, the fifth month; 'ng m'í<sup>2</sup> all tastes; 'ng shéung, the five virtues; 'ng hang, the five elements; 'ng fong, the four points of the compass, and the centre; 'kau 'ng hai<sup>2</sup> 'kóm yéung' it can't vary much. The third is the contracted, and the second the complex form.

伍 <sup>Wú</sup> A file of five soldiers; a squad; a company of men; a fellow, a comrade, a friend, a companion; to associate with; hong 'ng, a file of men, the ranks; met. a soldier; 'pái t'ui<sup>2</sup> 'ng, to parade troops, to draw up in rank; sau 'ü wai 'ng, ashamed to be in his company.

仵 <sup>Wú</sup> An opponent, a match; a pair; an equal in rank; 'ng tsok, an undertaker; a coroner. Sometimes used for the last.

午 <sup>Wú</sup> The seventh of the "twelve stems," answers to the horse; time between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.; noon, midday; to oppose, to cross; crosswise, transverse; south, because 'ng is written on the compass at that point; kau<sup>2</sup> 'ng, eleven o'clock; ching<sup>2</sup> 'ng, noon; ching<sup>2</sup> 'ng fong, directly south; 'ng fán<sup>2</sup> or kwo<sup>2</sup> 'ng, a luncheon; há<sup>2</sup> 'ng, afternoon; shéung<sup>2</sup> 'ng, forenoon; shéung<sup>2</sup> 'ng, a recess of actors; h'ü, 'ng, a nooning, a rest at noon; tün 'ng, festival of dragon-boats; 'ng shí midday; 'ng kot, to cut crosswise; 'lo ching<sup>2</sup> 'tsz<sup>2</sup> 'ng get it just north and south.

迂 <sup>Wú</sup> To meet, to fall in with; a rencontre; to go athwart; to oppose, to resist, to go counter to, to go against; contrary, athwart; disordered, confused; disobedient; 'ng yik, rebellious, disobedient; 'ng 'chí, to oppose the divine, or imperial will; ts'ok, 'ng, blended, mixed; léung ká séung 'ng, each set in his own way, mutually obstinate.



**醒**  
Wú To arouse and understand fully, to awake, to perceive clearly; aware of, discerning, noticing, alive to; *'sing 'ng²* to stir up, to awaken; *kok, 'ng²* first idea of, to catch the idea; *tsz² 'ng²* to bethink one's self; *'yau 'ng² sing*, he has a clear understanding; *'ng² ch'ut*, to appreciate in all points.

**寤**  
Wú To awake from sleep; *'ng² m²* waking and sleeping. Interchanged with the last.

**誤**  
Wú To deceive, to mislead; to mistake; in error, wrong, misled; false, erroneous, to hinder by mistaking, to fail; *shat, 'ng²* to fail to do, to forget; *ts'o² 'ng²* mistaken; *'ng² tái² sz²* to neglect important business; *'chü kü² pat, 'ng²* well made and no mistake; *'ng² sun²* mistaken trust; *tám 'ng²* to hinder by dawdling or delay; *'ng² 'liú yat, k'í*, to overpass the day, to procrastinate beyond the time; *mat, 'ng²* don't disappoint by delay; *noi 'ng²* heedless and tardy.

**忤**  
Wú Interchanged with the last; obstinate, disobedient, seditious, rebellious, untoward; set in one's opinions; to run counter to, to cross another's wishes or path.

**晤**  
Wú Light, clear, lustrous; to perceive what another says; intelligent; to make clear, to meet, to explain, to see face to face; *'kau pat, séung 'ng²* not seen each other for a long time; *mín² 'ng²* a personal interview; *'ng² pít, chí shí*, after I left you, &c.

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Ngá.

牙  
Yá

The molar teeth, the grinders, the double teeth; teeth; a process, like a tooth; the 93d radical of characters relating to the teeth; jagged, scored, or toothed; a bud; ivory; *ngá t'ung²* the toothache; *fá ngá lí² tsui*, specious, seducing talk; *ngá p'o*, a woman who acts as a broker, usually to sell girls; *ngá ká*, a broker, an agent; *ngá lík*, strong teeth; convincing, able to convince; *ngá shik*, buff, salmon color; *tséung² ngá*, ivory; *ngá shín²* ivory fans; *ngá lán² mai*, cochineal; *ngá fúi*, tooth-powder; *ngá ts'át*, a tooth-brush; *ngá káu²* the jaws; *ngá kiwán² kan pai²* the jaws immovable, dying; *ngá ch'ung*, carious teeth; *yat, fú² ngá* a set of teeth; *'ngáu, ngá*, to grit the teeth, to dispute or oppose another; *ngá kung*, a worker in ivory; *ngá í*, an ulcerated tooth and cheek; *ngá 'ch'í 'lá 'kú*, the teeth chattering with cold; *t'üt, ngá*, to extract teeth; *séung ngá*, to insert a tooth.

芽  
Yá

A germ, a plumule, a sprout; to bud; the beginning, the budding forth of; *mak² ngá*, wheat sprouts; *ngá ts'oi²* tender bean sprouts, used for food; *ngá 'sun*, bamboo shoots; *'uóng ngá pát*, colewort; *fát, ngá*, to sprout.

福

A colloquial word; the day after the new and full moon; *t'au, ngá*, 1st moon, 2d day;

*tsò' ngá*, to observe these days;  
*'mí' ngá*, 12th moon, 16th day.

**衙**  
Yá The marquee of a general, distinguished by a standard; the house of rulers, a palace, a court, an office; a tribunal; the exercise of the functions in a court; *ngá mún*, the official residence of a Chinese officer, often called a *yámun*; *'tsò' ngá*, an early court; *ngá yik*, official attendants; *pái ngá*, to open the court; *ngá 'shū*, an office, *'shéung ngá*, an officer's visit to his superior on the 1st and 15th days.

**雅**  
Yá Elegant, correct, genteel, decorous; simple, pure, plain, unadorned; *'ngá chí'* elegant, stylish; gentle, soft; *man' ngá*, correct, studious, classical, scholarly; *'hán' ngá* elegant leisure; *'ngá tám'* plain, yet stylish; *min' chí'ik*, *pat' ngá*, impolite to scold people.

**瓦**  
Yá Earthenware, pottery; tiles; the 98th radical of characters; pertaining to earthenware; a roof; *'ngá' f'ung*, the round, upper tiles; *haa' ngá*, the bottom row of tiles; *'ngá háng*, the space between the *'ngá' f'ung* on the roof; *'wong' ngá*, yellow imperial tiling; *'ngá mín'* or *'ngá púi'* a tiled roof; *'ngá hí'* earthenware; *'lung' ngá chí' hing'* the joy of having a daughter; *'ngá p'ún*, a glazed earthen dish.

**迎**  
Yá To go out to receive one, to meet, to descend and greet; to see with admiration; *king' ngá'* to respectfully receive.

**𨳊**  
Yá Interchanged with the last; to express surprise at, to exclaim.

A colloquial word; to stop the road, to obstruct; *'mai ngá' teng'* don't block up the way; *pá' ngá' kó' lát*, *ts'* to occupy a spot while others want it; *ngá' chá'* to impede one's progress.

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Ngai.

**𨳊**  
Yá A colloquial word; to importune, to dun and press a request, to solicit; *ngai' há' k'ú*, urge him more; *ngai' loi' ngai' kú'* to beg in many ways; *ngai' p'ò' sá'*, to weary the gods; *sai' ngai*, a very little, mean-spirited, stingy; *k'am ngai*, incessant urging; also, to disregard importunity.

**危**  
Woi High, precipitous; imminent, dangerous, hazardous, unsteady; inclined, not upright; an uneasy place; sick, in danger of death; to rush into danger, to endanger; to ruin; the 12th of the 28 constellations, comprising α Aquarius and η β Pegasus; *'lam ngai*, dangerous, near danger, in danger; *ngai' 'hín*, hazardous; *ngai' tuk*, dangerously ill; *ngai' 'ín*, words of caution and warning; *ngai' ngám*, a dangerous ledge, a precipice; *ngai' 'wó' tán' tsik*, in imminent danger; near dissolution; *ngai' ngai' 'á*, very dangerous.

**倪** Little, feeble, weak, like children to glance at; the young and delicate; a limit, an edge, a verge; to benefit, to distinguish; *sin ngai*, exact, the least point, the beginning; *ts'o ngai-yau ngai*, to glance right and left, to look about.

**鹿** A fawn; *sin ngai*, a lion-like animal, able to devour tigers; *ngai k'au*, garments of deer's skin.

**霓** The rainbow, specially the secondary one, called the female; *wan ngai*, a rainbow; *ts'oi ngai*, variegated; *ngai in' 'u' chi*, when the rainbow appears, the rain stops.

**轡** A cross bar, to which animals are fastened when dragging the vehicle.

**巍** High, elevated, lofty and alone, like a detached peak; sublime, exalted, as virtue; *Wu* conspicuous; *ngai ngai u*, how lofty and grand!

**睨** To look askant or askance at, glancing the eyes, as animals do; the sun shining athwart; *yat ngai sho lam*, the sun glances through the copse; *no' ngai*, an angry look.

**蟻** An ant; a generic name for insects like the ant; a demeaning term, "as the petitioner," I, a "suppliant," used by the people when addressing their rulers; the commonalty, rabble, the lower classes; *pak ngai*, the white ant; *wong sz' ngai*, small red ant; *ngai man*, or *ngai lang*, we, the people; we; *ngai tsu* collected like ants, as banditti; *ngai fau*, an ant-hill; *ngai ngau*

*do m' ho yuk*, don't stir, even if the ants bite; *ngai ngau kom che*, [fidgetty] as if ants were biting me; *si ngai*, flying ants.

**轉** To turn a boat's head to the shore; to lay a boat up to a bank.

**藝** Ability, aptitude, the skill or art necessary for doing a thing; a craft, an art, an occupation, an accomplishment; skilled, accomplished; to distinguish; to cultivate the arts; *luk ngai* the six polite accomplishments; *man ngai* literary occupation; *ts'oi ngai* ability, skill; *shau ngai* a handicraft; *hok ngai* to learn a trade; *mo ngai* military tactics.

**執** Interchanged with the last; to plant, to cultivate trees; to set out with the hand.

**羿** A famous archer, called *Hau Ngai*, who flourished about B. C. 1980.

**毅** Unbending, firm, resolute, intrepid; forgetful of one's self, magnanimous; stern, wrathful; power of endurance, fortitude, patience; *ngai in*, firmly convinced, decided; *kong ngai* unappaled, undeterred by danger.

**偽** False, hypocritical; counterfeit, not genuine, surreptitious; to deceive; *tai ngai* not pure or real, as money; *tsok ngai* to act falsely; *ngai fo* counterfeit, as goods; *ngai shin* to act the hypocrite.

**詣** To reach a place, to go in person; to advance, to repair to; to meet at a resting-place;

*tsò' ngá' well learned, proficient; ts'an ngá' went myself.*

**魏** *Wei* High, lofty, like a mountain; name of one of the Three States, A. D. 200, over which Ts'au Tsau ruled, including the present Honán; also one of the contending states, B. C. 350, now comprised in Shánsi.

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## Ngái.

**涯** *Yai* The bank of a river, a shore, a beach; a limit; *mò ngái*, illimitable; *shang ngái*, business, occupation; *tsun ngái*, a mart on the water-side.

**崖** *Yai* The side of a hill, a cliff, a ledge, a precipice; a high bank; *ngái ngon'* a steep bank; a discrepancy, disagreement of things; *ts'in ngái*, the horizon; *shán ngái*, a precipice; *Ngái chau*, a district in Hainán; *Ngái mún*, a place in Sinhwui hien, where the last emperor of the Sung dynasty died.

**睨** *Yai* The outer corner of the eyes; to look angrily at, to stare upon; to glance at.

**捱** *Yai* To lean against; to lounge, to loiter, to put off, to trifle with, to procrastinate; to suffer, to endure; *ngái shai' kái'* to receive hardships in the world; *ngái' fú*, to suffer ills; *min' ngái' ngái'* out of countenance, can no longer refuse; *ngái' chü'* to suffer, can't help it.

**刈** *Yi* To cut grass, for which it is used with the next; to govern, to regulate; clever, able, talented; *ngái' sw*, at peace, as a country.

**刈** *Yi* To mow, to cut grass; to kill, to exterminate, to cut off; *ngái' ts'ò*, to mow.

**艾** *Yi* Mugwort, artemisia, a plant from which the moxa is made; a term for labiate plants like mint or catnip; old, fifty, waning in life; to quiet, to relax one's self; *shai' ngái'* a beautiful woman; *ngái' yung*, moxa punk; *ngái' fú*, a charm of the artemisia, hung at the doors on 5th of 5th moon; *ngái' pá*, mugwort burned to dispel odors.

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## Ngak.

**訛** *Yi* A colloquial word; to deceive, to swindle one; a notch, a catch; *ngak' ts'ò' k'ü*, swindled him; *'ai' mai ngak*, 'ngo kóm' so, don't delude me so; *'pi' yan ts'ò' ngak*, *sái'* swindled out of everything; *'m ngak*, *tsak*, *shan*, cannot deceive the gods.

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## Ngák.

**額** *Geh* The forehead; the front; incessant; the creaking of a chariot; the name of a place; a fixed number, or quantity; *ngák, ts'au*, the forehead; *ngák, kok*, the corners of the fore-

head; *ngák, shò'* a fixed number; *ngák, shò' hai' kom,* the matter is fixed; it cannot be otherwise; *ngák, ngoi'* beyond the amount fixed; *wáng ngák,* a tablet with an inscription upon it, suspended in houses.

**隨** A colloquial word. Opposing, contrary to; *ngák, fung,* a contrary wind; *ngák, 'shui,* opposing tide.

(343) Ngam.

**哈** A colloquial word. To murmur, to complain, to grumble, to talk incessantly against others; to take anything with the hand from a narrow mouthed vessel; *ngam ch'am* to grumble in a low tone of voice; *ngam loi, ngam hü'* to grumble incessantly; *ngam ho páu,* to feel in one's purse; spoken also of pickpockets; *ngam tik, t'im,* take a little more out.

*Ngam'* A colloquial word. Old, feeble, foolish; *yat, nin yat, nin ngam' 'hi lai,* becoming more and more feeble every year; *ngoi ngoi ngam' ngam'* to be in one's dotage, to be childish, foolish.

(344) Ngám.

**𠵿** A colloquial word, very frequently used in this dialect. It denotes agreement, in respect to time, manner, place,

quantity, or any other particular; *kóm' ngám,* so exactly suitable; *ngám sái'* it agrees in every particular; *ngám ngám ch'ut, hü'* just this moment gone out; *'m do ngám,* they don't exactly agree, spoken of persons and of things.

**巖** } A high bank; a precipice;  
a rocky hill; lofty, dangerous  
**石** } *ngám ngám ts'am ts'am,*  
Gau very high and precipitous;  
*ngám long* a temple, a hall;  
*ngám 'hím,* dangerous.

**譚** A colloquial word. Wild, incoherent; like a dream; raving; delirious; nonsensical; *'mai 'hai ch'ü' fát, ngám' wá'* don't talk your nonsense here.

(345) Ngan.

**天** A colloquial word; small, delicate looking, thin; spoken of persons; *shang jak, kóm' ngan,* born very thin and small; *á' ngan,* a nickname for a thin child; *ngan ngan hui'* drawn up, crooked; also greatly vexed, and irritated.

**銀** } Silver; money; the name  
of a place; a surname; *'shui*  
**良** } *ngan* quicksilver; *ngan, chü*  
Yin } vermillion; *man ngan,* or *sai'*  
*sz ngan,* Sycee silver; *sui'*  
*ngan,* broken pieces of silver, used as money; *fá pín ngan,* a spanish dollar, having a flowered edge; *ts'in ngan,* the general name for money; *ngan 'shui,* the difference in

the value of different kinds of silver; *fá hung ngan*, reward money; *ngan p'ai*, a silver medal; *'tai ngan*, to inspect money; *'fung ngan*, silver with brass intermingled; *'lá ngan sz fú* a silversmith; *ngan ho*, the milky way; *ngan tán*, a money order or bond; *ngan pok*, silver leaf; *ngan hi* articles made of silver.

**限** Yin A bank; a limit; a boundary; *mò ngan*, unlimited.

**聞** Yin A surname; to reprove gently; to speak kindly; agreeable, pleasant.

**信** Yin To bark, and fight as dogs.

**聞** Yin The sound of persons talking; stupid; to utter things unworthy of belief; *fú wán*, 'mò ngan, the father is obstinate, and the mother foolish.

**限** Yin A stone resembling greatly the jade stone.

**Ngan'** A colloquial word. To tread upon; to shake violently; *ngan' kò kéuk*, to stand upon tiptoe; *'mai ngan' 't'ün kò' fái' pán*, don't break the board in two, by standing upon, or jarring it.

**剛** A colloquial word. Tough; tenacious; not brittle; strong; any kind of sediment; *ni tik yuk*, 'hò ngan' this meat is very tough; *ín ngan'* very tough, hard to break or cut; *ngan' p'i*, obstinate; *k'ing ts'ing 'shui ngan'* to purify water, by letting the sediment settle.

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**顏** Ngán.

**顏** Yen The space between the eyes and eyebrows; the countenance; hilly; color; a surname; *ngán yung* the countenance; *ngán shik*, color; *ngán lü* coloring matter, paint; *tsün ngán*, a respectful mode of address, used in writing.

**研** A colloquial word. To rub; to grind; to draw a fiddle bow; *ngán i' ín*, to play on a two stringed fiddle; *ngán müt*, to grind to powder; *ngán pok tik*, roll it out thin, as of dough; *'pí kong' lai ngán kwo' 'k'ü*, to polish, by rubbing with a piece of steel.

**眼** Yen The eye; a space; a limit; a classifier; a surname; *'ngán chü*, the eyeball; *'ngán k'oi'* the eyelid; *'ngán kw'áng*, the socket of the eye; *'ngán yan* pupil of the eye; *ch'áng' hoi* 'ngán, open the eyes wide; *'ngán fá*, the eyes blurred; *'m kwo' tak*, 'ngán, won't bear inspection, not good; also, unable to deceive a person; *'m kok*, 'ngán, to over-look; not to perceive; *'ngán pák*, *pák*, before one's very eyes; to see clearly; *tsü 'ngán kok*, to look with a lustful eye; *'tai 'm 'shéung 'ngán*, to look with disrespect upon; *pák kòp*, 'ngán to have pigeon's eyes, i. e. to be proud, and insolent; *fát*, 'ngán ch'á' mé, cannot you see? *yal*, 'ngán cham, a needle; *'lung 'ngán*, the name of a fruit; *'hò 'ngán lik*, to judge of a thing accurately; to see at a single glance.

**鴈**<sup>2</sup> } A wild goose, of a small  
**雁**<sup>2</sup> } size, a bird of passage, whose  
 Yen } flight determines times; *met.*  
 in a series, in order, orderly,  
 alluding to their flight; mar-  
 riage ceremonies; *ngán<sup>2</sup> ngo*,  
 a wild goose; *ngán<sup>2</sup> hang*,  
 brethren; to walk a little be-  
 hind another, as brothers  
 ought; *ngán<sup>2</sup> chát*, a letter;  
*tín<sup>2</sup> ngán<sup>2</sup>* to pour out liba-  
 tions to the goose—a wedding  
 rite; *ngán<sup>2</sup> loi*, the “wild  
 geese come”—the 9th moon;  
*ka ngán<sup>2</sup>* a married pair.

**贗**<sup>2</sup> False goods, spurious, adul-  
 Yen } terated articles. The last is  
 sometimes used for this.

## (347) Ngáng.

**硬**<sup>2</sup> Hard; solid, not soft; stiff;  
 Ngang } firm, not pliable; unbending.  
 obstinate, inflexible, intract-  
 able, perverse; dear, high-  
 priced; nervous, terse, as  
 style; only, indeed, must be,  
 in fact; a disjunctive particle,  
 denoting a settled purpose;  
 certainly, still, however, sure-  
 ly, yet; to harden, to stiffen;  
*ngáng<sup>2</sup> kin<sup>2</sup>* hard, obstinate;  
*ngáng<sup>2</sup> tak, tsat<sup>2</sup>* very firm.  
 domineering; *ngáng<sup>2</sup> hò shik*,  
 it is very good tasted; *ngáng<sup>2</sup>*  
*tò<sup>2</sup> tai*, good pluck to the last;  
 fight to the death; *ngáng<sup>2</sup> iú*  
*kau<sup>2</sup> kòm do*, must have it all;  
*chát ngáng<sup>2</sup>* hold it firmly;  
*ngáng<sup>2</sup> páng páng*, very  
 hard; *shau ngáng<sup>2</sup>* strong.  
 brawny; *ngáng<sup>2</sup> keng yan*, an

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obstinate man; *ngáng<sup>2</sup> hau*,  
 foul-mouthed; *ngáng<sup>2</sup> tsz<sup>2</sup> tsò<sup>2</sup>*  
 only I did it, 'twas me alone;  
*k'ong<sup>2</sup> ngáng<sup>2</sup>* mulish, fierce;  
*ngáng<sup>2</sup> kuk, kuk*, the rustling  
 of stiff starched clothes; *láng*  
*ngáng<sup>2</sup>* stiff from cold.

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## Ngap.

**吸** A colloquial word; to talk  
 at random, to talk wildly;  
 raving, wandering, out of one's  
 mind; worthless; *ngap, ngám<sup>2</sup>*  
*uá<sup>2</sup>* incoherent, nonsensical;  
*ngap, sám ngap, sz<sup>2</sup>* to talk  
 without aim; *ts'ui<sup>2</sup> ngap, kòm<sup>2</sup>*  
*ts'ui<sup>2</sup>* “short as pie-crust,”  
 brittle; *ngap, ts'o<sup>2</sup> kú<sup>2</sup> uá<sup>2</sup>* a  
 mistake, as in reading a sen-  
 tence.

**揖** A colloquial word; to mo-  
 tion with the hand, to beckon;  
 to nod, to bow slightly; to  
 assent by a nod; *ngap, k'ü*  
*jai*, motion to him to come;  
*ngap, t'au*, to nod; to consent;  
*kai t'au ngap, áp, t'au*, her s  
 and ducks bobbing to each  
 other, i.e. bowing like friends.

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## Ngáp.

**挾** To fasten the trousers, to  
 tuck in, to stick an end or  
 bight in so as not to slip;  
 to turn up the cuffs or trousers;  
*ngáp, t'ai* to strap the tiller  
 when steering; *ngáp, fú<sup>2</sup> t'au*,  
 to tuck up the trousers.

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## Ngat.

兀<sup>2</sup> High and level at top, a height; to cut off the feet; immovable; an interjection, oh! *há' ngat*, to descend from a high position; *ngat*, 'ché, the maimed; *ngat*, 'kò, to stand on tiptoe; *í' in 'yá, ngat*, tik, oh! heaven!

危<sup>2</sup> Dangerous; disquieted; *ít*, *ngat*, unstable, like a floating vessel, or on a giddy height; *ngat*, 'kún' wearied out; *pai ngat*, limping, to halt in walking.

屹<sup>2</sup> An arid, bare mountain peak; *ng ngat*, name of a five peaked mountain in Kienwei hien, in Sz'chuen.

扞<sup>2</sup> To move; to joggle; to sway to and fro: disquieted, inconstant; *ngat*, *ngat*, 'iú 'kò'm, to wriggle, to sway; uneasy, fidgetty; *ngat*, 'hoi tik, move off a little; *ngat*, 'há, to shake, to sway, to rock to and fro.

杙<sup>2</sup> A stump or trunk without branches or leaves; a sprout just appearing; unsettled, unquiet; *T'ò-ngat*, a noted bandit mentioned in the Ch'un T'siú.

屹<sup>2</sup> Strong, robust; warlike, like the prancing of a steed; suddenly; *ngat*, *ngat*, martial, large, valiant; *ngat*, 'ín 'í yap, he suddenly came in.

屹<sup>2</sup> An abrupt isolated peak, with steep sides; the highest peak of a range.

屹<sup>2</sup> Fatigued, wearied; to fag at; hard, stony; *ngat*, *ngat*, 'k'ung 'nín, wearied with labor the whole year.

迄<sup>2</sup> To reach or arrive at a place, to come or reach to; even, till, up to, at last; *ngat*, 'king, to the last, finally; *ngat*, 'kam, to this time, even till now.

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## Ngát.

Ngát, A colloquial word; the odor of urine, the rank smell of a privy or sty; niggardly, close-fisted; *ngát*, 'ch'au' stinking.

𪔐<sup>2</sup> To bite or chew. This incorrect pronunciation is not common; see *ngú*.

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## Ngaú.

鈎<sup>2</sup> Correctly read *kau*, but the noun often has this sound; a hook, a barb; to hook; to drag, to catch; to dig up; to sew a seam; *lín ngaú*, the hooks of a door-screen; *ngaú yau' sai* stitch it fine; *ngaú 'chi fan*, to lust after a painted face.

𪔐<sup>2</sup> An ox; the 93d radical of characters relating to oxen, &c.; *ngaú 'kú* or *ngaú kung*, a bull; *ngaú 'ná*, a cow; *ngaú tsí* a heifer; *ngaú yuk*, beef; *wong ngaú*, a common cow; *'shui ngaú*, a buffalo; *ngaú p'í káu*, glue; *ngaú p'í tang lung*, a leather lantern—i. e. a stupid fellow; *shap*, 'shui



*ngau* p'í, water-soaked leather; *ngau* pák, íp, *ch'ung*, venetian (lit. tripe) blinds; *hon* *ngau* 'tsai, a herdboy; *ngau* wong, ox bezoar; *ngau* yau, butler; *ngau* yau chuk, tallow candles; 'tò *ngau*, a clay ox—made in the spring; *ngau* jong or *hin* *ngau*, a constellation comprising parts of Aquarius and Capricorn; *tong* 'ngau 'shai, used like an ox.

**偶**  
Nga  
A pair, a match; an even number; double, paired; a companion, a mate, a partner; to pair, to unite in marriage; to mate, to accord with, as a friend; to harmonize, to fit; a statue, an image, an idol; unpremeditated, incontinently; suddenly; to happen accidentally, to occur; p'at, 'ngau, a pair, a married couple; kái 'ngau, a happy pair; ün 'ngau, an ill-sorted match; muk, 'ngau yan, a wooden image; met. a dolt, a simpleton; 'ngau ü' happened to meet him; 'ngau in, accidentally, by chance; shat, 'ngau, lost his mate, widowed; 'ngau shü, to write off hand; pái 'ngau tséung' to worship images.

**耦**  
Nga  
Two persons ploughing; a double colter; a pair; an even number; a fellow, a mate; to pair, to match; to pervade; thorough; p'ür 'ngau, to go with one; 'ngau kang, to plow together.

**藕**  
Nga  
The roots of the nelumbium; 'ngau fan, arrow-root made from the lily root; 'ngau sz' the spiral tubes in lily roots;

jin 'ngau, the lily root; 'tò 'ngau, lily roots made in comfits.

A colloquial word; stupid; *ngau* tau' dull, fatigued, spirits for; *ngau* 'tsai, a dunc

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Ngáu.

**𥇏**  
Kia  
To squint. A colloquial word bo-peep; to play at hide and seek; 'siú, i, chong ngáu ngáu children plying bo-peep.

**𥇏**  
Yau  
Perverse, vicious. A colloquial word; to scratch; to collect together, to scrape up; ngáu han, to scratch; kák, pik, ngáu 'yéung, to scratch through a wall—a useless attempt; do 'shü, tò ngáu fán tik, gather up as much as can be.

**𥇏**  
Hia  
To lay crosswise; blended, intertwined; to imitate; luk, ngáu, diagrams with mixed lines, thought to be like the mutations of nature; the 89th radical; luk, shap, sz' ngáu, the 64 diagrams.

**肴**  
Hia  
A vase filled with sacrificial meats; to taste; prepared viands, delicacies set out at a feast; provisions for a pic-nic.

**餽**  
Hia  
Interchanged with the last; a feast; meats; ngáu chán' dressed meats; ngáu wut, meat and fruits; 'yau tik, mut, 'yé ngáu, what meats have you for us?

**淆**  
Hia  
Muddy water; to mix; wan' ngáu, turbid; a river in Honan, tributary to the Yellow river.

殺  
Hiau

Used for the three preced-  
ing; mixed, blended, confus-  
ed; to mingle, as metals; to  
raise trouble, to excite sedi-  
tion; bones and flesh mixed;  
food consisting of pulse; *ngáu*  
*lit*, arranged in order; *ngáu*  
*ngáu hiú' tik*, tottering, un-  
steady, top-heavy.

嶺  
Hiau

Name of several hills in the  
western part of Honán pro-  
vince.

咬  
齧  
Yáu

To gnaw, to bite; to chew,  
as a cud, to masticate; to  
hold in the mouth; to set the  
teeth firm; to ruminate upon;  
to speak, to read; to cut even,  
to trim off; *'ngáu sin' hóm'*  
trim off the ends; it suits to a  
hair; *'ngáu ts'o' tsz'* yam,  
you've read the sound wrong;  
*'ngáu kung*, a confession;  
*'ngáu chū' ngá*, to hold the  
jaws; *'ngáu shun* to bite the  
lips; *'ngáu hoi*, to bite in two;  
*'ngáu ch'ün*, to bite or tear a  
hole; *'ngáu ngáu*, biting and  
chewing; *'ngáu ngá*, a lock-  
ed jaw; *'ngáu yat, lám'* to bite  
a mouthful, to take a bite;  
*'ngáu han'* to clench the teeth  
in anger.

The first of these is also read  
*kán*, the song of birds.

樂  
Yáu

To delight in, to choose, to  
take pleasure in; *cháu' ngáu'*  
elegant, handsome; that  
which pleases, delights; *koh*,  
*'yau sho ngáu'* every one to his  
liking; *ngáu' ngáu'* pleasur-  
able, delightful; *ngáu' tsil*,  
*'lai ngok*, to delight in main-  
taining propriety and accord.

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Ngí.

A colloquial word; to lie, to de-  
ceive; *chá' ngí ngoi*, you are  
deceiving, you fib;—a child's  
phrase.

Note.—The sound *ngí* is often heard at  
Macao, where *i* is used at Canton.

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Ngít.

𪔐  
𪔐  
𪔐

To gnaw, to craunch, to  
nibble; *ngít, kwat*, to pick  
bones; *ngít, ngá*, to grit the  
Nieh teeth; *ngít, ngü'* creaking, as  
a rusty hinge.

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Ngo.

俄  
Ngo

Suddenly, hastily; a mo-  
ment, momentarily; falling,  
ready to fall; *ngo, ín*, sudden-  
ly; *ngo 'k'ing*, an interval, a  
little while.

𪔐  
Ngo

To chant, to sing or rehearse  
in recitative, to hum to one's  
self; *yam ngo*, to hum, as in  
reading poetry.

峩  
峨  
Ngo

High and lofty, like a  
mountain; *ngo mí shán*, a  
noted peak in Sz'chuen near  
the junction of the Tá-tú and  
Min rivers; *ngo ngo*, high,  
grand; *met.* a commanding  
presence.

𪔐  
𪔐  
Ngo

The silkworm moth; moths,  
millers, and sphinges, which  
fly at night; *ts'ám ngo*, the  
silkworm moth; *lang ngo*, a

902 miller; *ngo mi üt*, the new moon, so called from Chang-ngo's arched eyebrows.

鵞 } A goose; large water birds  
鵝 } with habits like the goose;  
鵞 } 'ts'ò ngo, the common goose;  
鵞 } Ngo f'ong ngo, a pelican; ngán' ngo, a wild goose; 'k'í ngo, a penguin; pák ngo f'ám, entrance to Macao Passage; ngo 'mò pat, a quill-pen; tám ngo 'tsau, one who presents a goose and wine to a bridegroom; ngo mò shin' a feather fan; f'in ngo, a crane; 'shui ling ngo, a kind of teal.

娥 } Good, excellent; kung ngo, imperial concubines; Shéung ngo, the Diana of the Chinese; kiú ngo, beautiful, lady-like.

莖 } A plant, whose stalks are edible like celery; the tender stalks of plants.

解 } To interpret the cries of birds and beasts, to translate foreign gibberish or speech; to transform or improve; to inveigle, to decoy; a decoy or stoult-pigeon, called 'niú múi; tsò ngo yan, a seducer to evil.

訛 } A fabulous monster, able to speak and lie; to change speech, to lie, to falsify; to promulge error; false, erroneous, deceitful; to rouse, to move; an ignis fatuus; ngo chá' yan f's'in, to extort money by false pretenses; ngo ch'ün ké' ché, only an idle rumor; f'au ngo, superficial; ngo ín, idle stories; 'i ngo ch'ün ngo, to retail idle stories, to transmit error; chék, tsz' mò ngo, not a single word wrong.

謠 } Interchanged with the preceding; foolish, idle rumors, false and deceptive stories.

媚 } Handsome, excellent; the weak, the good; 'lo ngo, beautiful.

我 } The first person, I, my, me, mine; we, us; our, our's; it is often used in the plural number, with emphasis, as 'ngo Chau kung, our Lord Chau; 'ngo ti' Tong yan, we Chinese; 'ngo tang, 'ngo mún and 'ngo lí are all used for the plural; tsò' ngo, appertains or belongs to me; 'ngo tsz' 'ki, I myself; 'ngo f'ung 'ní hū' let us both go, I will go with you; 'ngo kú' ngo, I look out for myself, I take care of number one; 'ngo tik, shū, my book; 'k'ü mò ngo, he cuts or slights me. The men of Kiá-ying chau are nicknamed 'kong 'ngai, from their peculiar pronunciation of this word.

餓 } Starved, famished, in want of necessary food; hungry, faint for want of food; to fast, to go without food; ngo' 'sz' starved to death; 'f'ò ngo' very hungry; ngo' yat, yat, fasted a whole day; ngo' 'p'ín, a starved beggar in the streets; ngo' 'kwai, a hungry devil, worshiped at the lí-tsiú; also, a term of abuse to self-invited guests or libertines; ngo' 'ngán, a hollow eye; 'lai ngo' to bear hunger; ngo' 'lò, fallen down from hunger; k'ung sz' ngo' 'séung, the poor think only how to appease hunger.

21700 臥<sup>2</sup> To rest, to desist from care or toil; to cease for a while; to go to bed, to lie down, to repose, to doze; to be changed, as in sleep; a sleeping-place; ngo<sup>2</sup> fong, a bed-room; tso<sup>2</sup> ngo<sup>2</sup> pat, ning, no ease sitting or lying; ngo<sup>2</sup> ü, ming, sleeping in the moon; kò ngo<sup>2</sup> "to sleep high"—to let the world wag; shui<sup>2</sup> ngo<sup>2</sup> to sleep.

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Ngò.

21701 翱<sup>2</sup> To fly like a hawk; to skim; ngo<sup>2</sup> ts'éung, to fly in a wheeling manner, to soar to and fro. 嗷<sup>2</sup> A loud wailing or cry; mournful clamor, as if asking for food; noise, hubbub, from many voices or birds; chung<sup>2</sup> hau ngo<sup>2</sup> ngo<sup>2</sup>, the clamor of many people; every one is teasing me; ngo<sup>2</sup> ts'ò, the hum of talking; ngo<sup>2</sup> ling ling, incessant talking.

擎<sup>2</sup> To shake, to strike; to joggle, to rattle; ngo<sup>2</sup> luk, kú, to rattle a handdrum, as peddlers do; ngo<sup>2</sup> shik, to throw dice; mai ngo<sup>2</sup> t'oi, don't shake the table.

獒<sup>2</sup> A large dog, four feet high, said to be able to speak; perhaps the Tibetan mastiff; a fierce dog.

傲<sup>2</sup> A sort of metallic musical instrument, which makes a jingling.

艫<sup>2</sup> The stem or cut-water of a vessel; the lowest timber in a vessel's hull.

螯<sup>2</sup> The claws of a crab or lobster, also called 'hái kong'; ch'é ngo<sup>2</sup>, a variegated species of swimming crab.

敖<sup>2</sup> A kraken or a great sea monster, fabled to carry the mountain P'ung-lái on its back; ngo<sup>2</sup> t'au, the whale's head, an ornament on roofs; tuk, chím' ngo<sup>2</sup> t'au, to be perched on the whale's head—to attain the highest literary rank; ngo<sup>2</sup> ü, a species of scorpæna.

敖<sup>2</sup> To saunter, to ramble; prolix, long; ngo<sup>2</sup> ngo<sup>2</sup> pleased; a tall or long appearance. Used for the three next.

傲<sup>2</sup> Proud, arrogant, uncivil, neglectful, haughty; pride, rudeness; to treat rudely; to brave, to defy proudly; ngo<sup>2</sup> mán' to treat insolently, to scorn; loi<sup>2</sup> ngo<sup>2</sup> lazy; kò ngo<sup>2</sup> arrogant, pompous.

驚<sup>2</sup> Analogous to the preceding; a vicious, spirited horse; stubborn, regardless of consequences, indomitable; ngo<sup>2</sup> kú, resolute, in a good sense; proud, overbearing, in a bad sense.

遨<sup>2</sup> To ramble, to saunter, to divert one's self, to travel for pleasure; sz'' hoi ngo<sup>2</sup> yau, to travel over the world; ngo<sup>2</sup> hi', to go and see shows.

熬<sup>2</sup> To apply heat to; to boil in water in another vessel, to simmer, to distil; to brew, to decoct, to warm; ngo<sup>2</sup> kò, to boil a cake; ngo<sup>2</sup> yéuk, to decoct medicine.

**鍋**<sup>2</sup> An earthen or iron pot to boil food or cakes; a pan or boiler, now called *wok*; *shiu ngo*<sup>2</sup> to cook cakes.

**鵞**<sup>2</sup> An infelicitous bird, which like the owl, assembles in the deserts.

**冨**<sup>2</sup> Lofty, assuming, overbearing, haughty. A man mentioned in the Lun Yu, who rowed boats on land.

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Ngoi.

**呆**<sup>2</sup> A sort of plum; foolish, silly, doltish; *ch'un ngoi* or *chan ching' ngoi*, very stupid; *chü Ngai kòm' ngoi*, stupid as a hog; what an ass! *ngoi yan*, a fool; *chá' ngoi*, to feign or act like a fool; *kòm' ngoi*, so stupid! *ngoi pan*<sup>2</sup> a dunce. The second character also means the silly look of a puppy.

**外**<sup>2</sup> Outside, without, beyond; another, moreover; what is extraneous, over and above; foreign, strange out of doors, beyond the village, from abroad; to exclude, to reject, to put aside or outside; relations by marriage; *ngoi' kwok*, foreign countries; *ngoi' kong 'lò*, northerners, up-country men; *ngoi' 'sháng*, another province; *ngoi' 'tai*, *ngoi' 'fau*, or *ngoi' mín*<sup>2</sup> outside, in the street, *ngoi' 'loi*, from abroad; *ngoi' fú*<sup>2</sup> a wife's father—also styled *'lò ngoi'*; *ch'ü 'ts'z'* *chi ngoi'* besides this one; *kák, ngoi' chi' 'hò*, extraordinarily

good; *ngoi' 'kòm*, affected by the weather; *'hau ngoi'* beyond the frontier; *ngoi' kuk*, another set or company; *'yau ngoi' 'ts'oi*, has a knowledge of the world, not book-knowledge; *hák, ngoi' 'á' héung*, to do business in other than one's own town; *f' ngoi'* unexpectedly; *ch'ut, ngoi'* to go abroad; *ngoi' máu*<sup>2</sup> a man's appearance; *ngoi' yan*, a stranger; *ngoi' 'má*, a postman.

**礙**<sup>2</sup> To hinder, to embarrass, to obstruct, to oppose, to set a limit to, to impede, to stop progress; to let, to restrain, as one's conscience does; to offend, or be an offense to; a hindrance, objection to, restraint, impediment; *ngoi' chü*<sup>2</sup> whatever prevents attaining an object; *mò ngoi'* nothing in the way, no hindrance; *'yau ngoi' 'ü yan*, to offend one; *chal, ngoi'* an obstacle; *ngoi' shek*, a stumbling-stone; *ngoi' chéuk*, injured by, stopped.

**閤**<sup>2</sup> Analogous to the last; to shut a door to prevent entrance; stopped, headed off, obstructed; *'cho ngoi'* prevented; *'shéung ngoi'* prevented by an injury.

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Ngok.

**樂**<sup>2</sup> Music, one of the six arts; instruments of music; *met.* elegancies of life, refinement; *ngok, hi'* musical instruments; *tsau' ngok*, or *tsok, ngok*, to

play; *ngok*, 'fú, a repository for instruments; *tái* *ngok*, large instruments.

*Yoh* 嶽 A lofty peak; the highest of mountains; 'ng *ngok*, five high peaks worshiped in China, viz., *tung ngok*, in Shántung; *sai ngok*, in Shensi south of the capital; *nám ngok*, in Húnán near the centre; *pak ngok*, in the southwest of Chihli; *chung ngok*, in the west of Honán, near the Yellow R.; each of them has other names.

*Yoh* 岳 Used for the preceding; *ngok*, 'fú, a wife's parents; *shán ngok*, my father-in-law.

*Ngoh* 嚴 A grave and serious feeling, stern, rigid; awe-struck, frightened; *ngok*, *mung*, an alarming dream.

*Ngoh* 愕 Surprised, astonished, amazed; to wonder at; to oppose, uncomplying; *ngok*, 'ín, frightened.

*Ngoh* 諍 } Honest, faithful reproof, blunt straightforward, friendly advice; *ngok*, *ngok*, plain spoken advice, of a friend or minister.

*Ngoh* 郢 Used for the two preceding; an ancient principality, now the modern Húpeh; a name of Wúcháng fú; a boundary.

*Ngoh* 昂 Sound of two persons singing responses. A colloquial word; to lift up the head, to stretch the neck; *ngok*, 'fán 'chūn 'fau, to turn the head round; *ngok*, 'ko 'fau, to raise the head.

*Yoh* 鸞 A large eagle, called *ngok*, 'tsuk, emblematic of marriage.

*Ngoh* 鱷 A crocodile, or gaviol, said to have once existed in Cháu-chau fú in Kwangtung; term applied to cruel, rapacious officers or gentry.

*Ngoh* 萼 The calyx or receptacle of a flower, called 'fá 't'ok.

*Ngoh* 鵟 The osprey or fish-eagle; a good term for the genus *Haliaetus*; *ngok*, 'lap, to stand watching, as an osprey does; *ngok*, 'tsín, promoted to be a *kūjin*.

(363) Ngon.

*Ngán* 岸 A shore, a bank, a beach; margin of a stream; an edge, a brink; a high cliff or bank; steps of a palace; the end of a journey or a road; the object of effort, a goal; a country prison; to show a front, to exhibit; a valorous, high-minded man; *ngon*, 'shéung, on the bank; *ngon*, 'shéung, 'yaa, a landsman; 'shéung *ngon*, or 'mái *ngon*, to go ashore, to disembark; 'mò 'ngái 'mò *ngon*, boundless and shoreless; 'ch'í 'loi 'sin 'shéung *ngon*, the last aboard goes ashore first—the last is first; 'ái 'fau 'shí 'ngon, the shore is just behind you, i. e. you've made little progress, a novice; 'kák, 'ngon, a beach intervenes, an obstruction is in the way.

*Yeh* 戆 Rude, unpolished, vulgar-looking; robust, rustic; blunt in speech, unmannerly.

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Ngong.

Great, high; dear, high-priced; strenuous effort; to lift the head to look, an attitude of expectation; pronoun I, used by females; *tai ngong*, low, high; *ká' ts'in kò ngong* the price is extravagant; *'k'ong k'oi' tsz' ngong*, to nobly exert one's self.

Analogous to the last; to rise, as the sun, to issue forth; to raise, to elevate; to look stately; raised, tall, lofty, imposing; dear in price; *ngong 'shau*, to carry the head high; *ngong kwai'* exorbitant; *chi' hi' ngong ngong*, satisfied, joyful from having attained one's wishes; *hin ngong*, a fine, erect, portly gait.

A horse which carries its head high; *ngong ngong*, a horse frightened, a prancing steed; a white-bellied horse.

(These two characters are also read *ong*.)

Simple, silly, rude, doltish; stupid, out of one's head; *ngong' song'* crazy, wild acting; *ngong' kē' kòm yéung'* acting as if mad; *ngong' 'lò*, a madman; *ngong' 'ch'un*, foolish; *ü ngong'* half idiotic, stupid; *ngong' hi'* wild, half-witted; *mat, 'ní 'kòm ngong'* what's the matter you act so silly?

Pearl-barley, the seeds of the 'i' plant.

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Ní.

A colloquial word; to abscond, to hide one's self; to keep secret; *fái' tik, ní mái*, hide quick; *ní tò' mat, mat* keep yourself very close.

A colloquial word; an interrogative, final particle; a pronoun, this, the nearer of two; *mat, 'yé ní*, what is it? *hai' ní*, isn't it so? *ní 'kò*, this one, this thing; *ní tik*, this; *'tím sün' 'hò ní*, how shall we do now, what's best now?

To accord with, to agree; concord; near, agreeing; a nun; *ní kú*, a Buddhist priestess; *Chung' ní*, Confucius.

A slave girl; *ní 'tsz'* a maid of work in a house. Also used for *ní kú*, a nun.

A twittering, a humming; to speak low, a murmuring; *ní nám*, the twittering of swallows.

To blush, to color up; *nuk, ní*, to redden, to be ashamed.

(The three following characters are also sometimes read *ní*, as in the court dialect.)

A bow discharged; to shoot an arrow; to reach or pervade everywhere; full, universal, extensive; to prevent; more, still more; long, distant; *ní to*, more; *ní 'ün*, farther; *ní üt*, a month old; *ní fung*, to patch; to disguise, to hide from, to screen; *ní tsai*, to take measures against calamity; *ní lak, Fat*, the past Budha; *'yéung chí ní kò*, the higher

every time I see it, it constantly grows more vast; *ni fung pat, kwó* the patch is too small.

**彌** *Mí* A vast expanse of water; *'miú ni*, vast, ocean-like; *ni*, overflowing waters.

**彌** *Mí* A monkey; *ni hau*, a she monkey.

**麋** *Mí* A fawn; the tender young of animals; *ni k'au*, unyeanned skins for garments. Also read *mai*.

**你** *Ní* The second person, thou; *'ni tik*, or *'ni ké* your's; *'ni ti* you; *'ni kiú mat, meng*, what is your name? *'ngo ts'au* 'ni, you and I, both of us; *'ni chung' wai* all you gentlemen.

**禰** *Ní* A father's tablet in the ancestral temple; an ancestral hall; to carry a tablet about.

**泥** *Ní* Bigoted, attached to; to doat on; *k'ü ni' pat, t'ung*, set in his way, deaf to reason; *ni' ü fung 'shui*, bigotedly attached to geomancy; *ni' yan*, one set on gratifying his passions, one lost to reproof.

**餌** *Rh* A kind of dumpling or pie, cakes, pastry, a tit-bit; a bait for fish; an enticement, allure-ment, temptation; to entice, to tempt; to take a bait; *tiú' ni'* to angle with bait; *t'ám ni'* to love nice things; *'fan ni'* flour cakes.

**膩** *Ní* Grease, hardened fat; gross, fat, smooth, oily; *ni' ch'at* uneasy in the stomach, indigestible; *ni' kák*, overloaded stomach; *yau ni'* oily, greasy; *sai' ni' 'chi kín'* little ideas, notional, whimsical; *fi ni'* very greasy, as food.

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Nik.

**匿** *Nih* A big bellied jar; to abscond, to elude search; to conceal, to hide, to secrete; to gloss over; hidden, clandestine; *nik, ming*, anonymous, to give an alias, or pseudonyme; *ts'ong nik*, to hide away; *nik, song* to conceal a parent's death and not to put on mourning—a crime; *nik, pi'* to be concealed, to lie perdu.

**昵** *Nih* The sun drawing near; time near at hand; daily, familiar intercourse with; to be near.

**尼** *Nih* To be near, to draw near; to stop; settled. Like the preceding.

**睨** *Nih* Small eyes.

**匿** *Tih* Secret vice, depraved heart; wicked, dissolute, lewd, filthy, malicious; to gloss over vice, to act the hypocrite; to plunge into vice, to do evil; the moon when seen after sunrise; *'yan nik*, to hide one's evil acts; *kán nik*, profligate, licentious; *sau nik*, to reform one's wicked ways; *nik, ü ok, tsáp*, to abandon one's self to vile practices.

**慚** *Nih* A feeling of shame, to be ashamed at what one has done; *sau nik*, ashamed.

**搦** *Nih* To grasp, to catch hold of; to provoke, to excite to battle. A colloquial word; to carry in the hand, to bring; *nik, lai*, bring it here; *nik, kò tik*, carry it higher.



**𪛗** Hih Wrangling between brothers; litigations, quarrels, mutual contentions; bitter animosities; *nik, han'* reciprocal hatred; *hing tai' nik, ü ts'ung,* brothers quarreling in their house; *nik, tsung'* two persons bringing actions against each other before courts.

**𪛗** Ní A break to stop or check a carriage; to chock a wheel.

**𪛗** Nih Sorry, mournful, from hunger; to long for, to hunger after; anxious thought.

**𪛗** Nih To sink, to drown one's self; to be drowned; to put under the water; to stifle, to suffocate; sunk in vice, lost to all reproof, reprobate; greedy, passionately fond of, given up to; *nik, 'nū,* female infanticide; *hám'nik, k'i,man,* to lead the people into danger; *nik, oi'* a blind love for, love-sick; *nik, 'tsau,* given to drink, an inebriate; *nik, ming,* ambitious of fame; *nik, 'shui,* drowned, submerged, shipwrecked.

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Ním.

**拈** Nien To take with the fingers, to handle; to carry; *ním kwai,* to draw lots; *ním 'hi tsau' tsò'* make ready and then do it; *ním héung,* to take incense for worship; *'m ním tak, ch'ut,* it can not be taken out; *ním fán lai,* bring it back; *hi' ním ním,* panting for breath; *ním pi'* to catch by the nose—a vain hold.

**𪛗** Nien A silure or bull-head, a mud fish. One account describes it as a reptile like a siren.

**𪛗** Nien Usually read *Chím.*  
To reflect upon, to consider, to ponder in the mind, to think on with pleasure; to repeat memoriter; to chant in a set tone, to read loud, to drone; thoughts, reflections, intentions; *sz' ním'* to think of; *ním' ním' pat, mong,* constant remembrance of; *wái ním'* to bear in mind; *ním' t'au,* intentions, purpose, design; *ním' 'sho tong ním'* to bend the mind to; *ním' king,* to chant prayers; *kwá' ním'* to doubt about, in suspense; *ním' chéuk, fú' 'mò,* to think upon one's parents; *ním' 'há kau' ts'ing,* to recall a former affair; *ním' Fat,* to repeat Budha's name.

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Nín.

**𪛗** Nín. A colloquial word; milk; *'yam nín,* to suck; *ch'ut, nín,* to take the breast.

**年** Nien A revolution of the seasons, a year; years of one's life; *shiu' nín,* or *nín heng,* young; *'lò nín,* or *nín 'kí tái'* aged, old; *ch'ut, nín* or *ming nín,* next year; *kau' nín,* or *hü' nín,* last year; *nín nín,* every year, yearly; *nín 'tai, nín 'mí* or *nín 'mán,* the close of the year; *chü' nín,* yearly contract of a laborer, a servant hired by the year; *nín t'au,* the first of the year; *tái' 'yau*

*ain*, a prosperous year; *mai ain*, drawing to the end of the year; *pai ain*, newyear congratulations; *lau ain*, a dangerous year in one's fate; *tsò ain*, to perform newyear rites; *kam ain*, this year; *'m 'hò ain 'ai'ing*, an unlucky, disastrous year; *ain kang pat, tsz* the eight characters of the birth hour, used in the horoscope; *kák, ain 'ai'ing*, about the same age; *pat, tsun 'ai'ing*, has not filled up his full destiny.

**Read** 'lün; flesh cut into pieces, minced; jerked meat.

**Lwán** A colloquial word; a slice of meat, a slice or thin piece; *yat, 'nin*, a slice.

**Nien** To work over in the fingers, to roll over, to make by fingering; to play with; to tread, to follow; *'nin, sà*, to fondle the beard; *'nin, kon 'shau, kan*, to wring a napkin dry; *'nin chü 'k'ü 'keng*, twist its neck; *'nin mò*, to felt hair or wool. This character is sometimes read 'nan.

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## Ning.

**Ning** To pull and haul, to throw into confusion; *ts'èung ning*, to upset and tumble.

A colloquial word; to bring, to take, to carry in the hand; *ning lai*, bring it here; *ning sai' hù* taken away all; *ning hoi*, take it off; *ning fan 'chün, f'au*, bring it back again.

## NING.

**Ning** Rest, repose, tranquillity, quiet; to bring peace, to wish peace to, to salute, to quiet; to prefer, what one had rather have; rather, better, more desirable; a term of comparison, followed by a negative; *ning 'hò 'sz' pat, hù* I had rather die than go; *ning ün* I prefer, I had rather; *on ning*, quiet repose; *kwei ning*, a bride's visit to her parents; *ning tsing* tranquil times, no wars; *'ü ning*, three years' retirement from office to mourn for one's parents; *mò ning hün*, humility is best, nothing like being humble.—The second form is the contraction ordered to be used when the Emperor Tàukwáng reigned.

**Ning** A tree, whose bark steeped in spirits, is used medicinally; *ning mung*, limes, lemons; *ning mung 'shui*, lemon juice.

**Ning** To order; *ning ning*, to caution, to reiterate orders, to charge straitly.

**Ning** Read 'ning, a colloquial word; *'ning 'ning 'há*, the tottering, unsteady gait of a Chinese lady.

**Ning** Eloquent, insinuating, persuasive; talkative, flattering, skilled in speech, artful, specious; tart, smart, or ready in reply; *kán ning* treacherous, subtle; *'chün ning* cringing; *'ngo pat, ning* I am unready of speech.

A colloquial word; to turn with the fingers, to twine around, to twirl, to whirl;

to twist; *do, sz' ning'* a wrench, a screw-driver; *ning' lat, ko' nap, 'tong*, untwist the knob; *tiú, k'íú 'nau ning'* flighty, hoydenish; *ning' 'chám s'au*, turn your head around; *ning' 'ch'é mé*, to twirl a teetotum; *ts'ui fung ning'* a weather bird, a trimmer, an unstable

𠵼

A surname.

Ning

𠵼

Ning

Miry; *ni' ning'* muddy, slippery and slimy, as roads after a rain.

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Níp.

捏

捏

Nieh

To collect or scratch together with the fingers; to work or pinch up with the fingers; to trump up a story, to make a pretext to injure one; to foist in, to usurp; *níp, háu'* to involve others by false charges; *níp, s'íú tsú'* to charge a crime on one; *níp, hung'* to inform against falsely; *níp, tsò'* to insinuate against.

涅

Nieh

Black mud at the bottom of puddles; to blacken, to muddy, to stick in the mud; defiling; *níp, p'úu*, "the defiling vessel," i. e. the world—a Buddhist phrase; name of a river.

𠵼

Nieh

To whisper, to lisp or mutter, to put the mouth to another's ear; whisperings; a surname.

𠵼

Nieh

Pincers, pliers, hair tweezers, forceps; a fish-snare; to pull out; *níp, 'tsz'* (or *káp, 'tsai* in colloquial) a pair of pincers.

𠵼

Nieh

Interchanged with the two last; a small basket.

𠵼

Nieh

To pinch up with the fingers, to take a pinch; to take up with tongs or pincers; a pinch, a pugil; *níp, sz'* to shake out skeins of silk; *níp, yat, níp*, take a pinch; *yat, níp, hung*, a "pinch of red," is the mow-tan flower.

𠵼

Nieh

Fatigued, wearied out, exhausted; *shui níp*, unable to perform one's duties.

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Nít.

A colloquial word; to seize, to clasp; to play with, to toy with; *'nan nít*, to play with; *nít, 'keng*, to seize by the throat.

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Niú.

𠵼

Taiú

Branches of a tree even at the top.

A colloquial word; small, nice, delicate, pretty, natty, tapering; *s'ái, niú tak, kwán hai'* too small by far; *'shau kwat, niú*, delicate, taper fingers; *niú, siú*, attenuated, becoming small; *ch'ung niú, niú*, ridiculously long.

'niú, a flying bird; 'niú ts'éung a fowling-piece, a gun; 'niú lán or 'niú ch'áu, an aviary; kwo' shán 'niú, a culverin, a jingal.

**蔓** Níáu A parasitic creeper, like the ivy; 'niú lo chí ts'an, related like a parasite—said by parties negotiating marriage.

**驄** Níáu An excellent horse; to tie a horse with silken fringes.

**嫵** Níáu Delicate, like a girl; long, slender, easily moved, like waving willow branches; a hum; continuous sound; 'niú 'niú, curling upwards, like incense; 'niú 'no, wriggling, squirming, like a worm; the mincing gait of a lady.

**尿溺** Níáu Urine; láí' niú' to urinate in sleep; niú' ú, a chamber-pot; niú' kap, urgent to piss; lau' niú' incontinence of urine. The second character is only used as a verb; to make water.

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No.

**躡** No To walk in a measured pace, a genteel step; soft, yielding; to exorcise, to perform ceremonies to expel a pestilence, or the demons which cause it; í, no, slender, graceful.

**挪** No To rub between the hands, to make round by rubbing; to rub, to burnish or polish by rubbing; to move; to rub off; to rub on paste or paint; to transfer, to misapply to another use; to flatter, to praise; no í, to move away; no tsé

to borrow of, to embezzle; ts'o no, to rub in the hands; no hoi tik, move it away a little; no 'chün, turn it around; no ts'oi 'chü 'lò, to flatter a rich man; no yau, to rub on paint; no wo, to weed grain.

**那** No To transfer, to apply to another than the right use; in which senses and tone it is like the last. To terminate, to rest; peaceful, contented; much; shau' fuk, pat, 'no, to enjoy no great happiness.

**娜** No Agreeable, affable; elegant gait of a lady; 'niú 'no, beautiful, graceful; o 'no, handsome.

**糯** No Glutinous rice, called "old man's rice," and grown in drier fields than the common kind; it is used for distilling; met. soft, without energy, no firmness; no' 'mai 'tsau, sweetish spirit; no' 'mai 'keng, a mild, spiritless man.

**懦** No Infirm of purpose, timid, apprehensive, soft; no' yéuk, weak, fearful; shui no' weak as water.

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Nò.

**奴** Nu A slave, one bought with money or sentenced to slavery; an abject; slavish; a term of contempt; nò ts'oi, your slave, used for I, by Manchus in addressing the emperor; nò puk, a bond servant; nò 'p'í, a slave girl; shau ts'oi nò, a stingy fellow; chuk, nò, a bamboo bolster; tong nò, serving like a slave.

**孺** } A child ; my children ; a  
**奴** } bird's tail ; soft, weakly,  
**孺** } what needs soothing ; *ts'ai*  
 Na *nò*, my wife and children ; *nò*  
*nò*, weakly, said by females.

**孺** } A weak old horse, a broken  
 Nu down steed ; *nò f'oi*, a weak  
 old horse ; *met.* a worn out  
 statesman, a term used by  
 themselves.

**惱** } Vexed, annoyed, angered,  
 Nau indignant ; to feel irritated,  
 resentful ; *'nò han'* irritated,  
 resentful ; *fán 'nò*, annoyed  
 and displeased ; *yat, 'kú 'nò*  
*hi'* a fit of anger, in a rage.

**腦** } The brain ; glossy, like  
 Nau marrow ; *'nò tséung* the brain ;  
**腦** } *'nò toi'* the skull ; *'nò k'oi'*  
 the brain-pan ; *'nò hau' kín'*  
*soi*, to see the jaws before the  
 brain—when looked at from  
 behind, is a bad phrenological  
 sign ; *mò f'au 'nò*, “no head  
 or brains,” inexplicable, unable  
 to understand, no head for ;  
 imprudent.

**瑙** } The cornelian, opal, forti-  
 Nau fication agate, and chalced-  
 ony, called *'má 'nò* ; the striæ  
 in the best sorts resemble the  
 head of a horse.

**弩** } A ballista or crossbow, con-  
 Nu trived to shoot several arrows,  
 and set as traps for animals ;  
*fong' 'nò*, to shoot a crossbow ;  
*k'éung 'nò chí müt*, like the  
 weakness of a discharged bow  
 —a great cry and little wool.

**努** } To exert strength, to ago-  
 Nu nize for, to strive, to put forth  
 a last effort ; energy, force, a  
 desperate exertion ; *'nò lik*,  
*hang shín'* to do good with  
 all one's energies.

**怒** } Anger, displeasure, fury, ire,  
 Nu passion, indignation ; vigor,  
 mettle, spirit ; to be angry, to  
 get into a passion ; *nò' h'f*  
*shéung kon*, anger hurts the  
 liver ; *fát, nò'* in a rage, an-  
 gry ; *nò' shik*, flushed with  
 anger ; *wai nò'* sternness ; *nò'*  
*hi' ch'ung kún*, his rage lifted  
 up his cap.

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Noi.

**內** } Within, inside, inner, inter-  
 Nai nal ; in ; that which is within,  
 the inclosed ; near to, personal,  
 privy ; amongst ; in the midst  
 of ; the inner or female ap-  
 artments ; family, private ; the  
 inwards ; *noi' f'au*, inside of  
 it ; *noi' t'í'* the Inner Land—  
 China ; *tsín' noi'* or *noi' yan*,  
 my wife ; *tsün noi'* your wife ;  
*noi' kok*, the Privy Council ;  
*tú' noi'* the hareem ; *sham*  
*hák, 'ng noi'* deeply engraved  
 on my bowels ; *'yau noi' ts'oi*,  
 has book-learning, theoretical ;  
*noi' chat*, a wife's nephew ;  
*noi' wan*, in which it is said,  
 abovementioned—said in a  
 letter ; *pat, tsoi' noi'* is not  
 included, extra ; *noi' k'ín' 'chí*  
*pò'* stop at the women's room.

**奈** } A kind of bullace or wild  
 Nai plum, sour yet edible ; to  
 meet with, occur ; an adver-  
 sative particle ; how, in what  
 way ? a remedy, a resource ;  
*noi' ho*, to endure, to submit  
 to—as *noi' ho t'in*, to be resign-  
 ed to heaven ; *noi' ho, noi' ho*,  
 what shall we do now ? what

must be done? 'mò noi' ho, there's no resource, no help for it; ch'ut, ü, mò noi' must make up my mind to it; noi' tak, mat, ho, what will you do then? noi' mat, 'ngo ho, how can you help my doing it? 'mò hi' noi' ho, or, mò 'ho noi' ho, could not help it.

**耐**<sup>2</sup> Nái To shave the whiskers as a punishment; to bear with, to suffer, to endure, to forbear, to undertake, to be patient with; patience; patient. In colloquial, a time, a period of endurance; 'mò 'kí noi' not a long time; 'hò noi' a good while; noi' 'kau, a long time; kòm' noi' so long; 'yan noi' endurance, forbearance; noi' kwán' well used to it; 'm noi' tak, insufferable; 'm noi fán, impatient of trouble, can not be bothered; 'tang noi' tik, wait a little; noi' noi' loi 'há, come in a little while; 'hò noi' ké' yan, an old acquaintance; noi' 'láng, to bear the cold; noi' sing' patient, persevering.

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Nok.

**諾**<sup>2</sup> Noh A reply, a nod, an assent; an answer of approbation; ying' nok, to answer a call; yat, nok, ts'in kam, one word (or promise) is as a thousand taels; nok, mò í' nok, one promise and no two words; shing mung kam nok, I have received your golden (i. e. certain) promise.

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Nong.

**囊**<sup>2</sup> Náng A bag, a sack; a purse; met. property; hang nong, a traveling bag, baggage; nong hung, an empty bag—poor; 'tsau nong fán' toi' you wine sack and rice bag—you lazy lubber! p'í nong, a leather bag; ts'ing nong, the Green Bag—a work on geomancy; 'kái nong, to open one's purse.

**囊**<sup>2</sup> Náng The pulp of a squash or melon; a whitish pulp or pith, as is in the pith-paper plant; mucus of the nose; 'tò nong kwá, poured out the melon's pulp—empty, hollow; tung kwá nong, a flaw in a gem.

**囊**<sup>2</sup> Náng In former times, days gone by; passed by; previously; 'nong yat, a few days ago, lately; 'nong sik, anciently.

**攘**<sup>2</sup> Náng To push away by force, to drive off violently; t'úi 'nong, to thrust away.

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Nü.

**女**<sup>2</sup> Nü

A female; an unmarried woman, a girl; a daughter; feminine, female; the 38th radical of characters relating to women and vice; the 10th of the 28 constellations, part of Aquarius; 'nü yan, a woman; 'nü 'tsai, a girl; 'siú 'nü, my daughter; 'ch'ü 'nü, a young lady; t'ung 'nü, a girl under ten years; chat, 'nü, a neice; ts'ing t'au 'nü, an unengaged

girl; 'nü lau, the women;  
'fü 'nü, wives and daughters,  
women generally; 'nü chung  
chéung' fú, a masculine wo-  
man; 'sín 'nü, a fairy; 'nü lán'  
an actor of female parts; 'nü  
ká f'au, of my wife's family;  
'kung 'nü, maids of honor;  
'süt, í 'nü, a white crockatoo.

Read nü'; to marry a daughter  
out; to give a daughter in  
marriage.

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## Nuk.

**扭**, Nuh To be ashamed; nuk, ní, to  
blush. To be accustomed to,  
habituated.

**惡**, Nuh Analogous to the preceding;  
ashamed, a feeling of shame;  
'ts'ám nuk, mortified.

**扭**, Nuh To bleed at the nose, thought  
to arise from fright; a defeat,  
a discomfiture; to be routed.

**躑**, A colloquial word; to work  
over or tread with the feet, as  
in rubbing or mixing things,  
to press under foot; nuk, 'yé,  
to knead with the feet; nuk,  
ch'ut, ch'éung, bowels stamped  
out, as when pressed to death  
in a crowd.

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## Nün.

**暖**, Nwán To warm, to put near a fire;  
warm, an agreeable warmth,  
like a gentle fire; warmed;  
met. warm feelings, friendly;  
'nün hi' a warm breath; 'yan  
'ts'ing 'láng 'nün, people's feel-

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ings are changeable, i. e. are  
cold and hot; 'nün p'o, a bed-  
warmer, made of metal to hold  
hot water; 'nün 'nün tik, rather  
too warm; 'páu 'nün, filled and  
warmed, well taken care of.

**暖**, Nwán The genial warmth of the  
sun; agreeable warmth, like  
a pleasant spring day; warm;  
warmed; 'ho 'nün 'shau, to  
warm the hands with the  
breath; 'fung 'nün, a genial  
breeze; 'kam yat, 'nün 'hò to,  
it is much warmer to-day.

**餽**, Nwán Food presented to superiors;  
'nün 'nü, to send food to a  
daughter just after her mar-  
riage; 'nün f'ong fán' a wed-  
ding feast given at the bride-  
groom's house; 'nün chéuk, a  
bridal feast—a house-warming

**嫩**, Nun Delicate, tender, small  
young, immature, not fully  
grown; weak, slender; soft,  
fine; supple; 'nín k'í' nün' of  
tender years; 'sai' nün' fine and  
tender, like early leaves; 'nün'  
'tsai, a stripling; 'nün' 'lám, a  
light blue; 'ní shang tak, nün'  
you are very young-looking;  
'kiú nün' delicate, fresh com-  
plexion; 'lò—nün' are opposites  
old—young; 'yuk, nün' flabby,  
soft flesh; 'nün' 'p'í, soft leather.

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## Nung.

**烘**, Hung To toast.  
A colloquial word; to scorch,  
to burn or dry up in cooking;  
browned, burnt, as in roasting;  
'm 'chü tak, nung, don't cook  
it to burn it; 'shü tò' nung,

done brown; *nung* 'hi ko' nin min' to scowl, to look cross; *ho páu nung teng*, not a copper in my purse;—the words *nung teng* are an imitation of the Portuguese words *nao tenho*.

**農** Nung To cultivate the ground, to delve and dig; to plant, to sow; agriculture; *nung* fú, a farmer; *nung* ká, husbandmen; *pai wai nung shi*, don't interfere with the times of sowing.

**儂** Nung I; *o nung*, I, myself; *'k'ü nung*, he, himself; a pronoun used in the T'ang dynasty.

**濃** Nung Thick, as liquids; spiced, seasoned; rich, strong, as infusions or flavors; heavy, as dew; nervous, terse, as style; kind, hearty; *nung lám* are opposites, as light and shade in pictures, rich and weak, in flavors; *nung ch'á*, strong tea; *nung shui* deep sleep; *ling 'ni nung ts'ing*, avail of your great kindness; *nung héung*, a high flavored aroma; *nung mi*, thick eyebrows; *nung yam*, a thick shade.

**醲** Nung Analogous to the preceding; rich, generous, high flavored, or strong, as wine; *nung 'tsau*, good wine.

**膿** Nung Pus, matter in ulcers; sloughing; to rot away, as stubble; *nung 'shui*, pus; *nung hui*, bloody pus; *kún' nung*, ripe, as a boil; *nip, nung ch'ut*, to squeeze a boil; *'au nung*, to spue pus—a vile speech.

**穠** Nung Thick, close set, as growing grain; *nung mat*, thick, luxuriant, as shrubs.

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Nut.

*stuck*

**訥** Nut To stammer, to stutter; to speak slowly and hesitatingly; sparing of words; cautious, embarrassed in doing, unready; *'hau nut*, stuttering; *nut 'tsui*, to pout; *shí, 'sau nut*, an impediment in speech; *yuk, nut, 'ü, 'in*, desirous to restrain his words; *kam, kai nut*, Peruvian bark.

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O.

*to*

**阿** O A mound; an undulating ridge; the declivity of a mountain; a river bank; one side or end higher than the other; distorted, prejudiced; near to; to lean against; the beam of a house; to flatter, to cringe to; to answer, to assent; a final particle, denoting who? what? with frequently a condition or choice included in the idea; an exclamation, O! Ah! alas! used in sorrow or surprise; an initial particle, used before names, when it is usually read á'; *o m'í fung' shing*, to servilely flatter one; *o 'ü fung' shing 'ngo*, he simpered at my words, sycophancy; *'pi 'ngo 'tai o*, will you let me see it? *o ngai' assafoetida*; *O ni 'o fat*, Amida Budha, sometimes used as an excla-



mation of devout recognition,  
as O Budha ! *o ko*, Sir, O Sir;  
*mat*, 'yé *o*, Oh, what is it ? *tai*<sup>2</sup>  
*yal*, *fai*' *kuo*' 'ní *o*, shan't I  
send you a piece ?

**柯**  
K<sub>o</sub> A helve, an ax handle ; a  
large branch fit for a helve, a  
stalk ; a means, a cause ; a  
go-between ; *chap*, *o fat*, *o*,  
to cut one helve with another,  
to use another's agency ; *to*  
*tse*' 'ní *chap*, *o*, I'll thank you  
to be my agent or go-between.

**珂**  
K<sub>o</sub> A quartzose gem, milky  
quartz or white chalcedony,  
of inferior value ; a sea conch,  
with a white naker, used in  
ornamental work ; *o kam*,  
pure gold.

**哥**  
K<sub>o</sub> Excellent ; to commend ;  
may, might, can ; to be able ;  
to be good or well off.

**軻**  
K<sub>o</sub> Wheels connected with the  
axles, or with each other ;  
'hóm *o*, carriages dragging  
heavily, going slowly from the  
roughness of the road ; imped-  
ed, disappointed ; á' *o*, the  
infantile name of Mencius.

**柯**  
O Undecided ; *o* 'no, weak,  
delicate, like a woman.

**痾**  
O Disease, severe sickness ;  
'hau *o*, sores about the mouth ;  
convulsions or fits in little  
children.

**鮓**  
K<sub>o</sub> A large fish, a kind of sciæna,  
called *yéung sho* *o*, the sea  
comb.

**屙**  
O To void excrements ; *o* 'shí,  
to go to stool ; *o hüt*, to pass  
blood ; *o niú* to make water.

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Ü.

**煨**  
Yáu Warm ; to warm, to put fire  
in a vessel ; to boil or stew,  
as in cooking meats and ve-  
getables ; to warm in water ;  
*o yuk*, to stew pot-luck ; *o*  
*chái*, to stew vegetables ; *o*  
*shuk*, or *o nam*, stew it well.

**敖**  
Ngau To bake or steam under a  
lid ; same as the last. Usually  
read *ngò*.

**鏖**  
Yáu To kill, to slaughter, to ex-  
terminate ; to fight in disregard  
of death ; a pan or broadish.

**換**  
Ngau To grind. A colloquial word ;  
to reach after with the hand ;  
'm *o tak*, *tò* I can't reach up  
to it ; *o ün tik*, reach out a  
little further.

**襖**  
Ngau A robe, an outer garment ;  
a sort of skin garment ; *ch' éung*  
'ò, a long gown or robe ; *mín*  
'ò, a cotton jacket.

**懊**  
Ngau Vexed, angry ; to regret ;  
avaricious ; 'ò *han* to hate ; 'ò  
'nà, angry, irritated ; 'ò *wái*<sup>2</sup>  
*dai*, to brood angrily over a  
thing, so as to injure one's  
self, a fit of the sulks.

**鰔**  
Ngau A large kind of fish, eatable,  
and brought to market in  
Macao in winter.

**媼**  
Ngau An old woman, an old  
granny : the goddess spirit of  
the earth.

**奧**  
Ngau The south-west corner of a  
dwelling, where one can be  
retired ; deep, remote ; recon-  
dite, mysterious, obscure ;  
within, further than one has  
penetrated ; to collect, to be  
thick ; 'ò *miú* not easy to

understand; *sham* ɔ' deep, as a valley; abstruse, as philosophy. Used for the next.

**澳**  
Ngau  
A bank, a high shore; a bay, an inlet, a cove, a deep bight, in which ships can shelter; a dock for repairing ships; ɔ' *mún*, Macao; *K'i* ɔ' the island of Kee-ow; *Nám tái* ɔ' Lantao; *shún mái* ɔ' the ship came into the cove; *kam yat, hū* ɔ' he went to Macao to-day; *Nám* ɔ' Namoh.

**泉**  
Ngau  
Interchanged with the preceding; a square piece of ground; an even, flat, open ground like a plateau.

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Oi.

**哀**  
Ngai  
To grieve for, to lament, to compassionate; to commiserate, to feel for, to condole with one; sad, pained, grieving; lamentable, grievous; urgently, heartily; pity, grief, commiseration, sorrow, lamentation; *oi jin*, to pity, to sympathize with other's griefs; *oi tsoi*, how sad, alas! *oi 'taz'* a motherless child; *oi oi fú* 'mò, alas, my parents! *pí oi*, to sorrow; *oi huk*, to wail and cry; *oi han*, urgently request; 'ho *oi*, lamentable; *oi oi, shéung' kò* with bitter grief is thus presented—a phrase in petitions; *oi oi tung' huk*, bitter sorrow and weeping.

**埃**  
Ngai  
Fine dust, such as is raised by the wind; *ch'an oi*, dust settled on things.

**淚**  
Ngai  
Drops of water, water trickling; *kún oi mok, pò* I can not requite [your kindness to the extent of] a drop of water.

**歎**  
Ngai  
To sigh; to respond, to answer; to belch; a sound or ejaculation of regret; *oi oi' hushaby* words used by nurses in quieting a child.

**霧**  
Ngai  
Foggy, heavens obscured by vapor, misty; clouds and vapors commingled; *ts'ung aan* 'oi'oi, snowy clouds and genial vapors.

**雲**  
Ngai  
Cloudy, obscure; sun hidden by clouds; *oi toi* dull; that which can relieve a dim sight; spectacles, said to have been brought from Malacca.

**藹**  
Ngai  
Beautiful and luxuriant vegetation; thick, shady, flourishing; fine, personable, graceful; *oi'oi kat, sz'* accomplished, scholarlike persons, who can help the sovereign; *wo oi*, dignified, pleasing.

**曖**  
Ngai  
Sun hidden by clouds; to obscure, to cloud over; *oi oi*, moon behind clouds; *oi mur* to do things confusedly, careless, not tidy.

**曖**  
Ngai  
Like, similar; simulated; hard to see; *oi an*, as if, likely; *oi yap*, to pant, short of breath.

**愛**  
Ngai  
To love, to take delight in, to feel attached to; to think on joyfully; to want, to desire; to be sparing of; kind regard, love, attachment; the object of love, the beloved; sparing, forbearing of, tender of; *ts'an oi* mutual love, friendship; *t'ung' oi* to love tenderly, an

anxious fondness for ; *ling' oi'* your daughter ; *'m oi' ko' tik*, I don't want it ; *'ho oi'* lovely, amiable ; *sam 'sho oi'* what one likes, pleasurable ; *oi' uk*, *kap, ú*, I like your house and the crows too ; *mung 'ní kwo'* *oi'* many thanks for your great kindness ; *oi' sik, yat, 'tsz'* sparing of time ; *'ní oi' tak, to*, you want too much ; *oi' hok, 'hò*, I want you to imitate the good ; *ts'o' oi'* "mistaken love,"—a polite phrase, meaning, I am unworthy your regard ; *oi' 'ki sü oi' yan*, as you love yourself, you should love others.

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Ok.

惡  
Ngoh

Bad, intentionally bad ; vicious, wicked, evil ; vile, ugly ; deformed, ungracious ; filthy, coarse, sordid ; unfortunate, unlucky. In colloquial, used for hard, difficult, unpleasant to do or get through with ; *ok, yan*, a bad man ; *kò'm' ok*, *'lá fát*, hard to send him off, such a troublesome fellow,—as a beggar ; *ok, hang*, not easy to go ; *hung ok*, malicious, truculent ; *ok, 'kong*, hard to speak ; under constraint in saying it ; *ok, in*, vile language ; *kwan' ok*, unscrupulous and bad ; *ok, 'yau ok, pò'* wickedness brings a wicked retribution ; *'ch'au ok*, vile, ugly, filthy ; *ok, long, long*, wolfish, fierce ; *ok, ch'ut, tat*, incomparably bad ; *shín' ok*, the good and bad ; *ok, tsò'* not easily done.

聖  
Ngoh

Different colored clays ; white or washed clay for crockery ; to wash or plaster walls, to whitewash ; plaster ; an unplastered wall.

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Om.

庵  
Ngán

A round hut, a thatched cottage, a straw hovel for soldiers, or guard ; a pig-sty ; a nunnery ; *'sz' kú, òm*, a Buddhist nunnery ; *yap, òm*, to become a nun ; *òm f'ong*, a convent.

鷄  
Ngán

A quail ; *òm shun*, a quail, under which two or three species of Coturnix are included ; *lung òm*, quails beaten in fight, which are then put aside for the table.

掩  
Ngán

To cover, to hide, to screen, by putting something on ; to extinguish, to suppress ; *òm chü' 'hau*, to put the hand over the mouth ; *ché 'òm pat, chü'* can not be hid ; *òm chü' f'au hok*, to lean the head on the hand ; *'pi 'shau 'òm chü'* cover it with your hand ; *òm mat, lo 'kú*, "muffle the gong," i. e. keep it quiet ; *òm fung k'am*, to play a piano ; *òm müt*, to put out, as fire ; to quash ; *òm pák, mai mung*, blind-man's buff ; *òm chü' 'k'ü shéung 'ngán*, blindfold his eyes ; *òm mak*, to feel the pulse ; *òm pú' 'shau* to give hush-money, to bribe. The first character is read 'im, but also used with this meaning in the *p'ing shing*.

126  
 習 Ngán Accustomed, skilled in, versed; to know, fully acquainted with; knowing thoroughly, to commit to memory, to recite, to chant or repeat; 'òm lín' well practiced in, mature; 'm 'òm shui' ts'ing, unacquainted with the world; 'òm tsung' to repeat exactly.

閤 Ngán To shut the door, to withdraw from society, to retire from; retired, dark, an obscure recess; ignorant, dark minded; badly lighted; evening; an eclipse; 'òm mún tsé' hák, to decline to see friends; 'òm yéuk, unenlightened.

暗 Ngán Dark, pitch dark, dark as midnight; astonished and silent, as if lost in amazement; K'ap, 'Om a distinguished statesman of the Hán dynasty.

127  
 欲 Kán Dissatisfied, sorrowful, discontented; humble, not presumptuous. Read t'ám, to covet, to desire.

128  
 暗 Ngán Sun obscured by clouds or otherwise; dark, dimly lighted, sombre; gloomy, not shining bright; clandestine, unobserved, secret, underhand; dull, not perspicacious; private, mental; hak, òm' dark; t'in shik, òm' a dark day; tang òm' a dim lamp; òm' 'séung, to think over; 'lá òm' hò' to give a hint; òm' chung tsò' sz' to do things in the dark; òm' múi' dull of perception; ho páu òm' 'nam, a full purse, well supplied with cash; òm' kán, in the dark; òm' 'liú, it is now night; òm' hoí' to privily injure.

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On.

安 Ngán Still, settled, quiet; repose, rest, tranquillity; peaceful, safe, calm; at ease, unconstrained; to settle, to rest, to make easy, to tranquillize; to remain at rest, to be contented; an interrogative particle, how, how could? where? A colloquial word; to place on, to lay down; to put; on lok, joy, pleasure; 'ni on sam, make yourself easy; 'lò on, to soothe old people; on 'héung tái' p'ing, to enjoy the pleasures of peace; t'au on, "to steal leisure,"—lazy; on 'hò, to wish peace to; on 'fan, contented with one's lot; shan 't'ai kím' on, indisposed, out of sorts; on chí hai' how do you know it?—i. e. you do not know; ü kam on tsò' where is he now? on shí' on fí, to lay down right and wrong; on wai' to console, to quiet; on mái pín ch'ü' where shall I put it? on chí' put it down; on 'wan, put it down carefully; on ká, to give advance money, an allotment; on sik, yat, the sabbath; on sik, héung, gum benjamin; on k'ai ch'á, Ankoí tea, from the S.W. of Fuhkien; On nám kwok, Cochinchina; 'shéung lok, p'ing on, let peace attend all going in and out; on tun' to make all ready, to provide things; on tsò' to sit quietly, firmly seated; man' on, to in.

quire after one's health; *on* *lai* 'kong, to make up a story; *on* 't'in shan, the god placed in courtyards.

**鞍** Ngán A saddle; 'má on, a saddle; 'má on, k'iu, an arched bridge.

**案** Ngán A table; an official table, a bar or bench before a judge; that which is on his table, a case in law, an action; a sentence, a decision; to examine, to try judicially, to decide cases; placed in order, serial; a limit or frontier; a cup or goblet; *on* 'kūn, papers relating to a case; *on* 'ts'ing, the circumstances of a case; *on* 'yau, the merits of a case; *yat*, kin' on' a case in court; *kau* on' an old case; 'sham on' to try a case; *teng* on' to decide a case; *tsai* on' is on record, is in court; *on* 'ts'in, before the court, at the bar; *mò* 't'au kung on' illegal, unaccountable; *on* 'shau, first on the list of scholars at the examinations in the district and prefecture; *yat*, fū' héung on' a set of tutenague censers; *fán* on' to revise a case; *tiú* on' to appeal; *ming* on' a case of murder; *pák*, on' to slap the table; *on* 'tai tai' to, many times brought up in court.

**按** Ngán To put down or lower; to stop, to prevent moving, to desist; to take hold of, to press down, to lay the hand on; to grasp, as a sword; to pull in or hold, as a horse; to rub, to chafe; to examine, to try a case, to inquire into; to act in conformity to, to conform;

according to, by; *on* 'ü, 'k'iu ngan, to pay wages by the month; *on* 'fát, according to law; *on* 'ping, to halt troops; *on* 'tong' a pledge; to pawn, to mortgage; 'shau on' sam 't'au, to lay the hand on the heart; *on* 'ch'át, 'sz' the provincial judge; *on* 'chü' 'kòm tsò' fát, do it just like the other; *on* 'kū' according to the evidence; *on* 'chü' 'há, let it be for a while.

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Ong.

**盎** Yang

A basin, a pitcher, a sort of tureen; full, abundant, like the sound of water overflowing; 'ngá ong' potsherds, broken pottery.

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Pá.

**巴** Pá

The crust in a rice boiler; an ancient principality in the southeast part of Sz'chuen; a python; *pá* shuk, a name still applied to Sz'chuen; *Pá* ling, a district in Húnán; a blow, a clap of the hand; to gather or bring together; a sign of the optative; 'tá 'k'ü yat, pá, give him a slap; 'chéung 'tsui pá, to slap the mouth—a punishment; *pá* kít, 'há, strongly linked, like dear friends; *pá* kít, 'chéuk, to exert one's self for a friend; *pá* 'm tak, 'yau yat, 'léung, O that I had a tael; *pá* pat, tak, how I wish,

I desire greatly ; *pá chá kwo* *t'au*, too good natured.

**吧** *Pá* Dumb; large mouthed; the wrangling of infants; *á' pá 'tsz'* a dumby; *ts'ò pá pai' ké'* a great hubbub, a bobby.

**爸** *Pá* A father; *á' pá*, papa; *á' pá chán' mái 'tsai 'héung fuk*, the daddy lays up pelf, and the boy enjoys himself with it.

**疤** *Pá* A disease of the joints; *ch'ong pá*, mark of a wound, a scar, a cicatrix.

**把** *Pá* A sort of dried meat; *yéung 'mi pá*, dried or cured sheep's tails.

**把** *Pá* A sow; a two year old, or large hog; dried meat. Used with the preceding.

**把** *Pá* A floating bridge; they are usually made of boats.

**葩** *Pá* A corol, the inflorescence of a plant; *hóm pá*, an unopened flower; elegant, flowery, as composition.

**芭** *Pá* A banana; *pá 'tsiú*, a plantain; *pá lau'* croton tiglium; *pá 'tsiú p'ing*, a vase shaped like a plantain.

**把** *Pá* A defense or guard to a chariot; a war chariot; a drag, a five toothed harrow; *pá 'ín*, to harrow the fields; *'mò fáí' pá*, to flourish the trident—a kind of gymnastics. The next is often used for these.

**把** *Pá* To take hold of, to grasp, to seize, to hold; to seize for the purpose of using; a classifier of things held in the hand, as fan, umbrella, rake, knife, &c; a bundle of, a handful, something bound together, a faggot; with, the cause by which a

thing is done; to take a thing to be, to consider as, to regard as, having, for; a particle indicating the accusative of the noun which follows it, as *'pá chung' yan t'au hon'* he stealthily beheld the men; *'pá mún shán chü'* he bolted the door; also the object of the verb following, as *'pá 'ngo wai ho yan*, whom do you take me to be? *'pá 'ngo 'tim yéung'* do you think I will do so? *'pá wai mò yung'* regarded as useless; *'pá peng'* to grasp a handle, to have something to lay hold of, proof; *tak, 'liú 'pá peng'*, we now have proof, something to guide one; *'pá ch'i*, to hold fast, to take care, to control one's self; *yat, 'pá 'fo*, a lighted torch; *yat, 'pá shín'* a fan; *yat, 'pá 'tsui*, a great talker, "all mouth;" *'pá shat*, a mountebank, a posture-maker; *'pá ngá*, bailiffs or sergeants in a court; *'pá mak*, to feel the pulse; *'ki 'pá 'shau*, several hands at boxing; *níp, chéuk, yat, 'pá hon'* to brush off the sweat, to disregard the trouble or exertion; *'pá 'shau pút, hoi*, push it off with your hand; *yat, 'pá 'pún ts'in*, a handful of capital—a very little; *'pá ká yan*, the house-keeper, whether wife or mother

**霸** *Pá* To reign by terror and force; to incroach upon; to hold one in check through fear; a tyrant, a usurper; *pá' wong*, a valiant prince, the chief of the princes; *há pá' yan*, to intimidate people; *ho*

*pá' hi'*, audacious, fearless ;  
*hang pá' tò'* to act by force ;  
*pá' ch'ü'* to take to one's self,  
 to seize ; *pá' ch'ím'* to incroach  
 on, to infringe another's rights.

**柄**  
*Pá* A handle or hilt of a sword  
 or knife ; *pá' peng'* a handle ;  
*mò pá' peng'* no authority, no  
 way of acting, perplexed, no  
 handle.

**埧**  
*Pá* An embankment, a jetty,  
 or pier to narrow and res-  
 train waters ; a name given  
 to many towns on the Yellow  
 River, from their position near  
 levees ; *chuk, pá'* to raise a  
 levee.

**灣**  
*Pá* A small tributary of the  
 Wai River near Sí-ngán fú in  
 Shensi.

**把**  
*Pá* The part of a bow grasped  
 by the hand ; *pá' 'má yau,*  
 dammar, a kind of tar.

**靶**  
*Pá* The reins ; place where one  
 holds the reins or bridle ; the  
 dashboard or front of a car-  
 riage ; a target ; *pá' 'tsz'* a  
 mark ; *shé' chung' pá'* to hit the  
 bull's eye.

**罷**  
*Pá* A colloquial final particle,  
 intimating that a thing is need-  
 less ; *fong mat, 'yé pá'* what  
 do you fear ? there's no need  
 of fear.

**罷**  
*Pá* To suffice, to cease from, to  
 break off, to leave off ; to  
 discontinue, to finish, to put a  
 stop to, to quash ; to strike  
 work ; to turn out ; enough,  
 no more ; a final particle, in-  
 dicating no more of a thing,  
 that will do ; *pá' 'liú,* enough,  
 very well ! stop now ! *pá' pá'*  
*pá' oh !* no, no ! I want nothing  
 to do with it ; *pa' 'shau,* to

leave work ; *pá' kung,* to strike  
 for wages ; *pá' shí'* to foreclose  
 the examinations for *siútsái*—  
 by the people refusing to at-  
 tend ; *pá' kún,* to dismiss an  
 officer ; *'m hü' pá'* I'll not go,  
 and there's an end ; *hü' pá'* be  
 off ! *'sé tsau' pá'* just write it,  
 that's all.

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P'á.

**爬**  
*P'a* Walking irresolutely ; to  
 squat, to sit cross-legged ; to  
 crawl, as a child ; to lie on  
 the belly ; *p'á 'tò ch'ü'* to fall  
 flat ; *p'á 'tò fan'* to sleep on  
 the face.

**耙**  
*P'a* A kind of beetle to level  
 fields and break clods ; a rake  
 to collect straw ; *p'i p'á 'kwo,*  
 the loquat, (*Eriobotrya japon-*  
*ica*) a common fruit. Inter-  
 changed with the next.

**琶**  
*P'a* A guitar with four strings ;  
*p'i p'á,* the Chinese guitar,  
 the belly is pear shaped ; *P'á*  
*'chau,* Whampoa I.

**港**  
*P'a* The name of a river.

**爬**  
*P'a* Interchanged with **耙** *pá* ;  
 to scratch ; to crawl, to creep ;  
 to rake, to scratch up, to claw ;  
 to climb, to scale, to clamber ;  
 a scratcher, a harrow-rake, a  
 gridiron ; a pick ; *p'á fán'* to  
 eat with chopsticks ; *p'á hoi*  
*tik,* rake it open a little ; *p'á*  
*'hung,* to crawl, like a tortoise ;  
*p'á 't'án,* to sort the counters  
 into fours ; *p'á 'shéung,* climb  
 up ; *'i p'á,* an ear-pick ; *'shau*  
*p'á p'á,* to climb and scratch ;



to' *ch'ü* *k'am* *p'á*, climbing and skylarking everywhere; *ngau yuk*, *p'á*, beefsteak.

**扒** A colloquial word; to paddle; a paddle; *yat*, *chí* *p'á*, a paddle; *p'á sám* *pán*, to paddle a boat; *p'á lung*, a "scrambling dragon," a kind of fleet-rowing boat; *p'á tang sam*, to trim and raise a lampwick.

**帕** } A kerchief or veil for protecting the head; a stomacher for children; *fau p'á* a red veil worn by brides; *'shau p'á* a handkerchief.

The first character is also read *mak*, a turban or silken fillet formerly worn by soldiers.

The second character also means a bundle of clothes or roll of silk; a wrapper.

**怕** } To fear, to dread; to apprehend, to suppose likely, to think or fear something may happen; *'hung p'á* *tít*, lest it fall; *'m p'á* no fear; *p'á* *'ch'au* I am afraid of ridicule, I am shamefaced; *p'á* *'k'ü lai*, I fear or think he will come; *hák*, *p'á* to frighten; *'ngo p'á* *'hiú* *'k'ü*, I am afraid of him; *p'á* *'sz* *ké yan*, a timid man, one fond of his ease.

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Pai.

**跛** } Halt in the feet; lame in the hand; lame, crippled, impotent; to walk lame, to stand or go on one foot; to loll; favoritism, inclination, partiality; to be partial to; *pai kéuk*, lame; *á* *pai*, a limping

man; *pai* *'shau*, lame handed; *pai* *héung* *pat*, *ming*, unreasonable partiality.

**鎗** } A colter, an iron plough colter; the barb of an arrow; a probe with a barbed point; a lever; *t'ü*, *pai*, a crowbar.

**閉** } To shut or close a door; to shut out, to bar, to exclude; to screen, to shade; to store, to lay up; to stop, as a hole; obstructed, closed; *pai* *'mái* *'ngán*, to shut the eyes; *pai* *'mún*, close the door, to go into privacy; *pai* *'king*, obstruction of menses; *pai* *'kung* *'k'í*, to checkmate in chess, to drive into a corner; *k'am* *pai* *'k'ü*, detain him, keep him close; *pai* *'sak*, stopped up.

**破** } To benefit, to take from one to confer on another; to augment; *'pai* *'í* *loi*, they came on in order.

**蔽** } Analogous to the preceding; brushwood covering the ground, small plants; delicate, minute, small; to repress, to hide from view, to keep back, to shade; to screen; to embrace, to include in; to cut off, to prevent advance; obscured, dulled; *'wan pai* *'ü*, the clouds hide the moon; *'ché pai* to hide from view; *'mung pai* *'chü* to conceal from others or superiors; *'sz* *yuk*, *'kú* *pai* his vile lusts stifled it (i. e. conscience); *'tsuk*, *'pai* *'kú*, it will fully expiate his crime; to atone for a sin.

**負** } Strong, robust, like a tortoise, which can bear great weights.



A colloquial word; to be in trouble; *par' ai'* sad, in sorrow; what a pity! loaded with debts.

**敗**<sup>2</sup>  
**Pi** Tattered, bad, spoiled; vile, abject; defeated, ruined; injured, as clothes; to stop; used in affectation for my, our; *par' héung*, my poor village; *par' wai'* ruined, lost; *par' lau'* deficiency, imperfect in any way; *par' lau' t' ai'* do, very many deficiencies, utterly unfit; *par' lo*, your servant's house; *tsz' par'* self ruined; *par' tsuk*, our customs.

**敗**<sup>2</sup>  
**Pi** Analogous to the above; conquered, defeated, ruined; distressed, fatigued, reduced to extremities; corrupt, profligate, vicious, bad, tricky, vile, fraudulent; deteriorated, as coin; torn, as garments, worn out; used for pronoun my, our; *tsok, par'* to impose upon, to hoodwink; *mo par'* to deceive, to surreptitiously alter; *par' lok*, an exclamation, bad! what a disappointment! *par' ka' fo*, a bad business.

**幣**<sup>2</sup>  
**Pi** Single and full pieces of silk; things given as presents; wealth, riches; pearls and gems, gold, and copper, were regarded as three kinds of *par'*; money counters made of jade used by the Mongols; *par' pak*, money and fabrics; *p' ai' par'* rich furs.

**斃**<sup>2</sup>  
**Pi** A violent death; to fall prostrate or dead; to slaughter, to destroy, to ruin; *to' par'* fell dead.

**牲**<sup>2</sup>  
**Pi** A wild beast, called *par'* *hon'*; a prison, a jail.

**陞**<sup>2</sup>  
**Pi** To go up stairs; the steps of the throne; the ascent to a palace or into court; *par' tin'* the audience-hall; *par' ha'* Your Majesty, i. e. we who are before the throne; *par' kin'* to have an audience.

**稗**<sup>2</sup>  
**Pi** Tares, cockle, rye-grass; a noxious weed found in grain resembling rice, of a small grain; hypocrites, dissemblers, pretending to be good; *par' ts'ò*, darnel; *par' shüt*, vicious novels, fables; *par' fan'* a huckster.

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P'ai.

**批**<sup>2</sup>  
**Pi** To strike with the hand, to cuff; to push from one, to turn round; to clean, to pare, to scrape off; to revise, to criticize, to animadvert; to assist; to give an official reply; to signify official will; to post a case, as is done at the door of the office; the notice or report of a case; a lease, a charter-party; a comment, a gloss; *p' ai' chun*, to assent to a petition; *p' ai' üi*, an official acknowledgment, a reply; *p' ai' shi'* to publish a case; *p' ai' p' i'*, pare off the skin; *p' ai' tün'* to talk about, to canvass; *p' ai' f' au*, lease money, a bonus of a month's rent; *p' ai' 'kò*, or *p' ai' tán*, a lease; *p' ai' ts' éung* the side walls of a house; *'ngo p' ai' chung' 'ni*, I've guessed what you've been at, I can tell your ways; *'ling p' ai*, to

take a lease of; *p'ai tsim*, to pare thin; *lap, p'ai*, to make a contract; *p'ai ming*, to state clearly the terms of a lease; to criticise.

**砒** *P'ai* An ore of arsenic; *p'ai séung*, realgar or red sulphuret of arsenic; it is applied to ulcers.

**披** *P'ai* To cut in two by a blow; *p'ai hoi*, cut it open.

**睥** *P'ai* To look about; *p'ai ngai* the embrasure of a wall; *p'ai ngai yan*, one who peeps and pries into things;—a fault finder; *p'ai ngai tò ngo*, your scolding reaches me too.

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Pái.

**擺** *Pái* To spread out, to expose, to lay out, to arrange, to set in order; to move, to shake; to strike; to strut, to swagger; to get rid of, to disembarass; *pái f'oi*, to set a table; *pái f'an*, to open a stall; *pái mi*, to whisk the tail; *pái pò* to spread out nicely; *pái pò yan*, to play a trick on one, to do or fix him; *pái ká tsz* a vain chap, a conceited fellow; *pái tsz ng*, to parade soldiers; *pái pák kong*, to make a clean breast; *iú pái*, to swing the hands, to strut; *pái ch'ut*, to set in order, to place; *pái king*, to make a fine show; *pái fú kái*, to dress out a street.

**拜** *Pái* To bow, to reverence, to honor, to make an act of courtesy to, to make an obeisance

of respect or of worship; to worship religiously; to visit, to pay one's respects to, to salute; to appoint to an office, to salute a man as such an officer; a visit, a salaam, an obeisance; *pái shan*, to worship the gods; *pái shán*, worshiping the tombs; *pái f'ok*, to request, to engage one to do; *pái fong*, to pay a visit; *ái pái* to return a visit; *pái f'ip*, a visiting-card; *tsai shau pái* respectfully makes his obeisance—a phrase on cards; *pái kin* to see a friend; *pái mún*, the bride's visit to her husband's relatives; to become a pupil of a teacher; *pái kwai* to kneel and worship; *pái kon*, to supplicate; *pái pún*, to memorialize the emperor; *pái f'oi*, to sacrifice at graves; *pái hák*, to visit; *pái séung* a prime-minister; *kóm pái há fang*, willing to learn of you.

**敗** *Pái* To subvert, to destroy, to be subdued; defeated, discomfited, as in battle; broken, ruined, spoiled, as affairs or things; spoiled, tainted; a defeat, a rout; *p'oi pái* broken, spoiled; *pái ká tsai*, a ruin to the family; *yat pái tò tsí* a complete loss, an entire "smash," totally defeated; *sau pái* ruined; *pái chan ch'ung* run the last venture, take a last chance; *pái shai á kún tsai*, a worthless fellow; *tá pái chéung* defeated; *pái wai* wrecked, all lost; *sz pái liú*, the affair is ruined.

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P'ái.

*P'ái.* A colloquial word; to brag, to boast, to vaunt one's self or doings; *shí p'ái yan*, to crow over one.

*排* *P'ái* To arrange in order, to dispose well, to place properly; to make a show; to push open, as a door; a row, a set out; a while, a time, a chance; *p'ái ch'éung*, to dress out and make a show; *p'ái lí, 'léung hong*, arranged in two rows; *fong yat, p'ái*, was well frightened; *p'eng p'ái*, an even row, as of houses; *yat, p'ái tsín* a set of five arrows; *ní p'ái ching* to, much sickness at this time; *p'ái p'ái iso* come, sit in a row—as children do; *p'ái ts'in ch'ek*, a tailor's foot-rule; *p'ái nán* to make up a difficulty; *p'ái tsai*, to push and elbow; *p'ái kwat*, the ribs; *chü p'ái kwat*, pork chops; *sín ko' p'ái*, on that occasion, just lately.

*排* *P'ái* Dissipation; *p'ái you*, amusements, especially theatrical and other shows.

*牌* *P'ái* A shield, a buckler; a board with a notice on it, a sign-board; a notification from government; a tablet, a memorandum; a banner; a warrant, a passport, a port-clearance, a medal, a token, a mitimus, a writ; a government permit of any kind; counters dominoes, playing-cards; *'fo p'ái*, an express; *'lang p'ái*,

rattan shields; *p'ái wai* a tablet having names of gods for worship; *chiú p'ái*, a sign; *p'ái chiú*, a notice, an advertisement; *yat, fú' 'chí p'ái*, a set of cards; *'lá kwat, p'ái*, to play dominoes; *hung p'ái*, a port-clearance; *kóm' 'hò p'ái 'lau*, such a fine parade you make! *p'ái fong*, honorary gateways; *chám' muk, ling p'ái*, an untrustworthy man, one unfit to direct; *iú p'ái*, a "waist-warrant," a policeman's token; *'fú 'lau p'ái*, tiger-head tablets, hung at the doors of yámun; *'shéung ngan p'ái*, a silver medal, reward to soldiers; *p'ái p'íu'* a warrant to arrest; *'i p'ái*, ear-rings.

*筏* *P'ái* A raft; *chuk, p'ái*, a bamboo raft; *chám' p'ái*, a timber raft.

*派* *P'ái* To branch, as a stream; to ramify, to branch off; a branch, as of posterity; a rill; to distribute, to give to each person; to appoint; a tribe; *chí p'ái* a tribe, a clan, a sub-family; to branch out; *tsz' p'ái* name given to brothers to distinguish them from others of the same sept or surname; *p'ái' shü*, to distribute books; *'fan p'ái* to appoint each his place; *'hò yat, p'ái' tí' fong*, what a fine spot or place! *'lung p'ái* of the same clan or branch; *p'ái' wan tik*, give them alike to each.

*備* *P'ái* Exhausted, debilitated, total loss of strength; *p'ái' kün* languid.

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Pak.

**北** Peh The north; to the north, the capital; to be conquered, defeated; to flee; to oppose, perverse; *pak, fong*, the north, northern regions; *Pak, king*, Peking; *pak, tai' ko lai*, Jack Frost has come; *pak, 'tau*, the Dipper; *kung ts'z' pak, 'shéung*, to bid farewell on going to Peking; *pát' pak*, defeated; *pak, kik*, the north pole; *Pak, chik, tai' sháng*, the "northern province which directs," i. e. Pih Chihlí or Pechela; *pak, 'kau ngoi* beyond the Wall.

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Pák.

**百** Peh A hundred; a round number, the whole of a class or sort; many, numerous, all; *pák, sing*, the people; *pák, chung mò yat*, not one in a hundred; *pák, pún*, all kinds of speculations; *pák, tsuk*, the centipede; *pák, 'im chí kik*, very disagreeable; *pák, kung*, all craftsmen, mechanics; *pák, ts'in mán*, thousands of thousands; *pák, pák, sheng*, no reckon of less than a hundred; *'kong ts'in, 'm 'kong pák* we'll talk of thousands not of hundreds; *pák, fat, pák, chung* a hundred shots a hundred hits—always lucky.

P'ak

PÁK.

**魄** Peh The animal soul, inferior to the *wan*, and partaking of the *yin* principle; the power or faculties of the senses, the nervous perception; the animal spirits, as distinguished from the reason; figure, form, manner; the dark disk of the moon; *ying pák*, vigor of the bodily senses; *lok, pák*, out of spirits, disheartened; *shang pák*, the waning of the moon; *sám, wan ts'at, pák*, the three souls and seven spirits of a man; the last are supposed to be the energy of the limbs and five senses.

**伯** Peh A father's elder brother; a senior, an elder, a superior; an earl, or the third in order of nobility; an elder brother or husband is addressed as *pák*; to control; the word *beg* is derived from this; *pák, fú* a paternal elder uncle; an old gentleman; *pák, 'mò*, the wife of an uncle; *pák, kung*, a great uncle; *pák, shuk*, paternal uncles; *'ü pák*, the god of Rain.

**佰** Peh A hundred men; a centurion; a bundle or string of a hundred cash.

**柏** Peh The cypress, the cedar; large; to urge; *'pin pák*, the juniper (*Cupressus thyoides*); *pák, 'fú*, a provincial judge.

**舶** Peh A sea-going vessel, a great ship to cross the seas in; *pák, ts'ò shün*, a junk from Tientsin or Siam; *'hoi pák*, a ship.

**珀** Peh Amber, called *'fú pák*; *kú, pák*, red amber; *mat, pák*, false amber; *mat, lap, pák*, yellow amber.

白  
Peh

White color, an unlucky hue; clear, immaculate, as white; bright, as moonlight; explicit, manifest; disinterested, freely, pure; melancholy, mournful; plain, obvious, easy to comprehend; the white part of a thing; to explain, to manifest, to make clear; the 106th radical of characters relating to white; the reverse of a coin; *pák, shik*, a white color; *pák, chong*, a thief, a sharper; to swindle; *pák, ch'án*, a pasquinade; *'sé pák, tsz'* to write by the sound and not the sense; *'hiú pák, wá'* to understand the local or plain talk of a place; *pák, fok*, careless, worthless, contemptible, as a scapegrace; *pák, pák*, *'pi 'ni* freely give it to you; *pák, shang shang hū' ts'o'* to have a thing suffer by going off or gadding; *hò' pák, shat*, vain, lecherous; *'ngán pák*, *pák*, eyes only could see it—unable to buy it; *pák, pí' ko*, a slippery fellow, a cunning rascal; *pák, í yan* or *pák, ting*, one of no rank, a commoner; *pák, 'shau*, empty handed, as when one starts in life; *pák, kòp, 'ngán*, "pigeon's eyes," one with lofty aspirations; *pák, yan*, an albino; *pák, yat*, in open day, daytime; *kai tán' pák*, white of an egg; *'hau pák*, the spoken parts of a play, not recited; *hung pák, sz'* red and white (i. e. lucky and unlucky) affairs, pleasant and melancholy events; *pák, tun 'tsz'* petunse, or purified

clay used for porcelain; *pák, tái'* fluor albus, leucorrhœa; *pák, uk, ch'ut, kung hing*, an undistinguished family has furnished a high statesman; *'pái pák, hai'* it's so, and no mistake.

帛  
Peh

Plain silk, taffety; wealth generally; a present of silk; *kwá' pák*, to hang long strips of paper at the graves in spring; *'pò pák*, paper burnt at worship as money; *ts'oi pák*, property, wealth; *ts'oi pák, sing kwan*, Plutus, the god of Wealth.

匍  
Peh

To fall prostrate; *p'ò pák*, to crawl, as children, or when making prostration to the emperor; to hasten to a friend in case of need—so as to relieve him.

菰  
Peh

A fragrant white flower, called *'tám pák*; *lo pák*, a general name for edible spindle shaped roots, as beets, turnips, carrots, radishes, parsnips; *shang lo pák*, to have chilblains; also, raw turnips.

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P'ák.

拍  
Peh

To pat, to caress, to clap or tap with the hand; to slap, as a table; to beat, as cymbals, or waves against a rock; *p'ák, woo*, a peacemaker; *p'ák, chū t'ün*, to "pat the hog," to induce two to close a bargain; *p'ák, 'pán*, castanets; *hòp, p'ák*, to chime in [with the cymbals]; to rhyme; *p'ák,*

'chéung, i siú' clapped their hands and laughed; *süt, long* p'ák, *ch'éung, hung*, the snowy billows beat against the sky.

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## Pan.

**賓** Pin A guest, one who receives attention, a visiter of another surname; to entertain, to act the host; to submit, to come under civilizing influences; *pan hik*, a visitor; *pan p'ang* a friend; *sai pan*, a domestic tutor; *pan 'chü*, guest and host; *sz' hoi pan fuk*, all the country came submitting itself.

**檳** Pin The areca-nut; *pan long*, the betel-nut; *pan lau*, the leaf and nut prepared for chewing; *pan tsz' shap*, *man* the postage is ten cash; *kwan 'tsz' pan long, hat, i in*, betel-nut is for gentlemen, tobacco for beggars.

**濱** Pin The bank of a stream, the brink, the margin, the shore; near, contiguous; almost, at very near; to border upon, to outlie; *pan 'sz'* almost dead.

**膾** Pin The knee-pan; the skin; to cut off the knee-pan or leg, as a punishment.

**縵** Pin Colored silks mixed; in confusion, mixed, blended; *pan fan*, a multitude of affairs, bothered; *pan pan*, blended, a mélange of colors, as in silks or bouquets.

**蟻** Pin A pearl; perhaps denoting those found in fresh water.

**郢** Pin Name of an ancient principality in the south of Shensi, ruled over by the family of Chau before they got the throne, B. C. 1134.

**奔** Pan Cattle frightened and scattering; to walk fast or run, to flee, to run away; to run after, to run about in confusion; to be busy with, to sag at; to elope, to marry without observing the rites; *pan 'tsau*, to run, to scamper, to flee; *pan 'ch'i*, to hasten, like a courier; urged by necessity; *pan po 'lò luk*, toiling and moiling, anxious, caring about many things; *pan song*, to return home to bury a parent; *yan pan*, a clandestine marriage; *wai 'hau pan 'ch'i*, to bustle about for a living; *pan loi 'pan hū'* running here and there.

**彬** Pin A due mixture of plainness and ornament; well contrasted; *man chat, pan pan*, simplicity and elegance in harmony; *pan pan*, elegant and neat, neat but not gaudy, as the kilin's skin.

**賁** Pin Strenuous effort, valorous, as when serving a prince. Also read 'Fan, to be filled with rage; to bubble or effervesce, as a spring; *fan mün*, the cardiac extremity of the esophagus.

**稟** Pin To make known to a superior by writing or speaking, to announce, to inform a higher officer; to receive from a superior in course of duty or after requesting; to receive from

heaven, endowments, disposition; to petition, to ask of; a petition, a prayer, a statement; *'pan fuk*, to reply to a superior, or a friend; *'pan kò* to petition (by the people); *shan 'pan*, to inform a superior; *'pan chí*, a petition; *'pan t'p*, an official statement, with a blue envelop; *'pan on*, to ask after an officer's health; *'pan ming*, to acknowledge, or report upon orders received; *hí 'pan*, the natural temper or talents; *kü 'pan*, a prepared petition; *tong min' 'pan pák*, to complain of in person, to accuse; *'pan shau* to receive, to receive by permission; what is natural to one; *'pan shan*, to implore the gods.

7  
品  
Pin All of a kind, altogether; a series, a rank, a degree, a class, one sort out of a variety or a series; a grade, an official standing; a rule, a law or guide to go by, an example; actions, conduct; an article, a thing of a sort; a delicacy, a rare dish; to classify, to rank, to arrange; *'pan máu* countenance, expression; *'pan hang*, actions; *'pan kák*, the deportment or carriage of a man, his natural ways; *'mò 'pan*, no character, abandoned; *'kwo 'pan*, sorts of fruit; *'pan 'sing*, the disposition, temperament; *'kau 'pan*, the nine official ranks, are divided into *ching* and *tsung* principal and secondary; *'k'ü hai' lü*, *'pan*, he is a reckless fellow; *shéung' 'pan*, superior, the best quality;

*ho 'pan k'ap*, what rank is he? *'pan mat*, articles, things; *yat, ká 'pan*, singular, eccentric, a man by himself; *'m lap, 'pan*, to act improperly; *'pan t'í* first state of, original parts; *kik, 'pan*, the highest of the nine ranks.

賓  
Pin To receive a guest ceremoniously; to honor, to worship, to venerate; to arrange, to set in order; to enter in; *'pan' tsip*, to receive a guest; *'pan' séung* a master of ceremonies. Interchanged with the next.

擯  
Pin To put out by force, to expel, to drive off; an officer sent to the frontier to salute an envoy; *'pan' hi* to cast away.

拚  
A colloquial word; to braid; *'pan' ptn*, to braid the queue.

嬪  
Pin A lady, a woman; a maid of honor or concubine; a fairy; to marry out; a deceased wife; *'fi pan* ladies of the palace; *'pan' 'fú*, his late wife; *'pan' ts' shing hong*, to make many rows.

殯  
Pin To enshroud and enclothe a corpse; to carry out and bury, to inter, to make a funeral; *'sung' pan* to accompany a burial; *'ch'ut, pan* to carry out to bury; *'pan' 'lín*, to enclothe; *'pan' tsong* to bury.

髻  
Pin The hair on the temples and sides of the face; the sides of the face; whiskers; curls, tresses; *'wan pan* hair on the forehead puffed out.

笨  
Pin The inside of a bamboo; coarse, not good; stupid, ignorant; *'pan' ngoi*, thickheaded,

unapt; *pan' tsai*, an ass, a dunderhead; *tai' pan' tsung*, a great blockhead, fat-brained; *'k'ü tong' ngo pan'* he takes me for a fool; *yat, 'iü, ch'ung, kòm' pan'* dull as a worm.

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P'an.

**貧** P'in Poor, having only a small portion; destitute, impoverished, indigent, pennyless; *p'an k'ung*, without resources; *p'an tsin'* poor and lowly, ignoble; *yat, p'an, ü 'sai*, poor as if washed, quite cleaned out; *on p'an*, contentedly poor; *p'an tò' kik*, extremely poor; *p'an, hon*, wretchedly poor.

**頻** P'in Urgent, pressing; urged, precipitate, hurried; continually, incessant, repeatedly; margin of a stream; *p'an kap*, in a hurry; *p'an p'an loi*, continually coming; *p'an lan*, in a great hurry; *p'an lan, 'm tak, yap, sheng*, he is so bewildered he won't get into the city.

**蘋** P'in An aquatic plant, a large kind of Lemna or duckweed, (*Pistia stratiotes?*) with a white flower, once used in sacrifices.

**蘋** P'in The apple, called *p'an 'kwo*, brought from the north; *p'an p'o*, the *Sterculia balanhas*, an edible fruit.

**瞞** P'in To smile, to simper and giggle, as women do; to knit the brows, to frown; *p'an siü'* to smirk and laugh; *hau' p'an*, a poor imitation, badly copied—a polite phrase, used in

speaking of one's own works; *Tung shi hau' p'an*, the miserable attempt of Tungshi to imitate the beautiful Sishi, which only made her uglier.

**𪔐** P'in The female of birds and beasts; also applied to plants; *'p'an 'mau*, male and female of animals; *'p'an, kai, sz', shan*, the hen rules the morning, "the wife wears the breeches." Sometimes pronounced *'fan*.

**噴** P'in To expel the breath forcibly, to hoot, to spurt; to snort, to breath strongly through the nose; to sneeze; struck, as by effluvia; *p'an' hi'* to rave and snort; a breathing or aspirate; *ling' yan p'an' fan'* to make one blurt out his food—from laughing; *p'an' 'shui*, to spurt water, as over clothes; *hòm hüt, p'an' yan, sin, ü, k'ü 'hau*, he that spurts blood upon others, first defiles his own mouth; *p'an' f'ung*, to blow a sumpitan; *p'an' f'ü 'shui*, to sprinkle holy water, as the Rationalists do in exorcising; *héung p'an' p'an'* very fragrant; *'lá p'an' 't'ar* to sneeze; *p'an' f'ü f'ung*, to let off a rocket.

**潰** P'in Interchanged with the preceding; to bubble up, as a spring.

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Pán.

**𪔐** Pán A boat returning; to move, to remove, to separate and distribute, to divide among; Used for the next.



1. 7<sup>n</sup>

PÁN.

PÁN.

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who stops a case, one who spoils a matter.

*ha<sup>m</sup>*  
 版 Pán Interchanged with the last; a schedule, a register, a list; an insignia, a baton; a board; planks for building walls; to partake, to divide; 'pán tsik' a census or registration of the people; 'tau 'pán hi' kún, to throw down the mace and give up the office.

✓ 販 Pán Great; extremely; 'pán chéung, the sun very bright. Interchanged with the last.

✓ 扮 Pán To dress up, to beautify, to adorn, to bedeck, to apparel; to disguise, to rig out, to bedizen, to counterfeit, to simulate; dress, ornament; to beat with a stick; 'chong pán' dressed out, gay, exterior show; 'lá pán' tak, 'hò, well dressed; 'pán' shik, processions in spring; 'kwan' pán' 'k'ü, take a stick to him; 'ká pán' kún 'ch'ái, to counterfeit policemen; 'pán' 'kú sz' to dress up processions.

Read 'fan; to seize with the hand, to hold; to move.

✓ 拏 Pán To tie up, to tie fast; a hand, a tie, a loop, a tether; 'mò' pán' a hat tie under the chin; 'tséung pán' an oar-tie.

辦 Pán To manage, to dispose; to attend to; to prepare, to provide; to depute; to do, to transact business, to act as a factor; a sample, a muster of goods; 'mái pán' a comprador, a steward or butler; 'pi' pán' to provide for, to arrange against; 'pán' tsúi' to give sentence; 'pán' fo' to contract for goods; 'pán' 'm loi. 'can't be got for this, not enough to

purchase it; 'pán' 'tsau, to prepare an entertainment; 'pán' 't'o tong' all settled, well arranged; 'pán' fán' to sentence criminals; 'pán' on' to depute one to attend to a case; 'ch'á pán' a muster of tea; 'túi' pán' to compare musters.

瓣 Pán The carpel or divisions of a melon or orange; 'fá pán' (or 'fá fán') the petals of a flower.

漚 Pán Deep mud, mesh made by treading mud and water, the mire of the roads; to get mired, muddied; 'pán' 'ú, marshy fields; 'nai pán' mud, slush; 'lán' pán' 'fong 'yan ts'z' beware, lest there be thorns in the mud, i. e. take heed how you oppress the helpless; 'kau 'k'ü pán' offal of sewers; 'yat, 'shan pán' dirtied all over; 'ch'á lok, pán' slipped down in the mud.

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P'án.

*hia<sup>m</sup>*  
 攀 } To lead, to drag, to haul,  
 攀 } to pull down or towards one;  
 扳 } to climb up; to mount, to ascend; to drag into, to implicate; 'p'án 'shau to lead by the hand; 'p'an 'm tò' unable to reach with the hand; 'kung 'p'án, to denounce, to inform against; 'kò'm 'p'án 'loi ká' I venture to drag you, Sir, [to my house]; 'p'án kwai' to become a kújin; 'p'án 'há lai, pull it down; 'p'án 'chí, an archer's thumb-ring; 'p'án 'p'úi 'm 'hí don't draw together,

unequally mated; *p'án lau*,  
to civilly detain; *'m kòm kò*  
*p'án*, I don't deserve such dis-  
tinction, I can't intrude on you.

眼

P'an

An eye which shows much  
white, a turned up or distorted  
eye; *p'án tsing*, a cataract.

盼

P'an

A clear eye, a piercing,  
beautiful eye; *p'án' mong'* to  
look for in hope.

(400)

# Pang.

崩

Pang

The fall or slide of a moun-  
tain; to fall in ruins, to fall  
from a high estate or position;  
an emperor's death; in collo-  
quial, a fracture, a deficiency,  
as a piece broken off; *shán*  
*pang*, the mountain's rushed  
down, the state is ruined;  
*hút, shán pang*, severe hem-  
orrhage from the womb; *pang*  
*ki wai*, to make a breach in  
the embankment of a river;  
*pang 'hau*, a harelip; *pang*  
*lau*, a broken head; *h' pang*

(401)

# P'ang.

烹

P'ang

To boil or stew; to decoct;  
*p'ang ch'á*, to make tea;  
*p'ang lin'* to decoct and stew  
by stirring it; *tsi' p'ang k'í*  
*chan*, he burnt his own fingers.

朋

P'ang

A friend, a companion, an  
equal, a fellow-student, an  
acquaintance; to join in with,  
to associate with; *p'ang 'yau*,  
a friend; *p'ang 'long*, a party  
in the state, a clique or cabal;  
*p'ang pi' wai kán*, to club  
*p'ang* others in intrigue; *'hó*  
with *ts'ing*, very friendly.

鵬

P'ang

A monstrous bird like the  
Arabian roc, fabled to be  
changed from the kraken;  
*tái' p'ang 'chín ch'í* the roc  
has flapped his wings—said  
of a boxer.

硼

P'ang

A kind of stone; *p'ang shá*,  
natural borax, the sub-borate  
of soda.

砵

P'ang

A stand for a stone - to

please; *p'ang* 'ní'kong, according to what you say, let it be as you say; *p'ang* tán, a contract note in trading, a bill of items.

馮 *P'ang* To swim; *p'ang* ho, to cross a stream without a boat or bridge, as a fool might try to do.

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## Páng.

棒 *Páng* A club, a staff, a cudgel, a stick; to fence; to cudgel, to thump, to take a stick to; *'páng* 'k'ü ch'ut, hū drive him out; *dong* 't'au yat, 'páng, a rap on the noddle; *ü* 'fo 'páng, a hot poker—can not be taken at both ends, an unmanageable affair; *t'ü* kam 'páng, an agate burnisher.

棒 *P'ang* A colloquial word; bang! a report of a gun.

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## P'áng.

彭 *P'ang* An exciting sound, as of a drum; a chariot-scythe; to journey, to go; a road; abundant; unceasing; name of districts and a river in Sz'chuen; *P'áng* 'lai, the west side of the Poyang Lake; *p'áng* a beating of drums; the crash of falling things; *wáng* *p'áng* *páng* to put in one's jaw, to rudely interfere.

蚌 *P'ang* A land crab, found in rice-fields and along the beach; *tam* 'páng k'i, to angle for crabs; *p'áng* k'i 'tsz' crab's

eggs; *hung* song *p'áng* k'i, a small crab with red nippers; *'mò* 'cháu *p'áng* k'i, a clawless crab—an inefficient fellow, a lazy lout.

澎 *P'ang* The noise of dashing waters; *p'áng* 'ü ün' the district of the Pescadore Is. off Formosa.

膨 *P'ang* The belly puffed and swelled; *p'áng* hang, a big belly, like a sow; *'t'ò* *p'áng* chéung' stomach distended, flatulent.

棚 *P'ang* A scaffold or staging for plays or religious ceremonies; a framework; a hut, shed, or banksal made of atap; a covering, an awning; *léung* *p'áng*, an awning; *táp* *p'áng*, to erect a mat shed; *p'áng* 'ch'ong a temporary shelter, a shed, mat-covering; *hi* 'p'áng, theatrical shed; *shái* 'p'áng, a drying scaffold; *kwá* *p'áng*, a melon frame; *ch'ák* *p'áng* *tsò* 'kwo' take it to pieces and do it over again.

(404)

## Pat.

不 *Puh* An adverb, no, not; it usually comes before verbs; as *pat*, *nang*, can not; before adjectives, answers to *un*, *dis*, *in*, —as *pat*, *pin* inconvenient; *pat*, *t'ung*, unlike; when repeated with *tak*, forms an affirmation; *pat*, *tak*, *pat*, *hū* I must go, I can not but go; following another negative, the affirmation is stronger; as *mok*, *pat*, *ming* ' can not fail of being understood; when

PAT.

PAT.

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1.

*tik, pat*, an autograph; *pat*, 'tsui, *pat*, *kon*, and *pat*, *t'ung*, the hair, shaft, and cover of a pencil.

**樺**  
Pih A sort of yellow, even grain-  
ed wood, very light, much  
used for carving statuettes; it  
comes from Kiángsí.

**弼**  
Pih To aid, to guide, to assist,  
as a statesman; a splice or  
support on a bow; perverse;  
*léung pat*, a good minister;  
*fú pat*, ministers, assistants;  
'ní 'hò *pat*, *fú* you are a good  
friend; *shün t'au pat*, a bow-  
sprit.

**拂**  
Pih Same as the preceding; *pat*,  
*lü* perverse, obstinate; *pat*,  
*yan chí sing* to act contrary  
to other people. Usually read  
*fat*.

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P'at.

**疋**  
Pih A classifier of pieces of cloth  
or silk; the 103d radical; *yat*,  
*p'at*, *pò* a piece of cotton; *p'at*,  
*t'au*, woolen and other piece-  
goods; *shing p'at*, a whole  
piece.

**匹**  
Pih A pair; one of two who  
have been united; a fellow,  
a mate, a partner; to unite,  
to match and pair; a classifier  
of horses and fledgelings;  
*yat, p'at, p'úi* a married pair;  
*p'at, p'úi* to marry; *p'at, fú*,  
a husband, a widower; *yat*,  
*p'at, sü*, a beard.

**鴨**  
Pih A wild duck, a mallard;  
*shü yan chap, p'at*, a plebeian  
takes a duck [as a present].

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Pát.

**八**  
Páh Eight; the 8th radical;  
*tai pat*, the eighth; *pat, pat*,  
sixty-four; *t' pat*, sixteen;  
*pat, shap*, eighty; *pat, yam*,  
music; *pat, pát* 'chí *káu*, an  
intimate friend; *mong pat*, or  
*wong pat, t'au*, a shameless  
cuckold—an abusive term;  
*pat, tò*, to divide, from the  
composition of the word **分**  
*fan*; *pat, t'oi 'kiú*, "an eight-  
borne sedan," i. e. a gov.-ge-  
neral and governor; *pat, kok*,  
*yau*, aniseed oil; *pat, tsz*,  
*shang tak*, 'hò, the eight ho-  
rary characters are good—a  
good horoscope; *ts'at, 'shau*  
*pat, pi* seven hands and eight  
arms—agile.

**捌**  
Páh The complicated form of the  
preceding; to divide, to rend  
open; a ripping or splitting  
sound.

(This character is often pronounced *pat*.)

**拔**  
Páh To pull up, to pull or pluck  
out, to eradicate, to pull up by  
the roots, to extirpate; to  
storm, to take by assault; to  
elevate, to promote; quickly;  
eminent, conspicuous; barb  
of an arrow; to exclude, to  
brush away; *t'ai pat*, to ad-  
vance, to bring forward; *pat*,  
'hí *hái*, pull up your shoes;  
*pat, teng*, to draw a nail; *pat*,  
*t'it, sín* to draw out iron wire;  
*yat, mò pat, pat*, not pull out  
a hair—spare nothing; *pat*,  
*kím* to draw a sword.

𦰩<sup>2</sup> The roots of grass, stubble ;  
Poh<sup>2</sup> a thatched or mat hut. Often  
read *pú<sup>2</sup>*.

𦰪<sup>2</sup> The demon of drought, rep-  
Pah<sup>2</sup> resented as a naked or tatter-  
ed pigmy with one eye, and  
fleet as the wind. Deified,  
perhaps, from the summer-colt.

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## Pau.

𦰫<sup>2</sup> To collect, to bring together ;  
Pau<sup>2</sup> to diminish, to reduce ; many ;  
*pau tsü<sup>2</sup>* to congregate ; *pau*  
*to yik*, 'kwá, to decrease the  
surplus and add to the defi-  
cient. Also read *fau*.

𦰬<sup>2</sup> To draw in the breath.  
Pau<sup>2</sup> A colloquial word ; flabby,  
puffy, spongy, tumid, swelled,  
fatty ; empty, deceptive ; *lau*  
*pan<sup>2</sup>* not firm ; soft, like flesh ;  
*yat*, *f'ün yat*, *pau<sup>2</sup>* a sinking  
and a swelling ; *yat*, *pau<sup>2</sup>* *nai*,  
a clod of earth ; *sung pau<sup>2</sup>* *ké*  
flabby, a want of substance.

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## Páu.

𦰭<sup>2</sup> To wrap around, to wrap  
Páu<sup>2</sup> up, to enwrap, to infold, to  
envelop ; to comprehend, to  
contain, to hold, to be includ-  
ed in ; to be patient ; to under-  
take, to contract, to manage  
a whole matter, to assume, to  
do for another ; to promise, to  
engage, to warrant, to insure ;  
a bale, a bundle ; a wrapper,  
a roll ; *páu kung liú<sup>2</sup>* to take  
a job and find the materials ;  
*páu pán<sup>2</sup>* 'kín, a shop which  
provides entertainments ; *páu*  
*kok*, to bind or rabbit a corner  
to strengthen it ; *páu tam páu*  
*cháp*, I'll let you pound or cut  
it, for it is good ; *páu chí páu*  
*kit*, I can assure you that it  
is accurate ; *páu f'au*, a fillet  
or head-band ; *tá páu*, to wrap ;  
to mat, as a box ; *páu sok*,  
matting twine ; *páu pán<sup>2</sup>* *ch'ú*  
to take contracts for tea ; *yat*,  
*ko<sup>2</sup>* *páu*, a bundle ; *nang páu*

can assure there's nothing to  
to fear; *min fá sám páu*,  
three bales of cotton.

胞  
Páu

The placenta or after-birth;  
uterine; brotherly; a fish's  
air-bladder; the crop of birds;  
a vesicle, a pustule, blister; to  
swell, to puff up; *páu í*, the  
after-birth; *fung páu hing*  
*taí* brothers of the same mo-  
ther; *niú páu*, the bladder;  
*'shui páu*, a water-blister; *í*  
*fung páu*, like my own bro-  
thers.

苞  
Páu

Rushes or grass fit for mak-  
ing mats or sandals; the cover-  
ing of grain; luxuriant, rank;  
presents of food folded up in  
leaves; roots of the mulberry;  
*chuk páu tsung mau* the  
luxuriant bamboo and thrifty  
fire; *páu song*, stable, secure.

鮑  
Páu

A kind of dried fish regarded  
as a delicacy; pickled fish;  
dry salted fish; stinking, rank  
fish.

飽  
Páu

To eat enough; satiated, fed,  
satisfied; gratified, pleased, as  
with flattery; *shik páu* or *yák*  
*páu*, eaten enough, I have  
dined; *páu hok chí yan*, a  
very learned man; *'tai páu*  
*'ngán*, satisfied with seeing;  
*páu 'mún*, or *fung páu*, fat,  
obese; *páu 'nún*, fed and  
clothed; *'tai kin 'at tsau páu*  
the sight of you is enough;  
*ki páu yau yan*, hunger and  
satiety are as men please.

爆  
Páu

To burn, to scorch; to snap,  
to pop; to crackle, as a fire;  
to chap; to burst, to shrink  
from heat or dryness; hot,  
sputtering, crackling; to dry

by the fire; *shik páu chuk*,  
to let off fire-crackers; *páu*  
*tsung* fireworks; *'fung fá*  
*páu 'liú*, the tub's hoops are  
burst; *páu kúk*, parched rice;  
*páu ch'ák*, chapped; *páu 'fo*,  
a crackling fire. Also read  
*pak*.

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P'áu.

拋  
P'áu

To fling, to throw down; to  
reject, cast off, throw away;  
to throw abroad; to toss up;  
*p'áu náu*, to anchor; *p'áu so*,  
to throw a shuttle; *p'áu fan*  
*lò min* to appear in public;  
*p'áu k'í* to abandon, to reject;  
*p'áu p'í*, to flee, to abscond.

庖  
P'áu

A slaughter-house; a cook-  
room, a kitchen; *p'áu yan*, a  
cook, a butcher; *p'áu ch'á*,  
a kitchen.

咆  
P'áu

To roar, as a tiger or bear;  
to bluster; *p'áu hán*, to roar,  
an angry cry; *p'áu hán kung*  
*song*, the angry blustering of  
officials at the tribunals.

包  
P'áu

Interchanged with the pre-  
ceding, but more used for *p'áu*  
炮 a gun.

匏  
P'áu

A calabash or bitter squash,  
once used for musical and  
drinking utensils; any gurglet-  
shaped vessel; the hard shell  
of gourds; *p'áu k'ud*, a gourd.

刨  
P'áu

A plane; to plane, to shave,  
to smooth; *p'áu ch'ái*, shav-  
ings; *p'áu hau ch'ái*, chips;  
*p'áu fá*, resinous shavings  
for the hair; *sai k'wá páu*,  
a smoothing knife; *p'áu wát*,  
*tik*, plane it smoother.



**靴** A currier, a leather-dresser.

**跑** To run, to gallop; to paw the earth, to scratch up; to prance, to gambol; to ride rapidly, as a courier; 'p'áu 'má, to gallop; 'p'áu 'tsau, to run off, to race; 'p'áu loi 'p'áu k' running about.

**脚** Interchanged with the last. Also read *pok*, to strike the feet together.

**豹** A leopard, panther, ounce, or other spotted felinae; the panther is the official embroidery; spotted; 'p'áu' shik, prettily ornamented.

**炮** To bake or roast in the ashes; to wrap up and roast; 'p'áu' chái' to mix and infuse—as medicines; 'p'áu' ch'á, mix to tea with condiments. Used for the next.

**爆** Interchanged with **炮**. 'p'áu'. A balista, once used in war; a cannon, great guns; 'p'áu' fireworks; yat, mún 'p'áu' a cannon; 'p'áu' ts'ang, a battery; 'p'áu' 'ngán, a touchhole, a port-hole; fong' 'p'áu' to fire a gun; 'p'áu' f'oi, a fort; shiú f'á 'p'áu' to burn the flower gun—when worshiping Ceres; 'p'áu' 'héung, report of guns; 'p'áu' 'shau, a gunner; 'sai 'p'áu' to scale guns; fong' king 'p'áu' to fire a salute; 'p'áu' f'au, a rocket.

**泡** A bubble, froth, spoon-drift, spume; a bubbling, murmuring noise; name of a river; to dip, to wet, to soak, to steep in; 'shui 'p'áu' a pustule, a blister, bubbles on water; 'p'áu' chái'

to decoct, as medicines; 'p'áu' shap, to dip, to moisten; 'ch'á 'p'áu' relishes put in tea.

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Pé.

**啤** 'Pé 'tsau, a Canton word for beer; 'tái' pé, porter.

**嘖** An adverbative colloquial particle, expressive of dissatisfaction or mistrust; 'kóm pé 'tím 'sí, well, and what then? Also, a final particle; 'héung fuk, lé pé' in short, he is enjoying himself.

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Pí.

**卑** Base, low, vulgar, mean, inferior, menial, contemptible; humble, yielding, respectful; to humble, to abase; 'pí lau' vulgar, low-lived; tsún 'pí, noble and plebeian; 'pí tsín' vile; 'pí á, dirty, mean; 'pí chik, l, the magistrate; 'pí 'pí pat, tsuk, ló' too unimportant, not worth mentioning.

**碑** A pillar to which victims were tied; a tablet; 'pí mō' a grave-stone; 'shék, 'pí, a stone in memoriam; 'pí 'man, the epitaph, an inscription; ló' 'shéung 'hang 'yan 'hau 'ts'z' 'pí, traveler's words are like tablets.

**砒** Same as 'p'ai 砒. An ore of arsenic, realgar, the red sulphuret of arsenic. Also read 'fí.

**悲**  
Pí Compassion, feeling for, sympathy, grief at another's woe; to feel for, heartfelt sorrow; tragic, as plays; *pí oi*, grief; *pí fú*, to bewail a husband; *pí tsoi*, alas, woe worth! *ts'z'* *pí*, compassion; *pí t'án* to sigh in grief.

**陂**  
Pí A bank, a side; to bank in, to inclose and drain; a pool, a fishpond; *pí ch'í*, a pool.

**罷**  
Pí A bear of great size; an arctic or grisly bear, found in Liáutung; *hung pí*, a bear, —when dreamed of, is ominous of a son.

**屣**  
Pí The female organs, the vulva.

**比**  
Pí To compare, to classify, to sort, to judge of; to equal, to correspond, to select; a comparison, an illustration; the 81st radical; *pí káu* to compare; *pí túi* to pair, match; *mò yan pí tak*, *shéung*, no one can compare with him; *mò pí ping*, *m chí hò ch'au*, good and ill cannot be known without comparison; *pí yat*, *pí*, make a comparison; *pí fong*, analogy, a simile; to measure; to suppose.

**妣**  
Pí A deceased mother; *háu pí*, deceased parents or ancestors.

**彼**  
Pí A distributive pronoun; that, the further of two, the opposite; to exclude, to leave out of the question; *pí ts'z'* that, this; then, now; there, here; the former, latter; *pí tsoi*, him, indeed!

**界**  
Pí To give, to confer, to bestow, to distribute amongst. Interchanged with the next.

**俾**  
Pí To give, to benefit; to cause, to enable; to follow, to accord; to let, to allow; to employ; a janitor; a conjunction, that, so that if, to the end that; by, with; *pí shek kik yan*, to strike one with a stone; *m pí yan hang*, don't let people go; *pí 'k'ü chí tò* let him know; *sung' pí 'k'ü*, give it to him; *pí to yat k'í*, allow more time.

**擗**  
Pí To throw down. Same as **擗** *pái*. Also to strike the hands together.

**賁**  
Pí To adorn; ornamented, variegated, as herbage; the 22d diagram, connected with fire.

**庇**  
Pí To shelter, to cover; affording protection or shadow; to shield, to protect; to lodge; *pí' yau* to protect, as by gods; *pò pí* to shield with one's assistance; *wing pí* continual protection; *tsik pí* to trust to for aid; *páu pí* to assure one protection.

**泌**  
Pí Water flowing, as from a torrent or fountain, between banks; running water; name of a river in the southwest of Honán, a branch of the River Hán.

**秘**  
Pí Abstruse, secret, mysterious, divine; inspired, as by an afflatus; unaccountable, inexplicable; *pí' ch'ün*, mysteriously conveyed, like mesmerism; *pí' mal*, undivulged, close; *pí' shü*, a mysterious book.

**苾**  
Pí Fragrant, odoriferous; the perfume of flowers; *pí' fan*, grateful to the smell, like food. Also read *pí*, a kind of potherb.

**𢀛**  
Pi To treat rudely or disrespectfully, as when one is flustered with drink. Same as the next.

**𢀛**  
Pi Majestic, grave; full, filled up with; a man's name. Usually read *pi*.

**𢀛**  
Pi Laborious, painstaking; fatigue, care; attentive, careful, heeding; to counsel, to warn; water flowing from a spring.

**𢀛**  
Pi A closed door; to shut, to secrete; to skulk, to hide; hidden, secret, deep, profound, mysterious, spiritual; careful, attentive; *sham pi* occult, very secret; *pi sz* a secret affair; *pi nik*, to keep out of the way.

**𢀛**  
Pi A strong, well-fed horse; a fat, robust horse.

**𢀛**  
Pi Rheumatism, weakness or paralysis of the limbs, arising from dampness; numbness in the joints; *keuk pi* my foot is asleep; *hang pi* a sudden twinge in the legs; *cheuk pi* rheumatism from damp.

**𢀛**  
Pi The fore-arm; the cubit; the arm; the shoulder or leg of an animal when killed; the power or strength of an arm; in colloquial, to pour off from dregs; *shau pi* the arm; *pi ch'ui* a bracelet; *pi tsit*, the elbow-joint; *yeung pi* a leg of mutton; *fan pi* to throw the arms backward; *pong yat*, *pi chi lik*, lend us a hand, help here; *pi to tsing*, pour it off clear; *pa pi* & *dam*, to seize the arm and converse, to take by the button; *mai tiu pi* & *u*, nothing at all to do.

**鼻**  
Pi The nose; nasal; to bore the nose; the 209th radical of characters relating to the nose; the first, original; in colloquial, a thing; *pi lung*, the nostrils; *pi leung*, the bridge of the nose; *a pi* a fool, an ass; *pi ko*, the nose; *pi tai ch'ung*, a slug; *lau pi* 'shui running at the nose; *ch'ei pi hon*, to snore; *pi ko lo* 'md yuk, his nose has no flesh—he is greatly afraid; *ang ko pi* a Roman nose; *ho pi* a good article, a good thing; *pi tsò*, the first ancestor in a genealogy; *pi sak*, nose stopped up, the snuffles; *pi sa* snuff; *pi tsu*, the end of the nose; *pi tai* mucus from the nose; *sang pi* to blow the nose; *chong pi ko hui* follow your nose, go on straight.

**𢀛**  
Pi A fine toothed comb, single or double; to comb; to lead; a kind of toothed net to catch shrimps; *tsung ngá pi* an ivory comb; *pi lau fat*, to comb the hair.

**𢀛**  
Pi To flee from, to escape, to avoid, to shun, to shirk, to get out of the way; to stand aside, to retire, to withdraw; to abscond, to hide one's self; *pi kwo' ni cheung* 'him, escape from this present danger; *fo pi* to abscond; *pi shai lau*, to shirk one's duty; *pi chái* to avoid one's creditors; *ui pi* to stand aside—as when officers pass; *pi shu*, to avoid the hot weather; *pi ha k'u*, get out of his way; *pi m ch'u*, didn't dodge it.

**備**<sup>2</sup> } To prepare, to have, to  
**脩**<sup>2</sup> } provide for, to make ready,  
 Pí } to arrange, to guard against;  
 to retain; prepared, provided,  
 complete, ready; sufficient,  
 enough; entirely, wholly, all;  
*ü' pí'* provided against; *tsuk,*  
*pí'* enough is prepared; *ts'ai*  
*pí'* all is ready; *'yau pí'* *mò*  
*wán'* calamity is avoided by  
 forethought; *pí' lík, on ngai,*  
 he has experienced both felici-  
 ty and misfortune; *pí' chí 'tai*  
*sai'* he knows it all minutely.

**嬖**<sup>2</sup> A favorite, a vile but be-  
 Pí } loved person, a familiar; par-  
 tial to, blinded for; depraved,  
 lecherous; *pí' ts'ip,* a favorite  
 concubine; *pí' hang'* or *pí' yan*  
 a catamite; *p'in pí'* entire  
 trust in, to adulate.

**比**<sup>2</sup> To harmonize, to equal;  
 Pí } according with, even, equal,  
 regular, uniform; party-spirit-  
 ed, intimate; *pat, pí'* peerless,  
 not comparable to; *pí' 'yau ní,*  
 a nun; *o pí'* selfish, mean,  
 partizan-like; *pí' ping'* equal.

**被**<sup>2</sup> To reach to, to add to, to  
 Pí } protect; to dress; to provide  
 or prepare; to suffer, a sign of  
 the passive voice; by, from;  
*pí' k'ap, t'in yan,* heaven's  
 blessings reached him; *pí' k'ü*  
*hoi'* wounded by him; *pí' fung*  
*shi' ts'an,* made ill by wind—  
 when sleeping; *pí' kò'* a de-  
 fendant; *pí' lái'* implicated in;  
*pí' yan hí fú'* to be imposed  
 on, to suffer mockery; *pí' kú'*  
 all ready; *pí' 'shui tsoi,* suffer-  
 ed by a flood.

**轡**<sup>2</sup> The reins attached to a  
 Pí } headstall or bridle; *chap, pí'*  
 to hold a horse.

**被**<sup>2</sup> A colloquial word; or, one  
 of two; a final word, express-  
 ing certainty; *hai' pí'* yes it  
 is; *'m hai' pí'* not at all so;  
*kung pí' 'ná,* is it a male or  
 female? *p'eng pí' kwai'* is it  
 cheap or dear now? *pí' 'tim*  
*yéung'* then, how will it be?  
 then what?

**庫**<sup>2</sup> Low, like a house or palace,  
 Pí } humble, unpretending, mean;  
 short; the nose; *'Yau pí'* the  
 name of a principality which  
 the brother of Shun governed.

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P'í.

**丕**<sup>2</sup> Grand, great; first; distin-  
 P'ei } guished; to offer up, to pre-  
 sent to; to receive; *p'í 'ts'*  
 the eldest son.

**伾**<sup>2</sup> Strong, robust; valiant;  
 P'ei } many, a multitude; *Tár' P'í,*  
 a mountain in Weihwui fú  
 in Honán.

**狝**<sup>2</sup> A fox's cub; *p'í lí,* a young  
 P'ei } fox.

**駉**<sup>2</sup> A white and yellow speckled  
 P'ei } horse, a bright chestnut horse;  
*p'í p'í,* pressing, hurrying  
 along.

**披**<sup>2</sup> To open, to spread out, to  
 P'í } extend, to uncover; to unroll,  
 as a scroll; to rive, to break;  
 to throw on, as a cloak; to  
 cast or throw off clothes; to  
 oppose; slazy, as cloth; dis-  
 heveled; *p'í sa,* to put on a  
 leaf-cloak; *p'í fát,* to dishevel  
 the hair; *p'í hoi,* to open or  
 split; *p'í káp,* cavalry, a cui-  
 rasser; *p'í ká shá,* to put on  
 a surplice; *'i p'í,* a chair cover,

a tidy; 'shau p'i, open with the hand; p'i shū, to look at a book; p'i sing tái' üt, to cloak the stars and put on the moon—to travel by night.

**被** P'i To put on garments on the shoulders; to dishevel, to undo; p'i fát, to loosen the hair. Same as the preceding, in this sense.

**剝** P'i To peel, to flay, to pare off the skin; to trim, to hew; p'i 'shau káp, to trim the nails; p'i hiú p'i, pare off the skin.

**皮** P'i The skin, the undressed hide; leathery, leathern; furs; bark, peel; a wrapper, the case around goods, the tare; a quartering in gambling; temper, character; to skin; to cover, as skin does; the 107th radical of characters relating to skin; p'i fú, the skin; ngau p'i, cow-hide; p'i 'ts'ò, dressed furs; kwai' p'i, cassia; p'i 'pán, furs not made up; 'm kú' min' p'i, regardless of reputation, shameless; 'hò p'i k'i a good disposition; piú 'chí p'i, to paper over; fung p'i, to seal up, to paper the cracks; p'i lü, mulish, obstinate; p'ai p'i, to peel, as an orange; chám' p'i, to curry leather; ip, (or im) p'i, to tan; hoi 'án p'i, to open the quartering—in gambling; p'i lui, or wán p'i, fidgetty, willful, as children; 'hò p'i shik, a clear, good complexion; 'ch'é p'i 'íu, unstable, not to be depended on; mok, p'i, to flay, to pull off the wrapper or peel; ch'ü p'i, without the case.

**疲** P'i Lassitude, fatigue, weariness; inability, loss of strength; p'i kün' tired out; p'i 'má, a worn out house; p'i nán, drudging, tiresome, as an office.

**罷** P'i Fatigued, ill, worn-out, tired; p'i ló, harassed; same as the last in this sense.

**諛** P'i To flatter, to adulate; to dispute; artful, specious debate intended to flatter and win over; p'i ts'z' to beguile, to coax to do wrong.

**此** P'i To take leave of, to separate from; ugly; p'i wai, ugly, plain, as a woman.

**枇** P'i A fine toothed comb; forks with which victims were lifted from the boiler; a fruit; p'i p'á, the loquat or medlar (*Eriobotrya japonica*); p'i p'á 'lung, a barrel.

**琵琶** P'i A musical instrument; p'i p'á the Chinese guitar or viol; name of a scaleless fish; to push with the hand.

**毗** P'i Contiguous, as fields; clear, manifest; thick, substantial; cringing; kind, to treat kindly, liberal; to assist; p'i lín, adjoining, conterminous; kw'á p'i, servile.

**媲** P'i To pair, to couple, to marry; equal, paired, matched; p'i 'mí, alike pretty.

**臍** P'i The stomach or tripe of a cow, the manyplus; the navel; thick, substantial, abundant; p'i c'hi, the entrails of birds.

**豹** P'i A sort of feline beast from Liáutung, like a leopard; some say a spotted bear or badger; p'i yau, a flag with a leopard on it.

**埤** A low wall; to add to, to augment; attached to; thick, liberal, abundant; low, marshy, damp, places; *p'í shap*, damp.

**秕** Grain which does not mature; the chorion or immature seed; chaffy grain; tares found in grain; ignorant; *p'í hong*, chaff, husks, refuse.

**脾** The stomach, the internal tunic which digests the food; the digestion; the temper; to stop; *p'í hí* the gastric effluence, the temper; *p'í wai* the stomach; *p'í wai sham wong* an excellent digestion; *p'í hū*, languid, feeble; *mal p'í*, the cells of a comb; *p'í hí ngáng* obstinate, willful.

Also read *p'í*, full, ample, as a dress.

**粳** Good, white rice, well hulled and washed.

**裨** Small, as caps used by lords in worship; inferior; beneficial; to assist, to supply deficiency; to reinforce, to be useful; to enable or give permission to do; to give over to; *p'í fú* to assist; *lái' yau p'í yik*, of great benefit.

**障** A parapet or breastwork, in which embrasures are made; to benefit; *ts'éung p'í*, a parapet; *shau p'í*, an officer who guards the walls.

**鞀** A drum or cymbal used on horseback, and sounded in battle near the general; to drum.

**蚍** A large species of ant, called *p'í fau*; a flower of a reddish color, like a hibiscus.

**痞** A stoppage in the bowels, constipated; disease or pain from costiveness.

**否** To obstruct, to hinder, to bar the way, to interrupt; vile, wicked, bad, as mankind; *p'í shai* the wicked world; *p'í sak*, impeded, way blocked up; *ming' p'í*, a hard lot; *p'í k'í t'ái loi*, it is so bad that it must soon better.

**鄙** A frontier or country town, a small place; a border, a frontier; a town of 500 houses, five of which made a *hien* or district; low, country-like, vile, rustic, mean; to despise, to contemn; *p'í lau* vulgar, the lower classes; *p'í lun* niggardly; *p'í lūt*, brazen-faced; *hò p'í k'ū*, I utterly despise him; *ho p'í*, despicable; *p'í pok*, to vilify; *p'ín p'í*, on the borders, the frontier.

**圮** To destroy, to subvert; to prostrate, as a city; *k'ing p'í*, to cast down.

**被** A coverlet, a covering for a bed; to cover; *p'í tán*, a sheet, a single covering; *káp p'í*, a double coverlet; *min p'í*, a quilt; *p'í mín* a counterpane; *k'am p'í*, to pull the clothes over one; *p'í p'ò*, bedding; *ní p'í*, a red woolen coverlet.

**婢** A maid-servant, a female slave, one bought or condemned to servitude; *p'í tsz* a slave maid; *p'í nū*, a term for a daughter; also used by women for themselves; *kún p'í*, condemned women; *shí p'í*, handmaids; *nò p'í*, slaves.

**譬**  
P'í To compare, to make an illustration; to understand; a simile, an illustration, a parable, a comparison; *p'í' ũ*, for instance, a comparison; *'ts'ū p'í' pat*, 'ūn, to take a common illustration; *p'í' pat, tak*, incomparable; *mí' p'í'* unexplained, unintelligible.

**屁**  
P'í To break wind; *p'í' kú*, the posteriors; *fong' p'í'* to fart; used as a contemptuous expression for what another says.

(414)  Pik.

**碧**  
Pih A valuable stone, translucent like prase or jade; some are bluish, and others greenish, like the deep sea; *pik, wan*, the azure clouds; *pik, shū'* a coralline tree, fabled to grow in the Kwanlun Mts.

**逼**  
Pih To oppress, to harass, to ill-use, to force, to reduce to straits; to crowd on; to approach near, to press upon; to distend, to fill; near, urgent; *chan ching' pik, yan*, really, what a crowd! *pik, tak, 'hò 'kan*, a great press, a jam; *pik, 'sz'* to ill-use so as to cause death; *'hò pik*, very crowded; *pik, 'kan*, near to, bordering; *pik, tò' hi', tò' m 'fau tak*, I am so squeezed I can't breathe; *pik, pik*, to force, to compel another, to tyrannize over; in straits; *pik, ũ, mò noi'* necessitated, obliged to do; *ts'ul pik*, to dun, to hurry; *pik, há'* to oppress the poor; *pik, k'í'* a buskin.

**焙**  
Pih To dry at the fire; fire dried; *pik, nam ngau yuk*, to bake beef thoroughly; *pik, 'tsau*, to distil spirits; *pik, nung*, overdone.

**壁**  
Pih A mud wall; a partition wall, wall of a house; a screen, an obstruction, a military defense; a steep ridge; the 14th zodiacal constellation, of  $\gamma$  in Pegasus and  $\alpha$  in Andromeda; *ts'éung pik*, a wall; *chiú' pik*, a curtain wall before yámun; an opposite wall; *kák, pik*, a partition wall; *kák, pik, yan*, a next door neighbor; *ká d'ò pik, lap*, a poor family, only bare walls; *mún pik*, a partition to screen a room; *mín' pik*, facing the wall, i. e. hard study; *pik, lap, ts'in yan* the ridge rises in lofty peaks.

**璧**  
Pih A badge of office, made of gem, round, with a hole in the centre, and carried into audiences; the *kwai* and *pik*, were a sort of letters-patent; to decline; *pik, tsé'* to decline with thanks—written on cards; *'fán pik*, to return a present.

(This character is often pronounced *pák*.)

**迫**  
Peh To urge, to insist upon; to press, to vex, to reduce to straits; urgent, pressing; to force one to extremity; *kap, pik*, urgent, as work; hurried, pressed; *kw'an' pik*, miserable, straitened, as a poor man; *wai shai' 'sho pik*, forced by circumstances; *pik, 'sz'* jammed to death.

**悞**  
Pih Perverse, bad, pertinacious, self-willed, disobedient.

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## P'ik.

**辟**, P'ih A prince, a ruler; heaven; a law, example, rule; clear, to perceive fully; punishment, to punish, to castigate, to kill; partial to; *tái' p'ik*, a severe punishment, death; *p'ik, ming* nominal, by false pretenses; *wong p'ik*, an emperor; a widow worships her dead husband by this title. Occasionally used for the four next.

**僻**, P'ih Mean, low-live, vulgar; depraved, licentious; prejudiced, partial; *p'ik, lau'* rustic, mean; *p'in p'ik*, depraved, bad hearted; rough, uneven, as a path; *fong' p'ik*, dissolute; *p'ik, kin'* prejudiced, narrow-minded.

(This character is often pronounced *p'ek*.)

**擘**, P'ih To open, to cleave, to rive; to beat the breast; to throw down on, or at; to drive aside; *p'ek, shek, fong' 'fo*, to throw stones and set on fire; *p'ik, hoi*, to break open; *p'ik, yung huk, yap*, to bare the feet and wail—as for a death.

**闢**, P'ih To burst forth, to disclose, to appear; to set in order; to develop, as nature does; to retire to, to shun; *hoi p'ik, t'in ti'* the creation; *yat, hóp, yat, p'ik*, an opening and shutting, a culmination and decline; *ch'o p'ik, ti' fong*, to occupy new land.

**霹**, P'ih A clap of thunder; *p'ik, lik, sheng*, a splitting clap; also applied to a crashing noise, the rumbling of wheels; *chan' p'ik*, a trembling, a shaking.

**劈**, P'ih To rive, to split, to open, to rend, to cut; *p'ik, lim' tik, yan*, a harsh man.

**癖**, P'ih Indigestion; a morbid appetite; a penchant, a fancy for, great partiality; *shik, p'ik*, a craving appetite; *sing' p'ik*, a propensity, a passion for.

**甃**, P'ih A sort of tile which is to be partly covered by other tiles, and in which lines are made.

**褰**, P'ih Clothes folded up and laid in a pile; *p'ik, tsik*, the plaits or folds in the skirt of a petticoat; the gathers in a dress.

**躄**, P'ih Lame, unable to walk; upset, overturned, prostrate; *pai p'ik*, lame of both feet.

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## Pín.

**邊**, Pien The side; an edge, a bank, a margin; a border, the frontier, confines, boundary. In colloquial, which, where; what place; *pín tik, chí' hò*, which is the best? *pín yat, ch'ü'* in what place? *'séung pín yat, yéung'* which one do you fancy? *pín tak, lai*, where did you get this? *pín 'há* where? *ái pín ch'ü'* near what place? *pín ngoi'* beyond the frontiers; *pín kéung*, the boundary; *chung pín*, within and without; *fá pín*, an embroidered edge, as of a dress; *fá pín ngan*, a milled dollar; *pín 'sháng*, which province? *'hoi pín*, the seaside; *mò hū' pín ch'ü'* don't go away; *pín lán*, the raised edge of a coin;



'k'í 'lò shan pín, stand by my side; 'kau tsò' lò' pín, way-side talk—truth; 'lú pín, inside, within; 'lín pín, the horizon; pín kò' which one?



A bamboo basket, called pín tau' made like a dish, used in worship to contain fruits; pín yan, an eunuch, who brings the server at sacrifices.



A bat, called pín fuk, or sín shü, the fairy rat.



To connect or string on a cord; a ligature, a band; a cord to fasten bamboo books together; to arrange materials in order, as when preparing a book; to compose; records, books; to twist, to plait; a sort of turban; 'kán pín, a book; pín nín, annals; pín sau, a revisor of books—the lowest title in the Hánlin; pín lí, tsz' hò' to arrange marks or letters in order.



A bamboo cart or barrow for transporting earth.



The hard skin of a laboring man's hand; callous, indurated, hard, firm; loose skin.



A bream (*Abramis brama*); one or two species are reared by the Chinese to a great extent.



To plait, to braid, to twist, to intertwine; a cue; 'lá pín or pan' pín, to braid the cue; 'tái' sung pín, a loose plaited cue; 'lau pín, left for a cue—as when boys are first shaved; 'iú pín, to wind the cue round the head; pín 'leng, the hair left on the head; pín p'ái, a false cue.



Flat, round, low, not globular; a tablet; a lighter or small boat; p'ái' pín or 'pín ngák, honorary tablets placed over doors by graduates; sai' kwá' pín, a chopboat; 'shéung' pín, to put up a tablet; 'pín pák, the juniper; kam' pín, to press flat.



Like the last. Flat, thin; a slice; a board or tablet; pín ngák, a door tablet.



Cramped, contracted, narrow, petty, small; strait, as a territory, garments, or the mind; 'pín' siú, small, mean; 'pín lau,

𡇗 To bury, to put the coffin into the grave; burial; *pin' ai'* implements for interment.

變 To change, to alter; to transform, to metamorphose; a change in things, a mutation from one condition or being to another; a turn of affairs, an insurrection, a revolution in the state; a calamity, a judgment from Heaven; *koi pin'* to reform; an alteration in affairs; *pin' lung*, perspicacious, smart; *pin' sam*, to alter one's views or feelings; *pin' fa'* to change by influencing; the changes in nature, to alter the substance of a thing; *pik pin'* to excite to revolt—by oppression; *pin' mai'* to change hands by selling; *pin' ching'* a change in a disease; *ai' in pin'* providential calamity; *pin' shik*, change of countenance; *pin' un'* change it.

便 To put one who is irksome at ease; to accord with; rest, convenience; convenient, expedient, opportune, advantageous; ready, handy, at hand, at pleasure, readily; accustomed to, ready at; offices of nature; an adverb, then, so, thus; forthwith, immediately, straightway, just as; that is; *shun' pin'* to be convenient, to avail of a good chance; *li' pin'* serviceable, advantageous; *pin' chung tsau' wa'* said it unpremeditatedly; *'ching pin'* all made ready, finished; *mi' 'yau pin'* not yet ready; *'ki, shi tak, pin'* when will it be ready? *ch'á pin'* tea is ready; *ai' ui pin'* as you please, any how,

of no consequence; *'m pin'* inconvenient, unhandy, not ready; *pin' shi'* is just so, of course, that is it; *pin' ou*, at leisure, otium; *'siu pin'* to make water; *pin' u'*, a chamber-pot; *pin' chung hang mai loi*, come in at your leisure; *'k'í mai yat, pin'* stand a little one side; *mat, tak, kóm' pin'* how is it you have it so handy? *pin' tong'* well arranged, in its place, all right; *pin' cheuk*, then it will do; *ai' in ngon pin' un'* cash and silver readily exchanged; *fong pin'* what is beneficial, of public or private advantage; *tsau' pin'* will be ready presently; *pin' tsui*, no trouble, in one's way; *tai' pin' há' hui*, the bloody piles; *kóm' ye' ai' ai pin'* all is ready.

辨 To separate or cut asunder; to divide, to distinguish, to discriminate, to dispute and discuss, in order to ascertain; to inquire into; frame of a bedstead; an ancient land measure; *pin' koi kò sai*, to distinguish between the dear and cheap; *pin' shik*, to discriminate colors; *pin' tò' ai' ing*, to thoroughly examine; *fan pin'* to explain, to distinguish.

辯 Analogous to the last; to dispute, to debate, to quarrel; to set in order; to review, to criticise; to insinuate; wrangling, artful; *pin' pok*, to contradict; *ching pin'* to wrangle; *pin' lun'* to debate; *pin' ming pák*, to argue or distinguish a point clearly; *pin' ch'ua*, skillful at cajoling, to coax or cajole.

卡<sup>2</sup> Hurried; a rule, a law; to put the hands to in a confused way; name of a district; p'ín' kap, perturbed.

快<sup>2</sup> Delighted, pleased, gay, joyous.

汴<sup>2</sup> A river in Húpeh, a branch of the River Hán; P'ín' déung, the former name of K'áifung fú in Honán.

弁<sup>2</sup> A casque, a leathern helmet; a bonnet of ceremony used in the Chau dynasty; military officers; quick, hasty, alarmed, trembling; to clap the hands; man, ín 'mò p'ín' civil-ians and army officers; 'kú p'ín' to clap and urge on to battle.

拚<sup>2</sup> To grasp, to put the hand on; to sweep or brush away; to throw away; to reject; p'ín' mang<sup>2</sup> to risk or disregard one's life.

(417) P'ín.

偏<sup>2</sup> Inclined to one side, a side, at or by the side; partial, excessive, bent on having, long-

ity; p'ín' k'ín' prejudiced; dō p'ín' m'ín, to go in a side door; met. dissipated, to follow evil ways.

篇<sup>2</sup> A slip of written bamboo, as anciently used; a red skinned bamboo, with delicate tasted shoots; a leaf of a book; a publication, books; yat, p'ín, one leaf; p'ín' shap, a section in the Book of Odes; yat, p'ín' shū 'ai 'tò 'lò, has looked at one book till he's old—is only partially informed.

翩<sup>2</sup> To fly swiftly, to run to and fro quickly; fluttering, hovering; bustle and running, as at a parade; fluttering pennons; p'ín' p'ín, flying about.

扁<sup>2</sup> Small, as a boat; p'ín' chau, a skiff, a little flat boat. Same as the next in this sense.

編<sup>2</sup> A flat bottomed boat, a shallop, used in eastern China; a scow.

便<sup>2</sup> Urgent; p'ín' p'ín, diligent, in a hurry; also, to discuss.

遍<sup>2</sup> Everywhere, all around, the entire, the whole, throughout; to go around, to make a circuit or tour; to pervade; a

**片** Anything thin and small, as a leaf, slip, splinter, strip, bit, chip, fragment; a short time; petals of a flower; to split, to slice, to cleave, to divide; a half, a section of; the 91st radical; *yat, p'in* 'chi a slip of paper; *p'in, hám*, a note, a hit; *yat, p'in* 'fú sam, the whole heart engaged in it; *p'in, ín*, half of the story, one side of a question, a word; *p'in, shí*, a little while, an interval; *ping p'in* Baroos camphor; *ch'á p'in* a leaf of tea; *yat, p'in* 'fau ín, a lie, the whole of it; *á p'in, ín*, opium; *jau p'in* a note left as a card; *p'in tsau* a memorial; *ts'ít, p'in* to slice up.

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## Ping.

**兵** A weapon, arms; a soldier; an army, troops, forces, soldiers; military, martial, used in war; to fight, to use arms; *ping ting*, a soldier; *Ping Pò* the Board of War; *tá' ping*, the great army, the main body of troops engaged; *ch'ung ping*, "long arms," are spears, muskets; *tún ping*, "short arms," are swords; *hi ping*, to raise or marshal troops; *ch'ut, ping*, to lead men out to battle; *ping hí* arms, military stores; *fuk, ping*, an ambush; *pái' ping*, defeated; *Mín ping*, Manchu troops; *yat, chí ping*, a detachment or wing of an army; *má ping*, *pò ping*, cavalry and infantry;

*ping fan*, a commanding officer; a foreign officer, as the governor of Macao, is also so called; *ts'án ping*, discomfited troops; *ts'ò ping*, to review troops; *kau' ping*, to save troops, to succor troops; *ping fan ts'ák, lün*, seditious troops and rebellious banditti; *kün ping*, government troops; *ping k'ün*, military power; *chiü ping*, to enlist soldiers; *ts'ò ping*, arms, an equipment; *ping shün*, a man-of-war.

**冰** Ice; clear, pure; crystallized; frozen; icy, cold as ice; to freeze; *ping ho*, a frozen river; *ping tung* ice; *ping shui*, melted ice-water; *ping sù*, ice and snow; *ping láng*, as cold as ice, very cold; *ping shat*, an ice-house; *ping fong*, sugar-candy; *ping ts'ing yuk, kú, yau*, a pure-minded good man; *ping hí yuk, chat*, clear complexioned and faultless—said of a woman's person; *ping yan*, or *tá' ping yung*, a go-between; *ping fá fong*, pounded sugar-candy.

**棚** A quiver, a case for arrows; to put the hand on the quiver so as not to let the arrows, drop out.

**丙** The third of the ten stems; inferior, the last; a fish's tail; *ping* and *ting* belong to fire and the south, and hence mean bright; *ts'ing ping*, heaven; *yam ping ts'ò k'ung* facing north and south—as a house or grave.

**悵** Sad, deeply afflicted; *yam sam ping ping*, mournful, sorry.

‘**日**’ Bright, clear, like the day-light.  
Ping

‘**炳**’ The light of fire, bright; perspicuous, luminous, as a style. A colloquial word; to burn; ‘ping’ *liú* ‘*kí* *ká*, burned several houses.  
Ping

‘**邲**’ A city in the ancient principality of Sung; also in that of Ching, in the east of China.  
Ping

‘**迸**’ To be scattered, to expel, to dissipate, to drive off; to idle about, to wander.  
Ping

‘**秉**’ A handful of grain; both hands full; an ancient dry measure of grain containing 2 *shek*, or 160 ‘*tau*; to seize or grasp in the hand, to maintain, to uphold; ‘ping’ *tak*, to adhere to virtue; ‘ping’ *kung*, to act justly, to maintain equity; ‘pá’ *ping*, to administrate, to direct; ‘ping’ *chuk*, *toi* ‘*tán*’ to hold a light watching for the dawn.  
Ping

‘**屏**’ The covering or screen over a carriage, a mat to put over a wagon.  
Ping

‘**摜**’ To drive off, to expel; ‘ping’ *páng* ‘ping’ *páng*, the crashing noise of broken crockery—a colloquial expression.  
Ping

‘**鞞**’ A scabbard, called ‘ping’ *pung*; name of a village.  
Ping

(This and the next are often pronounced *peng*.)

‘**餅**’ A cake, a biscuit; pastry made of flour, water and fat, dumplings; *min* ‘*peng*, cakes; ‘peng’ *kon*, dry biscuit, crackers; ‘peng’ *shik*, pastry; *ngau* ‘*nái* ‘*peng*, cheese, cheese cakes; ‘*tsau* ‘*peng*, yeast cakes;  
Ping

*ü*, ‘*peng*, moon cakes, made at full moon of the 8th month; ‘*long* ‘*peng*, cakes sent to infants as presents.

‘**柄**’ A handle, a haft; the root, the source; *met.* authority, power, influence; having the control; ‘pá’ *peng*’ to hold by the handle; ‘*yau* ‘pá’ *peng*’ powerful, influential, wise, having authority; having a basis of action; ‘*mò* *wá*’ *ping*’ nothing to talk of, nothing to make a story plausible; ‘*k’ün* *ping*’ power; ‘*chá* *chü*’ *ko*’ ‘*t’ü* *peng*’ take hold of the handle; ‘*peng*’ *ch’ek*, a foot-rule.  
Ping

‘**并**’ Two standing or going together—the leading idea is dual; together, moreover, also, with, and; at once, even with, united, unitedly; really; to copulate; in colloquial, to compare; ‘ping’ *hòp*, united; ‘ping’ *fi*, by no means; ‘ping’ *‘an*, to seize all, to usurp another’s; ‘ping’ *tsò*’ sitting together; ‘*ní* *ping*’ *kwo*’ compare them together; *yat*, *ping*’ a single comparison; ‘ping’ *lap*, two standing together; ‘*m* *ping*’ *tak*, *chü*’ they are very unlike, not to be compared; ‘ping’ *chung*’ equally heavy. Also read *ping*’ with the same meaning.  
Ping

‘**併**’ Used for ‘ping’ **屏** and the preceding. On a line with, equal; to make one, to reduce to a uniform size or appearance; to expose, to be regardless of; ‘ping’ *kü*’ oppose to; ‘ping’ *meng*’ careless of one’s life—as in battle; ‘ping’ *pál*,  
Ping

*pò' xui yat, pò'* reduced the eight books to one.

(The three next characters are often pronounced *peng*.)

病  
Ping

Sickness, illness, disease; infirmity, malady; vicious, vice; defect, fault; sadness, sorrow, affliction; to damage, to injure, to render worse; to criminate, to vitiate; to hate, to dislike; to distress, to disgrace; *tsai peng'* diseases; *'yau peng'* sick; *peng' 'hò chung'* dangerously ill; *peng' wong 'ngán*, you've jaundiced eyes—a railing phrase; *peng' fuk, fát*, a relapse; *peng' 't' convallescent*, well; *ngo' peng'* sick abed; *pò' peng'* to plead sickness, so as to get a flourish or excuse; *peng' tak, káu, kwán*, very ill; *peng' kwok*, to injure the state; *'im (or 'hi) peng'* infected, to catch a disease; *hoi' shéung peng'* an inward malady.

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P'ing.

拌

To grasp, to raise. A colloquial word; to set to rights, to arrange; *p'ing 'hò*, to put in order; *'m p'á' chü, p'eng kwat*, don't fear breaking your ribs; *p'ing 'mái áp, tán'* to hatch eggs artificially; *p'ing 'mái p'í 'ts'ò* to sew furs together.

平

Even, level, uniform, plain; just, equitable; common, ordinary, usual, daily; cheap, not high-priced; tranquil,

peaceful, undisturbed; to tranquillize, to subdue; to even, to adjust, to harmonize, to pacify, to conciliate; plenty; a plain; *kung p'ing*, just, honorable; *p'ing 'wo*, at peace; pleasant weather; *'lín p'ing*, a pair of balances; *'ái' p'ing*, a state of peace; *p'ing 't' a level place*; *p'ing 'shéung*, common, usual; *p'ing yat*, heretofore, constantly, daily; *p'ing 'yéung tá' ló'* an even highway; *p'ing 'ming*, dawn, daylight; *p'ing 'pán* or *p'ing 'tong*, of equal rank, compeers; *p'ing 'nan pak, sing'* the untitled and common people; *'ai 'ching kwan p'ing*, make them all even; equalize them; *p'ò pat, p'ing*, distressed, ill at ease; *'hò p'eng*, very cheap; *p'ing fuk*, to subjugate; *p'ing 't' 'hi fung po*, to raise a needless disturbance; *p'ing 'on*, well, happy, contented, prosperous; *p'ing 'shing*, the even or first of the four tones; *p'eng tik, ts'ò tak*, a little cheaper 'twill do; *p'ing fan*, equally divided; *chi' p'eng hai' 'kóm*, that's as cheap as it can be got.

屏

P'ing

A screen; a wall made to screen a doorway; ornamental or carved tablets; to cover, to screen, to hide from view, to keep out of view; *p'ing fung*, a door-screen; *wai p'ing*, a folding-screen; *keng' p'ing*, a pier-glass in a standing frame; *p'ing chéung'* a hanging screen; *p'ing 'tsai*, small carved frame ornaments of stone, porcelain, &c.; *p'ing 'hok'*

servants, agents for another—the emperor, and magistrates are so called; *p'ing lap*, standing like a screen—i. e. a servant; *p'ing*, the back of a chair; *shu p'ing*, a purse.

Also read *p'ing*; to expel, to drive off, to scatter; to spoil, as robbers; to reprehend; to reject.

**屏**  
P'ang To conduct, to convoy, to send a messenger; a messenger; following, according; *seung p'ing wai pun* will accordingly be his fellow.

**平**  
P'ang Hasty, warm-hearted, impetuous; earnest, eager in feeling and action; *kup p'ing* earnest, vehement—used in a good manner.

**枰**  
P'ang A kind of wood proper for tables and footstools; made plane and smooth; a game of chess, a chess-table.

**萍**  
P'ing A sort of edible celery or cress, of which deer are fond, called *p'ing lai*; the leaves are whitish and the stalk straight; *p'ing p'ing*, grassy, herbaceous. Used for the next.

notes on a MS.; to review a book; *p'ing lun* *kei kam*, to compare ancient and modern times; *p'ing chü* notes or comments; *p'ing ü*, to look over a book, to revise it for the press; *shéung p'ing*, to praise; *p'ing 'há ko' tó' li*, decide upon that rule or opinion.

**屏**  
P'ing A screen on the side; a protection; *p'ing mung*, a curtain, a protection, as an awning over a house.

(This character is usually read *p'eng*.)

**瓶**  
P'ing A pitcher to draw water; a vase, a jar, a cruet, a vessel with a tubular neck, and small mouth, and usually without an ear or nose; a pitcher; *fa p'eng*, a flower-vase; *tsau p'eng*, a wine bottle of tute-nague.

**拼**  
P'ien A span of horses; overplus, a redundancy; to associate, to reach together, to arrive simultaneously; to join or clan together; *pák fuk p'ing tsun* many blessings coming at once; *chi p'ing*, a double

invite a teacher; *kwo' p'ing'* 'lai, to send presents of marriage or invitation; *hau' p'ing'* a generous dowry; *sám p'ing'* thrice invited—as an ancient hero was; *p'ing' ín*, to invite good men to serve the state; *k'éuk, p'ing'* to decline taking a present.

**聘** *P'ing'* To run swiftly; to fly, as when defeated, in a direct course; *ch'i p'ing'* to ride swiftly, as a courier; *p'ing' wái*, pleased, elated, gratified.

(420)

P'it.

**必** *Pieh* Minutely divided; certainly, absolutely, decidedly; it is necessary, must; determined on; *pat, pít*, unnecessary; *mí' pít*, not necessarily so, not quite certain; *ho pít*, what necessity, why must it be so? *pít, teng'* certainly; *pat, ho pít*, uncertain, unsettled; *k'i pít*, decided on; *pít, hai'* indisputable, certain; *pít, tak*, doubtless; *pít, 'm tak*, you can't do it, it is impossible; *pít, iú'* indispensable.

**龜** *Pieh* A turtle, supposed to hear with its eyes; all marine chelonisæ; the stars Corona Australis; *náp, pít*, a kind of turtle unable to retract its head; *pít, yan*, fishermen.

**威** *Pieh* A horn, called *pít, lut*, blown by the Tartars to frighten horses; pouring out; *pít, fát*, a cold wind; *pít, fat*, water issuing, as from a fountain.

A colloquial word; to issue forth, to sprout as plants; *'sun pít, kòm' nūn'* as tender as a bamboo just sprouted; *pít, ch'ut, lai*, it leaks out, a dropping.

**鷓鴣** *Pieh* A species of pheasant or francolin, called *pít, chí'* like the gold pheasant; it is fond of seeing itself in the water.

**別** *Pieh* To separate, to divide, to distinguish; to part, to put assunder; to leave, to recede from, to go off; different, another; a separation, a parting; a negative, not, don't; *pít, yéung'* another sort; *pít, tik*, another one; *'fan pít, sin hau'* to distinguish the former from the latter; *kò' pít*, to announce one's leaving; *'ní pít, kún 'ngo*, don't interfere with me; *pít, hau'* after we parted; *pít, lun*, immaterial; *'sung' pít*, to see one out on leaving; *pít, i' yan*, another person; *kák, pít, yat, 'kau*, have not seen each other for a long time; *pít, wá'* said something else; *pín' pít*, to discuss the difference; *pít, íp*, to leave one calling for another.

(421)

P'it.

**撇** *Pieh* To strike lightly, to tap; to brush away or along, to wipe; to divide or knock apart; to skim, off; to brandish; to lead, to drag; somewhat, a modicum, gently; the dash to the left in Chinese characters; a down-stroke;



*p'it, 'ü yap, loi*, a dash of rain drove in ; *p'it, shap, ko' shan*, wet through by rain ; *p'it, t'üt*, to reject, to skim off ; *tsò' sz'* *p'it, t'üt*, to attend to affairs promptly, to clear off business ; *p'it, hür* to clean off, to brush ; *p'it, hoi*, to set aside, to push away ; *yat, lò p'it, tün'* drove them apart at one blow of his sword ; *p'it, ts'ing*, to push aside, to leave off entirely, as gambling or smoking.

**慥** *P'ieh* A hasty temper, a hurried manner ; vicious ; *p'it, sing'* a bad disposition.

**瞥** *P'ieh* To glance at, to pass the eyes over, to look at slightly ; *p'it, kin'* a hasty glance.

**蹩** *P'ieh* Lame, halt, hobbling ; club-footed ; to lean on one foot ; *p'it, p'ik*, to go round ; *p'it, tsuk*, lame.

(422)

Piú.

**標** *Piáu* A topmost branch, the opposite of the root ; a signal, a signal-post ; a flag, a banner, a streamer, a marking-flag when used as a signal ; a spear ; a sign-board ; a ticket, a card ; a warrant, a mittimus ; to raise a signal ; to post a card, to put up a notice ; to write, to inscribe in ; to appear, to exhibit, to become conspicuous ; to rise ; extremely fine or pretty ; *piú, k'í*, a signal-flag ; to raise a flag ; *ch'áp, piú*, to set up a signal, to put out a sign ; *piú, 'hí, chéung tsz'* put up a notice ; *piú mín'* the finest flour ;

*piú, ká*, first rate, excellent ; *pák, hòp, piú*, a lottery-ticket ; *piú ch'ut, lai*, to appear conspicuous ; *'tang 'ngo piú sin pò'* let me go ahead a step or two ; *piú chí'* very pretty, unusually fine ; *'áu piú*, a ticket of the first prize ; *lung piú*, a banner given to a successful dragon boat ; *piú ming* to placard the names ; *piú yéung*, to exhibit as an example to all ; *hoi piú*, to open the lottery.

**縹** *Piáu* Blue, azure, greenish ; a sort of fine blue silk ; *piú, piú*, buoyant, rising and sailing away, like a phoenix ; *pik, piú*, amethystine, cerulean ; *ts'ui' piú*, leek green ; *piú pák*, a pure white, as cloth.

**鏢** *Piáu* The end or mouth of a scabbard covered with copper, and ornamented.

**鹿** *Piáu* To hoe up weeds ; a raspberry ; feathers changing color, as the ptarmigan does ; a martial look ; *piú piú*, military looking.

**鑣** *Piáu* The bit on a bridle ; *piú, piú* abundant, in numbers, as a stud of horses.

**儻** *Piáu* A company of men ; a crowd, a group ; herds in motion ; *hang yan piú piú*, crowds passing along.

**漚** *Piáu* The noise of sleet, rain and snow falling ; *'ü süt, piú piú*, rain and snow falling abundantly.

**臃** *Piáu* Fat, gross ; *fí piú*, fat ; *chí piú*, obese, full ; *ch'éung piú*, a long slice ; *hau' piú*, thick fat, collops of fat.

𤝵  
Piáu

Dogs running about and re-  
turning, dogs racing around;  
applied to a whirlwind; *piú*  
*fung*, a whirlwind.

影  
Piú

Long hair, locks hanging  
down the face; the 190th  
radical of characters relating  
to the hair; *ch'éung fát*, *piú*  
*piú*, long bushy hair.

彪  
Piú

The stripes on a tiger; a  
small beast, striped like a tiger;  
streaks, veins; ornate; *man*  
*piú*, elegant composition; *piú*  
*ping*, perspicuous, as a style.

流  
Piú

A flowing stream, water run-  
ning north; *piú ch'í*, name  
of a pool.

表  
Piáu

The outer or upper garments;  
exterior, outer, external; be-  
yond the borders; to manifest,  
to show, to make known; that  
which makes known, a guide,  
a signal; a watch; statement  
sent in to the emperor; a per-  
mit, a manifest; relations of  
a different surname, cousins;  
*yat*, *piú yan ts'oi*, altogether  
a clever man; *piú hing*, cou-  
sins of a different surname;  
*piú ts'an*, relatives of another  
surname; *piú t'oi* or *lò piú*,  
stranger, Sir, friend—a term  
of address; *shí shan piú*, a  
watch; *piú lín*, a watch chain;  
*piú lü ü yat*, inside and out  
are alike—heart and hand are  
the same; *piú ch'ut*, to show  
through—as at a hole; *piú piú*  
*ché*, distinguished, renowned;  
*piú ming pák*, to represent  
fully.

裱  
Piáu

A lady's neckerchief, a sort  
of comforter; to paste two  
pieces of paper, to mount

pictures or scrolls; *piú wá*  
*p'ò* a picture-framer's shop;  
*piú 'hò*, repair it good—as a  
book.

𠵹  
Pi

The body pliant; cringing,  
fulsome. A colloquial word;  
to lean against, to crowd, to  
press upon; *lái' ká lan' piú'*  
all are pushing and crowding;  
*piú' piú' 'há*, rather crowding  
against; *piú' lok' t'í* push it  
to the ground.

(423)

P'íú.

飄  
P'íáu

A spiral gust, a whirlwind;  
a brisk gale; noise of the  
wind; swayed by the wind,  
blown by the wind; a light,  
easy manner, like sailing  
along; to fall; *p'íú tong'* rock-  
ing, rolling, as on a wave;  
*p'íú ling*, wandering off alone,  
as a stranger; a tree bare of  
leaves; *p'íú p'ik' t'í fong*, a  
deserted place; *'hò p'íú p'ing*  
imminently dangerous, as rac-  
ing on a horse, or sailing in a  
boat; *p'íú yéung*, sailed or  
blown over the seas.

漂  
P'íáu

Analagous to the last; to  
float; to be moved, as by the  
wind or waves; cold, dreary-  
looking; to bleach, to whiten;  
*p'íú pák*, to bleach; *p'íú shái'*  
to whiten in the sun; *p'íú*  
*p'íú*, soaring aloft.

𠵹  
P'íáu

A carriage thundering along,  
swift; without rule, irregular;  
*p'íú iú*, unquiet.

藻  
P'íáu

A water plant, like a Riccia,  
which floats on fish-ponds;  
*p'ò p'íú*, duckweed.

**瓢** A calabash; a drinking vessel formerly made of a gourd; a dipper; *yat, p'íú 'yam*, only a gourd for drinking; *yé p'íú*, a cocoa-nut dipper.

**票** Light, trifling; giddy, wanton, lascivious; lewdness; given up to lewdness; a whore-master; to go a whoring, to follow women; *p'íú shé* a brothel; *hò' p'íú*, lecherous, salacious; *p'íú hák*, a fornicator.

**孱** } Famished, to die of hunger;  
**孱** } trees rotting and falling down;  
**孱** } *ngo' p'íú*, died of famine.

**剽** Often used for *piú* 標. A small bell; to strike, to pierce, to stab; to puncture, as with needles; to rob; to cut off; swift, nimble; *p'íú ts'éung*, a spear, a dart; *p'íú léuk*, to plunder; *heng p'íú*, fleet, active, as soldiers.

**標** Also interchanged with 標 *piú*. To beat the breast; to lay the hand on the heart; to strike; to fall, as leaves; to beckon, to signalize; point of a sword.

A colloquial word; to throw, to heave away; to push off; *p'íú ch'ut, mún 'hau*, show him out of the door; *p'íú kwo' kák, ká*, throw or push it to the next door; *p'íú lok, há' 'tai*, throw it down.

**鰓** A fish's sound or air-bladder, called *ü páu*, from which fish's glue is made.

**票** Used with and for *piú* 標. Like fire, rising swiftly; to signalize by fire; light, airy,

soaring, waving, as a pennant; a mittimus, a warrant; a bill; a ticket, a passport; *tong' p'íú* a pawn-ticket; *ch'ut, p'íú* to issue a warrant; *ts'in p'íú* a bill, paper-money; *'lá p'íú* to seal or issue tickets; *p'íú kam* a bribe to policemen not to be seized; *chün' p'íá* to prolong a pawn-ticket; *shün p'ái p'íú* a ship's manifest; *ch'ái p'íú* a policeman's warrant.

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Po.

**波** A wave, a ripple; moved, ruffled, as water by wind; a glance of the eye; a glare; bright, shining, glossy; to communicate, to flow along; old; sometimes used as an interrogative particle, in the sense of thus; *tsak, ché p'un pá' po*, shall it be then thus? *'ho pat, shí' po* it is not thus? *ts'au po*, bright eyes; *kam po*, the bright moon; *po k'ap*, to compromise; *yan po*, to benefit; *ü po*, remnants, left over; *shui po man*, ripples; *po lo 'kwo*, pine-apple; *po lo mat*, jack fruit; *po tün long' tsing* smooth water. A colloquial word, to imitate the English word *ball*; a ball; billiards; *po lau*, a billiard-room; *'lá po*, to play billiards; *'lá tí' po*, to roll nine-pins.

**陂** } Uneven, as a road; sides  
of the road; *po t'o*, irregular, not level. The second is also used for the next.

**坡**  
P'o A declivity, side of a hill, a hill; hills which contain gems or mines; a tumulus thrown up, a pile of dirt, a mound; *po fán*, a bank, an embankment; *p'ing po*, a hill with a level top; *'hi yat, ko' po*, to raise a pile.

**玻**  
P'o A vitreous, clear substance, like a gem; *po lí*, glass, said to have been brought hither by Sápáu, a eunuch; *po lí keng*, a looking-glass; *yéung po lí*, foreign glassware; *po lí p'in*, window-glass; *po sui*, broken glass.

**著**  
P'o Stones serviceable for arrow-heads, perhaps a sort of obsidian.

**菠**  
P'o A vegetable introduced from abroad; *po ts'oi*, winter coarse greens; otherwise called *po ling*, and *ch'ik, kan ts'oi* the "red rooted greens;" *po lo má pò*, coarse gray grasscloth.

**播**  
P'o To sow seed, to throw broadcast, to disseminate, to scatter; to promulgate, to publish, to divulge; to disperse; to throw aside, to reject; to flee; to shake; *po' chung*, to sow seed; *'ün po'* to make known afar; *po' yéung*, to winnow in a fan; to promulge; *po' lung* to act as agent for another, and get information; *chün' po'* to publish abroad.

**播**  
P'o A colloquial final particle, sometimes expressive of doubt, at others of certainty; *pat, 'ho lün' sun' yan po'* it is not well to believe everybody; *'m hai' lo' po'* certainly not; *hai' kò'm ké' lo' po'* it is so, doubtless.

(425)

P'o.

**禽**  
P'o A colloquial word; a classifier of trees; broad, said of soles; *yat, p'o shí'* a single tree; *yat, p'o ts'oi* a root of greens; *'hai tai tsò' p'o tik*, make the soles rather broader.

**備**  
P'o White, plain; gray, like old age; white haired, silvery hair turning gray; a white belly; abundant.

**鄱**  
P'o A district in Kiángsi; *P'o yéung á*, the Poyáng lake in the north of Kiángsi.

**婆**  
P'o An old woman, a mother, a wife; a dame, a gammer, a granny; motherly, matronly; used by the Buddhists to express immortality; *'lò p'o*, a wife; *kung p'o*, husband and wife; *p'o néung*, an old lady; *múi p'o*, an old matchmaker; *'á p'o*, old lady—a term of address; a grandmother; *tsip, shang p'o*, a midwife; *fán f'au p'o*, a stepmother; *fa p'o* a flower-girl; *'hi p'o 'tsai*, an actress; *tái' p'o*, the legal wife; *'kwá 'mò p'o*, a widow; *'á p'o chü yat, chek*, how much for the whole lot! *'lo 'lò p'o*, to get married; *tán' ká p'o*, a boat-woman; *chí f'au p'o*, the sticking wife—a sort of fly; *p'o so shai' kái'* a happy world.

**不**  
P'o The reverse of 'ho 卽; a negative; it will not do, can not, ought not; do not; then, forthwith; *'p'o sun'* unworthy of belief; *'p'o noi' sam fán*, I can not bear his impertinence.

**頗** P'o The head inclined; uneven, leaning; an excess; rather, considerable; somewhat, a degree, a little; doubtful; 'p'o' ho, it must do, take this; 'p'o' to, a good deal, rather much; 'p'o' 'yau, have some, supplied, not too much; 'p'o' chí yat, i' only know a little; 'p'o' 'kau, rather a long time; 'p'o' hòp, can be made to serve; 'p'o' 'p'o' tik, slightly.

**破** P'o To rend, to break, to split open, to rip, to rive; broken, torn, tattered, ragged, split; injured, wounded; to ruin, to defeat, to take by storm, to occupy by force; to detect, to lay bare, to open up; to explain, to find out; detected, as a scheme; understood, seen through, perceived, as plots; to resolve, as a doubt; 'p'o' wái' destroyed, injured; 'p'o' sui' smashed to pieces; 'p'o' líu, cracked; keng p'o' 'lám, "fear has split his gall"—lost all courage; 'p'o' hoi, break it open; 'lá p'o' to break; hon p'o' 'liú, I see through it all; detected; 'p'o' pái' defeated, as a foe; 'p'o' 'ch'ái, to split wood; 'p'o' 's'oi, to lose property; 't'ai tak, p'o' perceives it all at a glance; shik, p'o' 'tsz' 'lám, yes, you understand letters fully; 'p'o' 'fai' to spend, to waste, to use up; 'p'o' kai' ch'ák, to find out a plot, to detect treachery; 'p'o' 'ká 'tsz' 'tai' he's a ruin to the family; 'p'o' keng' 'ch'ung 'ün, the mirror was broken, and he has made it round—said of a second marriage; 'p'o' 'kwá, to

get a maidenhead; 'p'o' lok, ú' a decayed family; 'p'o' on' confessed his crimes; 'p'o' 't'ai, the first theme for an essay; 'p'o' 'tí' yuk, to "open hell"—to deliver spirits at a 'lá tsíu'.

**簸** P'o A winnowing fan; to fan grain in the wind; 'p'o' 'kí, a fan; 'p'o' 'kuk, to clean grain.

(426)

Pò.

**哺** Pú To feed an infant with a spoon, to mumble for a child; to give to eat; to chew, to cranch, to masticate; a mouthful; 'pò' 'ü, to feed with pap; 't'ò' pò, to spit out food; á 'fán pò, crows feed by disgorging.

**舖** Pú Used for the last; an afternoon meal or tiffin; to eat; gruel; bait; 'mán pò, an evening or late meal.

**哺** Pú Time from three to five P.M.; the sun declining; the afternoon; há' pò, sunset; yat, tséung pò, the sun is nearly down; pún' pò, 4 o'clock P.M.

**逋** Pú To flee, to abscond; to suspend, to hang; to owe government, to be a defaulter; a speculator, a debtor; 'pò him' owing government; 'pò fú' debts; 'pò 't'ò, to escape from arrest.

**酺** Pú To drink largely, to quaff; exhilarated by drinking, joyful, merry.

**煲** A vulgar character. To heat, to boil, to cook with water; a cheap earthen pot; a kettle, used for boiling water; a grenade; 'pò 'shui, to boil water;

*pò chuk*, to make congee; *pò fám' fong*, to boil thin soup; *ch'án pò*, burst the pot; *fúi pò*, a stink-pot; *shá pò* or *'ngá pò*, a kedgeriee-pot; *yat pò*, a kettle of water; *pò nam*, to boil soft; *pò ch'á*, to make tea.

**褒** } Long garments, long skirts; to set off the beauties of, to proclaim the excellence of; to praise, to laud, to commend, as good actions; *pò 'mí*, to extol; *pò 'séung*, to speak well of.

**保** } To protect, to defend, to preserve from danger, to guard; to feed, to nourish; to be surety for, to warrant, to guaranty, to be answerable for, to secure, to keep entire; a protector, a guardian; a security, a bail; an advocate, a mediator; *'pò yau'* to bless, to protect, as God does; *'pò 'yéung*, to nurse tenderly; *'pò* or *'pò 'chéung*, a constable of a street; *káng 'pò*, a watchman; *'pò chung' shan 'fai*, to take good care of one's health; *chung 'pò yan*, a midman; *káp, 'pò*, a village elder or constable; *'pò lau*, to detain in a yámun; *'wing 'pò mò á*, ever to preserve from injury; *'pò ching'* the highest elder in a village; *'pò ling*, to stand bail for; *'lün 'pò*, to get a village or street to be bail; *'pò 'kú*, to recommend, as a servant; *'fái 'tsz' fái' 'pò*, chief guardian of the heir-apparent; *'pò ts'ün*, to preserve entire, to place in easy circumstances.

**葆** } Luxuriant herbage, thick, bushy; mulberry sprouts; to shade, to cover, as a tree; even, level; to store up; a leguminous wild vegetable. Used for the three next.

**堡** } A small and low wall, raised for defense; a battery, post for troops, a small fortified town; a citadel or house of refuge in the country; a council-house; a division of a *'sz'* or township ruled by elective officers; *'sz' shap, pát, 'pò*, "the 48 hundreds," is one name for Honam I.

**褓** } A swaddling-cloth; *'k'éung 'pò*, a swathe to carry infants on the back; a clout.

**寶** } Precious, valuable, as a jewel; value, worth; a term of address; honorable, noble, respected; to regard as precious, felicitous, or happy; to esteem, to value; *met.* the great seal, the throne; *'ní 'pò kò'* what is your shop's name? *Shéung' tai' 'pò tán'* the honorable birthday festival of Shángtí; *man fong sz' 'pò*, the four valuables of the study; *'pò pú'* precious, costly; *chan 'pò* jewels, trinkets; *mò ká' 'pò*, priceless, invaluable; *kwok, 'pò*, the precious metals; *tang tái' 'pò*, to mount the throne; *sám 'pò Fat*, the three honorable Budhas; *'pò shá*, emery or corundum sand; *ká, chí 'pò*, a family library; *'mái fang 'pò*, to guess the characters on a cash—a mode of gambling; *'pò shín'* to value goodness, to esteem the good; *shik, 'pò*, to know the merits or value of.

**埔**  
Pú A place for planting vegetables; a league; a ward, of which there are ten or more in Canton so called; *shap, 'li wai yat, 'pò*, ten *li* make one league. Used for the next, and often pronounced with an aspirate.

**圃**  
Pú A kitchen-garden, an orchard; a place for recreation; a gardener; *'lò 'pò*, a gardener; *'sin 'pò*, a garden; *'nung 'pò*, a small farmer.

**埔**  
Pú An unauthorized character. An open level place; an arena; *'Wong 'pò*, Whampoa. Also read *'p'ò*. The next is often used for this.

**浦**  
Pú A bank, margin of a lake; a creek, a rivulet, an inlet or streamlet running into a larger; *'Pò 'shing*, a district in Kienning fú in Fuhkien; *'Hòp 'pò*, a district in Lienchau fú in Kwángtung.

**埔**  
Pú To repair, to restore, to mend, to close up a breach; to supply, to complete, to make up a deficiency; to aid, to assist; to strengthen what is weak, to recruit, as the body; a supplement, addenda; a term for a thousand millions; *'pò 'shan*, to recruit the body; *'pò 'í fuk*, to mend clothes; *'pò fuk*, an embroidered official robe; *'pò 'tsz* an embroidered official stomacher; *'pò 'shuk*, to redeem; *'pò 'hít, hí* to strengthen the bodily energies; *'pò 'ngan 'í im*, put in more money; *'pò 'ngan 'shui*, to make up the discount; *'pò 'p'ing 'í au*, to make up the light weight of money; *'sau*

*'pò*, to repair, to put in order, as a house; *'pò 'kwan 'wong 'sz* to reprove a prince—that he may amend his faults; *'p'úi 'pò*, to supply a new one; *'pò 'lün 'p'o*, a seamstress; *'pò 'chí* to make it up to one, to pay for an accident or a casualty; *'pò 'm 'fán 'lai*, it did not make up for the loss; *'pò 'sé 'lá 'lau* mend this little crack or hole.

**鵞**  
Páu A bird like a goose, having spotted plumage, and flying in flocks; described as without a hind toe.

**布**  
Pá Cotton or hempen cloth; nankeen, linen, grasscloth; to spread out, to arrange, to display; to diffuse; to publish abroad, to make known; to infer; to worship the stars; a spring, a source; *'ts'é 'man 'pò* drilling; *'pák, 'pò* longcloths; *'tsz 'fá 'pò* nankeen; *'há 'pò* grasscloth; *'pò 'í*, "cotton clothed," i. e. common people; *'pò 'shí*, to disburse in charity; *'king 'ts'ing 'pò* dark blue nankeens; *'chuk, 'pò* linen; *'pò 'chí 'tak, í*, well arranged, all is done properly; *'yau 'pò* oiled cloth; *'pò 'ching 'sz*, the provincial treasurer; *'fo 'ún 'pò* asbestos cloth; *'kwai 'fá 'pò* figured shirtings; *'ch'ik, 'pò* gray shirtings; *'fá 'pò* or *'láp, 'pò* chintzes; *'shik, 'pò* colored cottons; *'ü 'pò* bunting.

**佈**  
Pá Used for the last and the next. On all sides, everywhere; reaching, spreading, filling the whole space; *'fú 'pò* extending everywhere.

**播**  
Pú To expand, to extend, to open out; to disperse, to scatter, to strike; *pò' sán'* scattered about, sprinkled.

**怖**  
Pú Afraid, alarmed, surprised; to cause fear, to frighten; terrified, as on account of crime; *king pò'* frightened; *chá' pò' ū, man*, to scare silly people—as wizards do.

**報**  
Pú To recompense, to requite, to make a return for benefits received or injuries done; to avenge, to requite; a retribution, a reward, a recompense; to state, to inform an equal, to tell, to report, to give an account of; a messenger; a report, an advertisement, a gazette; to debauch a superior; *'yau yan pò' yan*, he who receives favors must requite the same; *pò' ch'au*, to be revenged on an enemy; *mong' pò'* I hope to recompense you; *yam pò', yéung pò'* a secret reward, an open reward; *pò' táp*, to recompense; *úi pò'* an answer; *'tsau pò'* fleet messengers; *'t'ung pò'* general notification, public information; *king pò'* Peking Gazette; *yat, pò'* daily Court Circular; *pò' t'íu*, a notice put up at doors to announce honors received; *tsít, pò'* a quick announcement; *pò' pat, p'ing*, to redress the weak or injured; *yan tséung ch'au pò'* to requite evil for good; *pò' sun' 'ché*, a messenger; *pò' 'lò*, to plead age for retiring from office; *tsíp, tò' ká pò'* received my family letters.

**步**  
Pú To walk, to march, to go afoot, to step; a step, a stride; to go leisurely or by steps; to travel in a barrow; to train a horse; a pace, reckoned at five *ch'ek*, in land measure, makes 3.055 square yards; in long measure, 5 *ch'ek*, is a *pò'* or about a fathom; footmen, infantry; a way, a course, a manner; a landing-place, a jetty, an anchorage-place for boats; a god which injures men and animals; *pò' lò'* or *pò' hang*, to walk, to go afoot; *pò' t'au*, a landing-place; *p'ü' shang pò'* afraid of strangers—as dogs are; *pò' kam* or *tsé pò'* doctor's fees; *pò' pò' loi*, the first visit; stepping along; *hang ts'in pò'* to travel much; *pák, pò' ch'ün yéung*, to hit the bull's eye at a hundred paces; *kin' pò'* still in sight, not far off; *yat, pò' yat, pò'* gradually, step by step; *lau tsí' pò'* leave a few paces, i. e. do not use it all now, reserve a little; *t'in pò'* the course of nature, ways of heaven; *pò' ping*, foot soldiers; *'tsau 'ts'iu pò'* a practiced runner; *pò' pò' kò shing*, gradually rose to eminence; *táp, 'wan kéuk, pò'* look well to your steps; *fan í kwai' pò'* may I trouble you to step in, or to do something; *yuk, pò'* your steps—a polite phrase; *'chí pò'* or *lau pò'* restrain your steps, stop; *pò' lung, wan lò'* to become a Hánlin.

**簿**  
Pú A register, a tablet; a book for notes or memoranda; ivory tablets used by officers at au.



diances; an account-book; to record; *pò' tsik*, a clan register; *'chū pò'* a revenue officer in a township; *'lín pò'* or *'chū pò'* a recorder, a keeper of the records in courts and offices; *tang kí' pò'* put it in the note-book; *shò' pò'* account-books; *má' fo' pò'* a sales-book; *lau 'shai pò'* a blotter; *tsun' 'chí pò'* a cash-book; *chéung' pò'* a ledger; *tang pò'* to charge in account; *yat, kí' pò'* a diary, a journal.

**部**<sup>2</sup>  
Pó The sum, the totality, the general amount of, the entire; to take a general control of affairs; a tribe, a sort; a class in an arrangement, as a family in natural history, the elements, the radicals in the language, the constellations, &c.; a tribunal, a bureau, a board; a public court; an officer in a board; a division of a book larger than a *'kūn*; often used for the last when meaning an account-book; a classifier of books; a tribe, a horde, a clan; to divide; to spread abroad; *luk, pò'* the Six Boards; *kwai pò' 'ká*, belongs to the Boards; *pò' 't'ong* and *pò' 'ün'* are titles of a governor-general and *fúyuen*; *'ng pò'* the five elements; *yat, pò' 'shū*, a volume; *ní kò' tsz' yap, mat, pò'* what radical is this character under? *pò' há'* of officers not in the Boards; *kok, 'yan pò' shò'* each thing has its classification; *kok, 'yau pò' wai'* each one has his own jurisdiction; *pò' tséung'* officers below and under a general; *'úi pò'* Mohammedan tribes.

**蔀**<sup>2</sup>  
Pau

**暴**<sup>2</sup>  
Pau

**鐮**<sup>2</sup>

**范**<sup>2</sup>  
**勾**<sup>2</sup>

**捕**<sup>2</sup>  
Pá

A luxuriant plant; a screen, an awning; a plant eaten by fish; a period of 72 years; *pò' uk*, a mat house, a hut.

The dry, scorching sun, hot rays; cruel, violent, injurious, destructive, fierce; to strike with the hand; to seize; tempestuous, stormy; an intensive of the following adjective; suddenly, abrupt; to discover, to bring to light, to display; *pò' yéuk*, to oppress, as cruel officers do; *pò' fung*, a fierce wind; *wáng pò'* outrageous; *pò' 'fú*, to beat a tiger with the fist—as Fung Fú did; a truculent, fearless man; *pò' nò'* very angry; *pò' pò'* suddenly; *pò' 'ü*, a violent rain.

An unauthorized character, defined in the Fan Wan, an instrument to cut grass, a scythe.

To cover over, as a bird sets on her eggs; to incubate; *pò' 'kai tán'* to hatch hen's eggs.

To catch, to pursue and capture, to seize; to chase, to hunt, to fowl; to search for in order to arrest; *ts'ap, pò'* on the search for, as thieves; *pò' 'ü*, to angle; *'hò pò' 'fo*, to put a fictitious value on an article; *pò' 't'eng*, a police-office, the superintendent of police in a *yámun*; *pò' chuk*, to arrest; *pò' yik*, constables; *pò' 'niú*, to fowl; *pò' tò'* to seize villains; *pò' fung chuk, 'ying*, to chase the wind and seize shadows—a vain search; *tong pò'* to set a watch for thieves.

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P'Ò.

**鋪** Properly used for **鋪** p'ò  
**P'ò** A door-knocker, called *kam* p'ò, made like a tortoise; to spread out, to extend, to arrange; to lay, as a table-cloth; to make up, as a bed; a shop, where things are displayed; to make known, to extend, to pervade; diseased, to make ill; to sleep with; bedding; p'ò f'án, to spread the altar—as at a 'tá tsíú'; p'ò f'oi, to spread a table; p'ò ch'ít, or p'ò ch'an, to lay out in order, to arrange; shuí' p'ò, bedding taken in traveling; 'tá p'ò k'oi' tie up the bedding; p'ò tsek, to "spread a mat," i. e. to prepare a feast; p'ò 'pui, to set out in order; p'ò kái chün to lay tiles; f'ung p'ò, a bed-fellow; p'ò tün' to fee officers, to defray the expenses of officers; 'tá t'í' p'ò, to make up a bed on the floor; p'ò t'í' 'kam, spread like a carpet on the ground—as fallen flowers.

**鋪** The prints of a horse's feet, a hoof mark.

**蒲** A water plant, the sweet flag; name of a district in Hinghwá fú in Fuhkien called Pútien.

**蒲** Interchanged with the last. The cat-tail reed; a water rush, the sweet flag (*Acorus gramineus*); a fine grass or sedge, of which sandals are made; p'ò kím' leaves of the flag, hung as a charm over doors; p'ò ts'ò hái, grass sandals;

p'ò tsít, the "flag festival"—the 5th of the 5th moon; p'ò pin, a grass scourge made of rushes; p'ò kung ying, the dandelion.

**匍** To crawl, as a child does; p'ò pák, to go on the hands and knees; to strive for.

**葡** The grape; p'ò f'ò 'tsau, grape wine; p'ò f'ò, a kind of rose-apple is so called in Canton.

**菩** A kind of tree brought from Magadha, called the p'ò f'ai; p'ò f'ai 'tsz' raisins; pák, p'ò f'ai, sultana raisins; p'ò f'ai shá, a macerated leaf used for painting; p'ò f'ai wá' leaf paintings; p'ò f'ai sát, 'to, (from Sanscrit *Budhisatwa*), an inferior Budha; contracted to p'ò sát, a demigod, or deified hero, of the Budhists; an idol; p'ò sát, ch'ut, yau, an idol's procession; t'at' ts'z' t'at' p'ò sát, is Kwányin; p'ò sát, f'am 'yé shik, the idols are greedy of food; shang p'ò sát, a living Budha—a skillful doctor.

Read 'p'úi, grass, herbage; thatch; a small mat.

**袍** A robe, a court dress; a long garment of ceremony; a quilted gown; the front skirts; p'í p'ò, a fur robe; 'mong p'ò, an embroidered robe; f'ung p'ò, a compeer; kot, p'ò tün' f' to disrupt friendship; chin' p'ò, defensive armor; tò' p'ò, a priest's robe.

**浦** Used for the next; large; pervading; everywhere; to smear, to bedaub; p'ò pok, vast, as the sea.

普  
P'ò

The sun undistinguished in the sky ; daylight everywhere alike ; great, large ; wide-spreading, all, whole, universal, like light, filling, pervading ; everywhere ; 'p'ò t'ín há' the whole world, under the heavens ; 'p'ò tsai' 'ün, a hospital, an asylum, a retreat, a place for relieving the poor or sick ; 'p'ò shí, to disburse to all, to give freely ; 'p'ò kau' chung' shang, to save all the living, as Christ does ; 'P'ò f'ò shán, Púto l. near Chusan ; 'p'ò p'ín' universally diffused—as the air.

譜  
P'ò

A list, a record ; a chronicle ; a treatise to teach an art ; heraldry, an escutcheon ; a genealogical table ; a register of a census ; a biographical work ; to inscribe in a register, to insert in a genealogy ; to arrange, to put in proper place ; to pertain to, belonging to ; ts'ín kau' 'p'ò 'tsz' the official escutcheon on the breast and back ; 'p'ò 'ín, a patch—said in sport ; 'p'ò fuk, official robes ; shang 'p'ò, a genealogy ; tsuk, 'p'ò, a book of kindred or families in a clan ; k'am 'p'ò, a music book ; k'í 'p'ò, a treatise on chess ; lík, 'p'ò or 'p'ò hai' historical annals, a genealogy ; 'yau tik, 'p'ò, pretty near, not far off ; mò 'p'ò, a great mistake ; you're far out ; extravagant !—said when one makes a poor offer or a wide guess ; 'p'ò mò, a pattern ; ká 'p'ò, a family record ; wá' kò' 'p'ò lai, set an upset price, mentioned the rate.

泡  
P'ò

A colloquial word ; a bubble ; froth ; to float, to drift ; mò ku' 'p'ò hí' there's no froth on it ; 'shui 'p'ò, a bubble.

抱  
P'ò

To infold, to hold in, to contain ; to embosom, to carry in the arms, to embrace ; to grasp, to compress ; to encircle ; to feel, to have in the heart or will, to adhere to ; the lap, the bosom ; 'p'ò 'tsai, to carry a child ; wáí 'p'ò, pregnant ; to have thoughts for, thinking of ; 'p'ò chü' to lullaby, to carry ; 'p'ò han' chung shan, to feel angry as long as I live, never can forget it ; 'p'ò peng' to be sick ; kíp, 'p'ò to hold tight—as under the arm ; 'p'ò sat, ch'éung yam, to hold the knees and sing away—literary leisure ; 'pá 'p'ò, to grasp ; 'yau' 'tsz' 'tsai' 'p'ò, a tender child in the lap ; 'p'ò kò' yan, one who accuses instead of the plaintiff ; wan 'p'ò yat, a halo encircles the sun ; 'p'ò hò'm' to feel regret ; 'p'ò fú' fí shéung, a rarely clever man.

鋪  
P'ò

Altered from pò 鋪. A shop, a store, a workshop ; 'p'ò 'tsai, a small shop ; 'lò 'p'ò the old shop ; ching' 'p'ò the right stand ; the office, and not the warehouse ; yat, kán 'p'ò f'au, a shop ; hoi 'p'ò to open a shop ; to open shop ; 'p'ò ká, tradesmen ; 'p'ò 'lai, stock on hand and shop fixtures ; shau 'p'ò to wind up a business ; kú' 'p'ò f'ò tsò, to stay in the shop and pay no rent ; kok, kái 'p'ò ú' the shops in every street ; 'p'ò hák, a shopkeeper.

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## Pok.

**博** Poh Ample, extended, spacious, great; general, universal; intelligent, versed in, practiced, well informed; to barter, to exchange; to game, to play, as at chess; *luk, pok*, to play dice; *pok, hok*, well-read, a general scholar; *tò pok*, to game; *pok, man*; extensively informed; *pok, 'ago 'i man*, teach me letters; *pok, mat, 'ün*, a museum; *pok, lām* well informed.

**搏** Poh To seize, to spring upon, as a tiger does; to lay the hand on; to play, as on a lute; to wrest from, to fight with, to strike; *pok, kit*, to strike; *pok, chap*, to seize hold of.

**鐃** Poh A kind of hoe; a bell; a small bell, used to respond to a large bell; *pok, lun*, brazen ornaments on a bell's frame.

**膊** Poh A slice of flesh, a collop, dried sliced meat; the shoulder, the upper arm; to slice, to shred; to strip and mangle, as a carcass; the clinking of stones striking; *pok, lau shang* peddling, to hawk articles; *kin pok*, the shoulder; *táp, pok, kan*, a shawl, a wide scarf; *'hi pok*, to shoulder; *yat, pok, 'ok, sai* shoulder them all at once; *'chün pok*, to change shoulders.

**剥** Poh Usually pronounced *mok*. To flay, to peel, to skin, to exfoliate, to scrape off; to split off; to uncover; to wane, as the moon; to fall, to let fall; to

extort, to oppress, to exact by force; one of the 64 diagrams; *'ai p'á' pok, kám*, are you afraid of being robbed?

**駮** Poh A piebald, particolored horse; mixed, impure; to dispute, to contradict; to oppose; to find fault with, to criticize; contradictory, impracticable; to graft; to tranship; to continue a series, to take up where one left off; suddenly; *pok, 'sui*, to find fault, to deny; *pok, ká* to cavil at the price; *p'ái pok*, to reverse a decision of a lower court; *pok, shik*, particolored; *pok, shü* to graft trees; *pok, lung k'í wá* to correct the language; *pok, f'ó' t'ó' lai*, transhipped the goods here; *pok, t'ó' 'k'á 'mò sheng ch'ui*, argued with him till he had nothing to say in reply.

**亳** Poh Name of a district in Ying-chau fú in Ngánhwui; a place in Honán, the capital in the first days of the Sháng dynas-

**壑** Kioh Usually pronounced *kok*. Stiff, hard soil; boulders and cliffs on a hill; cracks in a jar or vessel.

**薄** Poh Trees appearing singly, no brushwood; bushy, jungle; thin, subtle, attenuated, made thin; slight; poor, bad, unfortunate, economical; light, few; to near, to approach; to slight, to dislike, to treat disrespectfully, cold, inattentive to; careless, vain and light; by; a screen, a curtain; thin leaf or plate, a pellicle; *pok, tsui* a slight offense; *kau' pok*, thick and thin, gross or fine,

liberal and stingy ; *pok, meng*<sup>1</sup> unfortunate ; *pok, ts'ing*, indifferent to, unfriendly ; *pok, hang*<sup>2</sup> *yan*, a heartless man ; *kam pok*, gold leaf ; *yan tsing* *tán pok*, a few descendants ; *pok, ho yau*, essence of peppermint ; *pok, p'í*, thin-skinned bashful, irritable, no pluck ; *lok, pok*, reduced, needy, spent all, as a wasteful man reduced to poverty ; *pok, mò*<sup>2</sup> nearly dark, dark ; *mò 'sho í pok*, no refuge, no reliance ; *yah, pok, shik*, sun partly eclipsed ; *ká shán fuk, pok*, an unlucky place or person ; *pok, 'lai*, poor, contemptible, presents ; *tí<sup>2</sup> p'í pok*, without energy, a spiritless race.

**泊**<sup>2</sup> *Poh* The glare on the water ; a ripple ; to stop ; to arrest ; to anchor ; to fasten a vessel to the shore, to moor ; at leisure ; *noán pok*, to anchor ; *ká sz<sup>2</sup> lám<sup>2</sup> pok*, the family is unemployed ; *pok, shün*, to anchor a ship.

**舶**<sup>2</sup> *Pih* Usually pronounced *pák*, a large junk. Read *pok*, in the Fan Wan ; a boat used to cross shallows, a flat boat.

**箔**<sup>2</sup> *Poh* A door-screen, a curtain for doors ; *ts'ám pok*, a frame on which worms spin cocoons ; *ü pok*, a fish seine or weir. Used for the next.

**铂**<sup>2</sup> *Poh* Gold leaf ; brass leaf, tinsel ; foil of tin or gold ; *ts'ung pok*, brass-leaf.

**博**<sup>2</sup> *Poh* To fill up, to cram ; a multitude ; *p'ong pok*, filled, as the air fills the heavens ; a vast number.

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P'ok.

**撲**<sup>2</sup> } To lean, to recline against ;  
to strike, to flog, to beat ; to  
pat, to brush ; to impinge, to  
P'oh strike or rush against ; to flap,  
to flutter, as birds do their  
wings ; *p'ok, yik*, to clap the  
wings ; *fá p'ok, pí<sup>2</sup>* the fra-  
grance strikes the nose ; *p'ok, mí<sup>2</sup> tang*, to puff out the lamp ;  
*p'ok, kwo' lai*, came flying  
against me ; *p'ok, 'má*, to whip  
a horse ; *p'ok, kon tseng<sup>2</sup>* to  
shake clean, as clothes from  
dust ; *shai<sup>2</sup> hung p'ok, lai*,  
furiously rushed against him,  
as in anger.

**撲**<sup>2</sup> *P'oh* Hard, fine-grained wood ; unwrought wood, lumber ; an unfinished vessel ; plain, sincere ; the substance of, the material, the body, without gloss or ornament ; *p'ok, shat<sup>2</sup>* simple-minded, sincere, unpolished, rustic ; *p'ok, sò<sup>2</sup>* undorned, plain, as dress ; *p'ok, kim<sup>2</sup>* frugal, what is necessary.

**朴**<sup>2</sup> *P'oh* The bark of a tree ; used for the preceding ; sincere, plain ; *man p'ok*, the notes informing friends of a parent's death ; *pò<sup>2</sup> p'ok*, to announce a death ; *hau<sup>2</sup> p'ok*, a medicinal kind of bark ; *p'ok, siú<sup>2</sup>* sulphate of soda ; *'mai p'ok*, coarse rice, unhulled rice.

**璞**<sup>2</sup> *P'oh* The crust of a gem ; an unpolished stone ; *p'ok, yuk*, an unwrought gem, a stone in the rough.

**相** The grains of liquor; *tsò*  
P'oh *p'ok*, the sediment floating in  
a vat.

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## Pòm.

*Pòm*. A colloquial word. The  
sound of a cannon; *ping pòm*,  
a glass toy, so called from its  
sound when blown upon.

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## Pong.

**邦** A feudal state, a fief, a prin-  
cipality, a dependant state;  
to confer the rule of a state  
on one; a vast lot, a huge  
quantity of; *pong ká*, the  
nation, the state; *pong kwok*,  
a country; *lái' pong ngan*, a  
great treasure; *fát, láí' pong*  
*ts'oi*, to make a great specu-  
lation.

**鉶** An unauthorized character;  
a hoe, a mattoe; *yat, chéung*  
*pong*, a hoe; *pòng t'ín*, to  
hoe the fields.

**𪛗** An elf or sprite, coming out  
of the ground; it is greedy to  
eat, and has no fingers.

**榜** To screen or protect from  
view; to propel a boat; a  
boatman; a colloquial word—  
*Pang* to move one's residence; *pong*  
*yan*, a boatman; *'ní 'kí shí*  
*pong uk*, when do you move?  
The second is also used for the  
last.

**梆** Name of a tree; a wooden  
cylinder used in offices to call  
people; a bamboo carried by

watchmen to strike the hours  
on; *pong pong 'lò*, a watch-  
men.

**幫** To bind the rim of a shoe;  
a binder, a support; a substi-  
tute; a fleet; a picking of  
*Pang* tea; to shore up a thing; to  
assist, to help, to lend a hand;  
to second, to succor, to defend;  
*pong cho'* to assist; *yat, pong*  
*shün*, a fleet of ships; *pong*  
*'pò*, to supply a deficiency, as  
in one's expenses; *pong ch'an'*  
to patronize, as a shopman;  
*pong ch'ai*, a substituted po-  
lice-man; *pong 'kau*, one who  
talks for another; *áp, pong*,  
guards, protectors; *pong 'shan*  
a substitute, an assistant; to  
help, as in lifting; *t'au pong*  
*ch'a*, the first gathering of the  
tea; *pong 'kú*, a subsidiary  
drum.

**幫** The leathern heel-band of a  
shoe, put in to strengthen the  
back.

**榜** A support put on a bow; to  
propel a boat; a fleet; to bam-  
boo criminals; a splinter or  
slip of wood; to praise; rule  
for selecting *kūjin*; a list of  
graduates; the list of success-  
ful *kūjin*; *hoi 'pong*, to an-  
nounce the names of *kūjin* or  
*tsinsz'* graduates; *kam pong*  
or *lung 'fú 'pong*, the official  
list of graduates; *t'ung 'pong*  
*chung'* fellow-graduates; *pong*  
*shéung'* *mò meng*, name is  
not in the list; *'pong 'ngán*,  
the second on the list; *'léung*  
*'pong ch'ut, shan*, a *tsinsz'*  
entering upon office; *piú 'pong*  
to praise, to become celebrat.

ed; 'hò 'pong s'au, good archery, a firm attitude when shooting.

**綁** Pang To tie, to bandage, to bind with cords; a bandage; 'pong 'kan, tie it tight; 'pong ch'ü tie it; sung 'pong, loosen the bandages; p'ui' shan 'pong ch'ü his hands are tied behind his back.

**膀** Pang The pelvis, the hip-bone, the bones of the groin.

(431) P'ong.

**旁** Pang Great, extensive; the side; on all sides, everywhere; lateral, sideways; side of a thing; 'pong p'in, the side; ch'uk, lui' 'pong t'ung, to perceive one thing when examining another; tsau' 'shau 'pong k'un, to fold the hands and look on—regardless of another's needs; kan 'k'ung 'pong ch'ut, side roots diverging; 'pong m'un, a side door. Also read p'ong'; approaching, nearly; to approach; p'ong' ng, nearly noon.

**傍** Pang Analogous to the last; near, by; to approach; to depend on, to lean against; 'pong yan, a bystander; another person, others; mok, sun' 'pong in, don't heed people's talk; 'pong p'in shi' f'i, side remarks captious words, detraction; i ch'ü' 'pong, lean against the side; 'pong k'un 'ch'ê ts'ing, a looker-on sees clearly—as in a game; 'hoi 'pong, the sea-side.

**膀** Pang The ribs; the region of the groin; 'pong kwong, the bladder; 'pong kwong kit, ti, inflammation of the bladder.

**磅** Pang The noise of stones falling; 'ping 'pong, the crash of falling rocks. Used in Canton for a pound weight and a pound sterling; to weigh in pounds; shap, i' 'léung wai yat, 'pong, 12 taels make a pound; 'pong ch'ing' scales for weighing; 'pong ch'á, to weigh tea; cham 'pong, foreign scales.

**滂** Pang Great rain; the noise of falling rain; roar of running waters; soaked, wet with the rain; 'pong t'ò t'at' 'ü a heavy rain; 'pong p'ui' a vast expanse of waters, a flood.

**霽** Pang Same as the last, when applied to a rain storm.

**霽** Pang A heavy fall of snow and sleet; the noise of a driving storm, abundance of snow.

**螃** Pang A crab, a sea crab; met. a harpy; 'pong 'hái, a swimming or seashore crab.

**旁** Pang To go quick and wildly; to appear as if going; mat, 'hi' hang k'om' long 'pong, why do you rush on so?

**龐** Pang A high house; filled full; confused, mixed; a surname.

**龐** Mang Large rocks; bulky; abundant, liberal; numerous; 'pong hau' liberal.

**龐** Mang A shaggy dog; the long pelage of a dog; mixed, variegated, different furs mixed; 'pong tsáp, mixed, blended, confused. Interchanged with the last; and both of them are often pronounced mong.

**胖** Fat, obese; *p'ang*, corpulent; *p'ang chéung* swollen, puffed up.

**蚌** A muscle (*Unio*) like the oyster, long and thick-shelled; the pearl oyster; *p'ang káp*, a thin-shelled freshwater clam; *p'ang tsing*, the naiad in an oyster; *lò p'ang shang chü*, the old oyster has a pearl—said when an old man has a child; *wat p'ang séung ch'í, ü yan tak*, *lò* when the snipe and oyster catch each other, the fisherman is the gainer—said of going to law.

**謗** To murmur against, to detract; to vilify, to injure one's good name; *wat p'ang* to backbite one; *shán p'ang* to speak evil of others; *p'ang shü*, a scurrilous paper or book.

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Púi.

**杯** A cup, a glass, a goblet, a drinking-bowl; the divining blocks; *yat chók púi*, a tumbler; *king' tsau sám púi*, offered him three cups of wine; *tsau púi*, a wine-glass; *ning yat púi shui*, bring a tumbler of water; *yat púi k'í chám*, prayed and was heard at the first fall of the blocks; *púi tá chí ín*, irony, jokes, double-entendre; *ts'eng shiu' shing' yat púi*, give me the pleasure of a glass of wine with you; *púi p'án*, a salver; *k'ü apúi*, to take a glass.

**貝** Tortoise-shell or other fine shells from the sea; cowries, used as money before Tsín Chí-hwángtí; a conch; precious, valuable; money, riches, property, jewels, valuables; name of a silk; the 154th radical of characters denoting riches or trade; *púi' kam*, rich dresses or silk; *púi' lík*, and *púi' ts'í*, a beile and peise, titles of nobility among the Manchus.

**背** The back; behind, rear, the back part; the opposite of the face or front; the cover of a book; roof of a house; rays from the sun; north side of a hall; to turn the back on; to carry on the back; to oppose, opposed to; to recite memoriter; unusual, rare; *shau púi' back of the hand*; *púi' tsék*, the back; *púi' sam*, a vest; *hon púi' cuddled with the cold*; *lò púi' humpbacked*; *hon hon tik púi' round shouldered*; *'kong púi' ü*, to make signs, a secret word; *héung' púi' front and rear, as of a house*; *'ní chü' tak kám' púi' you live in a very retired place*; *shap fan púi' very uncommon, as a word*; *wat púi' to oppose*; *púi' shü*, to con a book; *púi' hau' the back of, behind*; *'fan púi' to turn the rear forward*; *púi' sun' to apostatize*; *púi' ts'í' kong*, to take one aside to talk with; *púi' hau' kong*, to speak of one behind his back; *seung púi' mutual double-dealing*; *back to back*; *lò púi' aged, growing old*.



**悖**<sup>Pei</sup> To rebel, to oppose government; low, vicious, vulgar; *p'úi p'ún* to raise sedition; *'p'í p'úi* vulgar, unseemly.

**蓓**<sup>Pei</sup> A flower bud; an opening blossom, colloquially called *'fá lam*.

**悖**<sup>Pei</sup> To rebel, to resist superiors; contumacious, rebellious, seditious; unreasonable, opposed to nature or usage, perverse; *p'úi yik* rebellious; *p'úi 'lai* uncivil; perversely civil, as kind to strangers, but rude to friends.

**輩**<sup>Pei</sup> } A hundred chariots made  
one *p'úi*; chariots placed in  
line; a phalanx, a company;  
an order, a generation, a  
class, a sort; alike; things,  
kinds; to compare, to class;  
sign of the plural; *'ngo p'úi*  
we, our kind; *'mán p'úi* young  
people, juniors; *'t'ung p'úi*  
alike, same sort; a comrade,  
an equal; *p'í p'úi* we of this  
class—a depreciating phrase;  
*'ts'ün p'úi* you all—a polite  
phrase; *'mò p'úi* incomparable;  
*'t'ung p'án p'úi* of the same  
rank; *tò' tak*, *'chí p'úi* the virtu-  
ous; *'ying lí* *'chí p'úi* traders,  
merchants; *'kwo' p'úi* to leave  
one's place.

**狢**<sup>Pei</sup> An animal, perhaps like a kangaroo, born with short fore or hind legs, so that one rides the other to get along; *'long p'úi* this animal, *met.* an embarrassed condition.

**榧**<sup>Pei</sup> A high tree, growing in Birmah and India, of whose leaves books are made; the talipot palm?

**焙**<sup>Pei</sup> To dry by a fire, to dry over a fire; to hatch artificially; *p'úi 'ch'á*, to fire tea; *p'úi 'kon tik*, *'yé*, fire dried things; *p'úi 'áp*, *'mín*, to hatch ducklings; *'fo p'úi 'áp*, fire hatched ducks; *'fo p'úi* fire-dried, kiln-dried; *'hong' p'úi* to make fretted work, as with metals; *'òm p'úi 'shau*, hush-money.

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P'úi.

**胚**<sup>Pei</sup> A foetus one month old; an embryo; any unformed mass, an unfinished thing; vapor not condensed into clouds; *p'úi 't'oi*, pregnant; *'p'úi*, hard of hearing; *'shan p'úi*, in good liking, fat.

**坯**<sup>Pei</sup> A mound; unburnt tiles or pottery; to plaster a seam; a fashion, mold; *'nai p'úi*, crude earthen; *'ts'ü shek*, *p'úi*, to get out a rough block, as for carving a jewel; *'ching 'hí ko' p'úi*, to make a mold; *'chün p'úi*, unburnt bricks; *p'úi 'mò*, a model, a copy, a sketch or an outline for a copy.

**徘徊**<sup>Pei</sup> To fly or walk; *p'úi 'úi*, flying to and fro, irresolute, walking back and forth.

**裴**<sup>Pei</sup> A long robe; a surname. Also used for the last. *'P'úi 'úi'lo*, wild people in Hainán I.

**賠**<sup>Pei</sup> To make up a loss, to indemnify; to restore, to supply a deficit; to confess; to cover, as in gambling; *p'úi 'fán lai*, to make good, to replace; *p'úi 'wán*, to repay; *p'úi 'ts'in fo'* goods bringing a loss; *p'úi*

*tín'* to pay, as a surety; to equalize or make up a loss; *p'úi 'lai*, to return a compliment; *'yan shát, 'mò p'úi*, no repayment for losses; *p'úi fán teng' ngan*, to repay the bargain money; *p'úi pat, shí'* I acknowledge that I am in the wrong; *p'úi wán t'ong yéuk*, I'll give you to buy a poultice—as when wounding one in a scuffle; *p'úi tsúi'* to own a fault.

**培** *P'ei* To add earth, to heap dirt around; to hoe, as corn; to cultivate, to till; to assist, to nourish, to add energy to; to dam up a sluice; *tsui p'úi*, to patronize, to make one a protégé; *p'úi 'yéung*, to strengthen the body; *p'úi kò uk, kai'* raise the ridge-pole higher; *p'úi chün*, to lay or pile up bricks.

**陪** *P'ei* Analogous to the last and next. To add mold to plants; attached to, subordinate; to assist, to benefit, to aid; to accompany, to associate with, to fellowship, to bear one company, to attend upon; to double, to match; to fill; *p'úi 'ní ch'ut, kai'*, I will go out with you; *p'úi shan*, "subsidiary ministers," a term taken by princes in feudal times; *p'úi hák, tso'* to entertain a visitor; *p'úi sung'* to escort; to see a guest out; *p'úi pún'* a companion; *him' p'úi*, excuse my leaving you—a polite phrase; *ká p'úi*, to multiply; *p'úi cho'* to take a part in, to assist.

**倍** *P'ei* To double, to multiply; to increase; a time, as in repetition; *ká yat, 'p'úi* add as much again; *sám 'p'úi lí' ts'ín*, profited threefold.

**陪** *P'ei* The color of liquor; a fellow, an equal, a companion; conjointly, equal to, comparable; to unite with, to accompany; to pair, to contract, to join together, to mate; to copulate; to equal, to compare to; *p'úi' 'má*, mated horses; *p'úi' hóp*, to join, to betroth; *pat, p'úi'* no match, ill assorted; *p'úi' 'ngau*, a pair, husband and wife; *hóp, p'úi'* to fit, to match; *man' p'úi'* banished; *p'úi' shik*, to match colors; *p'úi' fan*, to marry; *seung p'úi'* to couple, equaled; *'hü p'úi'* to consent to a match.

**沛** *P'ei* A river in Liáutung, and in Kiángsú; copious, abundant; humid, showery; moving, progressing, increasing, expanding; to run, to flow; laid prostrate; suddenly; to irrigate, to dam up water for watering; *p'úi' 'ín tsz' tak*, proud, vainglorious; *p'úi' chák*, beneficent, kind, as good officers; blessing, fertilizing; *p'úi' 'ín há' 'ü*, it suddenly rained; *'t'ín p'úi' k'ing fuk*, all in disorder, a disregard of all law.

**霈** *P'ei* Copious rain; water flowing; *p'óng p'úi'* showery, sloppy, very rainy, flooded.

**陪** *P'ei* A city or a small region known in the Sháng dynasty; *p'úi' fung*, name of an ode in the Book of Odes.

**佩**  
P'ei Things worn on the girdle, pendants, ornaments on the girdle; to gird about one, to hang on the girdle; to keep by one; to carry; to remember, to hold in mind; *p'úi' kím'* to wear a sword; *p'úi' fuk, pat, mong*, I'll gird my clothes and will not forget—I shall ever bear it in mind; *'kóm p'úi' sham yan*, to bear your favor in grateful remembrance.

**珮**  
P'ei Girdle ornaments, gems worn by women on their girdles and persons; tinkling things hung in the wind.

**飛**  
P'ei To fly; *p'úi' p'úi'* fluttering, as of flags; flapping in the wind.

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Puk.

**卜**  
Puh To divine by rattling cash in a tortoise's shell; to conjecture, to guess; sortilege, divination; to give; the 25th radical; *puk, kwá'* to divine by lots; *chím puk*, to cast or draw lots, to prognosticate in any way; *puk, fú*, a wooden block, like a skull, used to beat on when chanting; *púi puk*, to divine by throwing the blocks.

**僕**  
Puh To follow, to serve; a vassal, a retainer, a servant, a menial, one who helps in laborious duties; a charioteer; a disciple, a term for one's self, as "your servant;" to belong to, to appertain; to hide; *ká puk*, domestics; *'chú puk*, master and servant; *puk, tai'* menials

or criers of an officer; *puk, puk, fung ch'an*, troublesome, impertinent matters; *puk, 'p'i*, the servants in a house.

**濮**  
Puh Name of a river; a kind of large bamboo; *Puk, chau*, an inferior district in Tsau-chau fú in Shántung.

**撲**  
Usually pronounced *p'ok*; a club.

**幘**  
Puh A sort of cowl or hood worn by the military; a kerchief to wind round the head; the skirts trimmed off.

**暴**  
Puh To dry in the sun, to sun; to manifest, to display; to make known, to proclaim.

**曝**  
Puh Same as the last, and more often used in the sense of to dry, to sun; *shái' puk*, to air, to put in the sunshine.

**瀑**  
Puh A cascade, a waterfall; water rushing down a hill; *puk, pò'* a cataract, a roaring cascade among the mountains; *puk, 'shui*, a mountain torrent; *puk, ts'ün*, a pool or tank fed by a torrent. Also read *pò'* name of a river; great rains, flooded.

**曝**  
Puh A collar of a red color worn outside of the dress at court or sacrifices; to show outside.

**雹**  
Puh Hail; to hail; *lok, puk*, to hail; *sin' puk*, sleet and hail.

**僕**  
Puh The web of geese and other water-fowl; web-footed; in colloquial, to lie down, like a beast; to lean on or over, as on a table; to turn over; *ch'am shün puk, 'hoi*, the vessel sunk and turned keel up; *puk, 'tò ti' lai*, fell all long on the ground; *puk, 'chün*, turn it bottom up ward.

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## Pún.

**般**  
Pan To drive back water by a boat turning; to transport by water; a sort, a manner, a way, a kind; an affair, a business; *to pún*, many ways; *shap, pát, pún 'mò ngai'* the eighteen sorts of military fencing; *yat, pún*, same as, like, similar to—an adjective of comparison, at the end of a sentence; *ché' pún*, that sort, such, these, thus, so; *pún pún*, or *mán' pún*, in all ways.

**攀**  
Pwán To remove from one place to another; to move, to transport; to put away; to bandy, to discuss; in colloquial, to cleave, to split; *pún uk*, to move house; *pún 'yé lok, shün* take the things on board; *pún 'mái f'ung chü'* move our residence to the same place; *pún shí' fí*, to tell-tale, to cause heartburning among friends; *pún loi pún hü'* taking things here and there; *pún wan' léung 'héung*, to transport provisions, &c., for the army; *pún hoi kau' ch'ái*, to cleave a block of wood open; *pún sai' tik*, split it smaller.

**瘡**  
Pan Often pronounced *pán*. A scar, a cicatrix; pimples, marks, or pits, on the skin, not very dark; *ch'ong pún*, mark of a sore.

**本**  
Pun The root of a plant; the origin, the fundamental part of, source, root, cause; at first; that which causes, the begin-

ning of; native, one's ancestors; proper to, appropriate; capital, principal; a classifier of novels, books, volumes, or documents; used for I, my, our, own; *'pún kwok*, my native land; *'pún ts'in*, capital in trade; *'pún ngan*, the principal, not the interest; *'shéung 'pún*, to present a petition; *pái' 'pún*, to memorialize the throne; *'pún sz'* able, clever capable for business; *kan 'pún*, the fundamental part; *'mong 'pún*, to forget one's parents; *yat, 'pún shü'*, a single volume; *'mong 'pún sam*, an ungrateful disposition; *'pún loi min' muk*, the original complexion; *'mò 'pún*, no capital; *ch'áu 'pún 'tsz'* a plagiarist; *'pún shan*, I myself; *'pún 'fú I*, the prefect; *'pún ying*, what is proper, requisite; *'pún fan'*, what is one's duty, or belongs to one; *'pún ts' yan*, the natives; *ch'ut, 'pún*, to advance capital; *'pún sing' kap*, his temper was hasty; *'pún lí' túi' f'ing*, to square off accounts, as at a banker's; *'shan 'pún*, a visiting-card sent to a superior; *shít, 'pún*, to lose on a trade; *'ün 'pún ké' sam*, my original desire, the first intention.

**半**  
Pwán To divide in two; a half, a moiety; the greater portion of, a large piece; a small part, as *pún' pò' 'tsau pat, tak*, he can not move a step; *pún' yan pún' 'kwai*, half dead with fear; *túí' pún'* to divide equally, to split the difference; *yat,*

*pún'* a half; *tái'* *pún'* the greater part, the largest piece; *pún'* *yé'* mid-night; *pún'* *shai'* *yan*, a middle-aged man; *tái'* *'ní yat*, *pún'* as old again as you are; *pún'* *ch'ám'* *chung* *t'ò*, came back from half way; *tsò'* *sz'* *pún'* *lak*, *kak*, doing things by halves, unsteady; *nín* *tséung* *pún'* *pák*, about fifty years old; *pún'* *lò'* *fan ts'ai*, to divorce a wife after having her half one's life.

**叛**<sup>2</sup> To revolt, to rebel against rulers; to depart from their government, to go away; *pún'* *yik*, rebellion; *lí* *pún'* to disavow the authority of a government.

**畔**<sup>2</sup> Interchanged with the last. A path dividing fields, a landmark; to disobey rules for dress; to separate from, to revolt, to rise up against; *kang* *'ché* *yéung'* *pún'* the farmers yielded the landmarks.

**伴**<sup>2</sup> An associate, a comrade, fellow, companion; to follow, to attend on; *'fo* *pún'* a partner in business; *'fung* *pún'* an equal, a fellow, one in the same position; *mò* *pún'* no fellow, no one with me; *p'úi* *pún'* to accompany one, as a friend; *pún'* *néung*, a kind of bridesmaid.

**絆**<sup>2</sup> A lasso, a rope for catching a horse; to lasso, to catch; to restrict, to hamper; an obligation, a restraint; *pún'* *sok*, *ch'ü'* *'k'ü'*, tie him fast; *pún'* *hai'* to tie to, as a tree; *wai* *tò'* *'sho* *kí* *pún'* restrained by reason.

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P'ún.

**潘**<sup>2</sup> The name of a place; *P'ún*, the district of *Pw'ányú*, comprising the part between Canton and the Bogue.

**潘**<sup>2</sup> A river in Yungyang hien in Honán; dirt on the face; dirty rice-washings, swill; a surname.

**般**<sup>2</sup> A platter, a trencher, a basin, a deep dish; a tub; a deep vessel to contain liquids, grain, &c.; a press, a frame, a machine; a receptacle, like the pelvis; an affair, business; curved, winding, coiled, curled up; to examine; a market; *p'ún* *fai'* traveling expenses; *'kau* *p'ún*, to hand over a business to another; *'kau* *p'ún*, a windlass; *shau* *p'ún*, to wind up a business; *'sai* *shan* *p'ún*, a bathing-tub; *hoi* *p'ún*, to open the market; *p'ún* *tò'* *ch'ü'* coiled up, as a snake; *shá* *p'ún*, a coarse dish for cleaning rice; *lam* *p'ún*, a childbirth; *p'ún* *'kú* *shü* *Pw'ánkú*, the first man; *wat*, *shü* *chü* *p'ún*, bound up like a roasting pig, said of persons punished by Lynch law; *p'ún* *sat*, to sit crosslegged; *p'ún* *ch'á*, to examine into; *fá* *p'ún*, a flower-pot; *ying* *p'ún*, an encampment. Some of the following are used in these senses.

**盤** Used for the last. A tray, a waiter; a tub, a wash-basin; to rejoice; to turn around; *p'ún lok*, to rejoice; *p'ún s'ing*, to revolve, so as not to advance.

**磐** A large rock, a foundation-stone; a great and remarkable rock, like the Rock Etam; stable, firm, as a rock; *p'ún shek*, *chí on*, peaceful, as if settled on a rock; *p'ún ngá lín sui* [bandits have been] for a series of years.

**鞞** A leathern girdle; a large ornamented girdle; *met.* a purse, because the money was put inside of it; *p'ún tái* a leathern belt.

**盤** To curl up the legs, to sit crosslegged; *p'ún sat*, *í tso* to sit with the feet under one; *p'ún wat*, curled up; *p'ún mái tso* to sit like a tailor.

**躡** Interchanged with *mún* 蹣. *Pw'án* to jump a wall; to walk lame.

**弁** To rejoice, to be glad; *'siú p'ún*, name of an ode in the Shí-King.

**潘** A mountain stream in the west of Shensi, a tributary of the River Wei, in Fung.

**蟠** Read *fán*, meaning sow-bugs, found under things. *Pw'án* Read *p'ún*, curled up, writhing, coiled; wreathing, curling around; to bend, to coil up in, to crouch in; to intrust to; *wan p'ún tái lí* the clouds encircled the land; *p'ún 'íu*, to encircle, spirally; *p'ún lung kwan* a cane with dragons carved around it; *lung p'ún 'ü nai*, a serpent crouching in the earth.

**胖** Fat, gross, obese, corpulent, as if one had nothing to disturb him; half of a carcass; a slice, the collops on the ribs; *san 'kwong tái p'ún*, good-natured and fat.

**判** To divide, to halve, to distinguish; to decide, to judge, to sentence; to join two halves; to marry; *p'ún' hòp*, to conjoin in bands of wedlock; *'sham p'ún'* to judge and convict; *p'ai p'ún'* an official verdict, a decision; *p'ún' kún*, the decider of one's life. Atropos; *t'ung p'ún'* a syndic in an inferior department; *chiú' chik p'ún'* to decide directly.

**泮** A semicircular pool near the colleges of princes; a stream in Shántung, near Tá-ngán fú, an affluent of the Grand canal; to dissolve, to scatter; *yau p'ún' 'shui*, to "pass the college pool," i. e. to become a *siútsái*; *p'ún' kung*, the college of a prefecture; *p'ún' 'ch'í*, the college pool.

**顛** Interchanged with the last; the colleges of the princes; to break, to scatter.

**拚** To reject, to disregard, to remove from one; to separate, to divide, to cut off, to halve; to throw away, to throw down; *p'ún' 'sz'* to venture to the death; *p'ún' meng* to risk one's life; *p'ún' kung*, to contract for work; *p'ún' 'cho 'm iú* to waste, to lavish, to hold lightly by; *p'ún' lán* to give up the reins; *p'ún' 'sz' hū' tsò* to do at the risk of life; *p'ún' ts'oi*, prodigal.

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## Pung.

(The first three are read *fung* in the Fan Wan.)

**捧** A loud, boisterous laughing ; great merriment.

**捧** Ornaments of gold, gem, or metal, on a scabbard or hilt of a sword or dagger ; an emperor has gems, a prince has gold.

**莽** Grassy, herbaceous ; 'pung' 'pung, abundant, luxuriant, as the vines of a melon ; laden with fruit.

**捧** A colloquial word. A handful ; to hold in the hand, to scoop up in the hand ; 'pung chü' to hold by the sides or rim ; 'pung 'shui 'yam, to drink out of the hands.

**碰** } To run against, to run upon,  
碰 } to bump ; to meet a person or  
碰 } thing unexpectedly ; a thump,  
Ping a knock ; 'tai pung' lookout for knocks !—a cry of porters in the street ; pung' 'lò 'k'ü or pung' chéuk, hit against him ; pung' ts'an, 'au, to bump one's head ; pung' 'k'ü, hit him ; pung' kin' to meet one, as in the streets. The second character is a common but unauthorized one.

**Pung'** A colloquial word. The classifier of walls, cliffs, ledges, &c. ; a puff of smoke or smell ; yat, pung' ts'ui, a stink ; yat, pung' ts'ung, a wall ; yat, pung' in ts'ui, an offensive smoke, as of burning hair ; yat, pung' hi' a bad odor.

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## P'ung.

**蓬** A colloquial word ; it is also pronounced *fung*. To fill the eyes with smoke or dust ; in p'ung p'ung, the smoke is very smarting.

Read p'ung, dust raised by the wind.

**篷** Mats made by interlacing bamboo leaves within splints ; used as coverings for boats, awnings, stagings, &c. ; a sail ; a roof ; an awning ; p'ung liú, mat houses ; p'ung sung, to walk rapidly ; kung p'ung, an arched roof, as over a terrace ; táp, p'ung, to put up an awning ; p'ung 'ch'ong, a mat shed, used for plays, rest-houses, &c. ; pún' p'ung üt shik, under easy sail enjoying the moonlight ; 'chün p'ung, to go on the other tack ; k'au p'ung, to beat or sail on the wind.

**蓬** A straight, medicinal, plant growing among hemp ; a species of flag ; disorderly, tangled, overgrown, like jungle ; waving, as grass by the wind ; disheveled, as the hair ; a malign star ; p'ung loi, fairy land, the abode of genii, a paradise far from men ; name of a district in Shántung.

**蓬** The hair in disorder, disheveled ; p'ung sung, hair uncombed and tangled.

**莽** Grassy, luxuriant, flourishing ; bushy, as a squirrel's tail ; p'ung p'ung, abundant, as a field of grain.



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Pút.

**鉢**, **Poh** An open dish, usually of earth, to cook in; a spherical, narrow-mouthed dish, used by priests; a stoneware dish to grind paint or medicine on; a beggar's clasp; *met.* Bid him; *pút, f'ay*, an earthen dish; *lau' pút*, a funnel; *ch'ü* a *pút*, to hand down the robe and dish—to leave one's office and place to a disciple; *lung' lo pút*, a large earthen pan

**播**, **Poh** To spread out, to place in proper posts; to allot, to dispose; to detach, as troops; to root out, to expel, to abolish, to abrogate, to do away with; to rid, to exclude; to get rid of; to dissipate, to scatter, as wind does clouds; to cut up grass; the dress fluttering; to flirt, as a fan; to extend; to separate; ropes for a hearse; *pút, kung*, to pull a bow; *pút, man*, to drive away mosquitoes; *pút, hoi in*, to dissipate smoke; *pút, shin'* to fan; *pút, tung' k'ü*, cool it by fanning; *pút, chéuk, 'fo*, to start a fire by fanning; *pút, shá*, to reel thread; *pút, 'má 'mí*, a hanger-on, a lick-spittle; *pút, kwai pin*, prejudiced for or against one, strong dislike; *fan pút, ping ting*, to detach troops; *pún pút*, to apportion each one's duties; *pút, 'mái sam 'shui*, to disregard, to have nothing more to do with; *fung pút, wan*, wind scatters clouds.

**襖**, **Poh** A rain garment, made of leaves or coarse cloth, worn by laborers.

**勃**, **Poh** To change color, fluttered, confused, to appear disconcerted; suddenly, furiously, to arrange hastily; *pút, in*, suddenly.

**孛**, **Poh** Interchanged with the preceding. Plants suddenly shooting up; disobedient, untractable, unreasonable; *pút, sing*, a comet.

**淖**, **Poh** A spring bursting up, or a plant shooting up; copious; sudden; *pút, küt*, gurgling, bubbling; *ying hi' pút, pút*, valorous, brave, boasting; *pút, 'li* (or *'ai*) name of a country, thought to be Borneo.

**綽**, **Poh** Silken cords which are used to carry coffins by; *met.* fine, elegant, applied to the emperor's words; *lau pút*, eloquent, persuasive, as imperial sayings.

**荸**, **Poh** The water chestnut, called *pút, 'ts'ai*, or *'má f'ai*; the *Eleocharis tuberosus*, an edible tuber.

**跋**, **Poh** To travel by land; to walk through grassy paths; to draggle, to trudge, to go slow; to stumble; to slip; the stand for a candle; an addendum or preface of a book, put in a new edition; the heel; the root, base, foundation; *pút, ship*, to slip; *kéuk, pút*, the heel.

**鈸**, **Poh** A small bell, like a sleigh-bell, used in chanting or in music to make a response; small cymbals.



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Pút.

灑 To sprinkle, to throw water about; to scatter; to drip, to ooze, to shower down; dissipated; a shower; p'út, 'shui, to throw water, as on one. A colloquial word; slender, acute; p'út, mak, to write boldly; út, p'út, lively, revived, enheartened; nung p'út, vigorously written characters; p'út, 'fú, an adulteress; tiú p'út, perverse; tsim p'út, kòm' tsim, beautiful, tapering, as fingers; tsim p'út, tí' very sharp-pointed; p'út, 'sái' shang í' to lose custom by rudeness; sái, p'út, yan, a careless man, one who wastes things.

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Sá.

Sach

卅 A contraction for thirty; sá, sám, thirty-three. Pronounced 'sá, a colloquial word. Confused, at sixes and sevens; 'sá kòm' lün' all in disorder; 'sá, 'ch'an, wan tr' what a brag! a bag of wind.

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Sai.

西

The west; in divination belongs to metal; western, foreign, European; enters into many names of places; among the Buddhists, refers to heaven; sai pan, a private tutor; sai

'shui 'tung, restless, to sit uneasily; sai kwá 'pin, a chop-boat or lighter; sai 'sin, paradise of Budha; sai yéung yan, a Portuguese;—at first applied to all Europeans; sai kwán á' kún 'tsai, nickname for a rich and silly youth from the western suburbs of Canton; sai 'mai, sago; sai pak, north-west.

晒

Bruised rice, the rice left in a mortar, broken to dust after hulling, called 'mai shá.

犀

A rhinoceros; hard, good metal, as a sword; a carpel of a melon; sai kok, a rhinoceros' horn; sai ngau, a rhinoceros; sam 'yan ling sai, astute, acute at perceiving.

樨

A diminutive sort of the *Olea fragrans*, with reddish flowers, called muk, sai fú; cultivated at Canton.

蔞

Often confounded with 茜, 'sin' which is then pronounced sai, while this character is also called sui, in the name sú sui or 'sin sai, the coriander or caraway plant.

嘶

The neighing of a horse; the chirping of the mole-cricket and cicada; a hoarse, broken noise, hiccuping; a crashing, clattering, rushing noise; sai sai sheng, a cricket's chirp; sai shát, a furious onslaught, the din of battle.

聒

To bring to notice, to direct the attention to; to put one on his guard, to rouse up; to split, to rive; 'sai sai, to point out; sai 'seng, to nudge, to hint.

洗 <sup>Sí</sup> To wash, to wash the feet ; to purify, to rinse, to clean ; to cleanse morally ; a washing vessel ; *met.* to wash out, to exterminate ; 'sai mín' to wash the face ; 'sai kwát, to wash and scrape ; 'sai shan or 'sai yuk, to bathe ; 'sai 'lai, baptism ; 'sai sam, to cleanse or change the heart ; 'sai shap, 'fau 'm 'fai' mé, are 'nt you going to shave now you've washed your head ?—you must finish what you've begun ; 'ká 'p'an 'ü 'sai, as poor as if clean washed out.

洒 <sup>Sí</sup> To wash out, to avenge one's wrongs, to wipe off a reproach, as by the death of an enemy.

泉 <sup>Sí</sup> A plant, allied to hemp in its fibres, and used for weaving ; linen, fine hempen or grasscloth.

細 <sup>Sí</sup> Fine, small, minute ; delicate, finely made ; soft in texture ; subtile ; trifling, petty, unimportant, vexatious ; thoroughly, carefully ; 'sai' sam, careful, be careful ; 'sai' pò' fine cloth ; 'tsz' sai' attentive to, heedful ; 'sai' hang' a peccadillo, trifling ; 'sai' sz' a small matter ; 'sai' tak, 'tsai' far too small ; 'sai' 'sz' 'ngan, sycee silver ; 'sai' 'lò 'ko, a term for a lad, my boy ! 'sai' 'fám, conversation, small talk ; 'sai' ch'át, to thoroughly examine ; 'sai' 'lò, a younger brother ; 'hò sai' very small ; 'ai sai' not so tall, rather under size ; 'sai' man 'tsai, a child, children ; 'sai' 'lò, a younger brother.

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婿 <sup>Sí</sup> } A son-in-law ; a husband is sometimes so called ; 'nā sai' a son-in-law ; 'in sai' a worthy son-in-law.

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Sái.

Sái. A colloquial word. To throw away as useless, to waste ; 'sái 'fát, utterly wasted ; 'mai 'sái 'yé, don't waste things ; 'mai 'sái 'k'ü, don't waste it ; 'sái 'sai' 'hai' 'lé, all thrown away, it is all used up ; 'sái 'fú' 'hing mín' a disgrace to one's family ; 'pák, 'pák, 'sái, uselessly spent ; 'sái 'tak, 'chung' extravagant, using more than is necessary.

徙 <sup>Sí</sup> To move, to shift one's abode or things ; to be transported by order of the king ; to exceed, to incroach on or overpass, as time ; 'sái 'shin' to change for the better, to reform ; 'sái 'kū, to live elsewhere ; 'sái 'ü, to overpass the month ; 'sái 'yam' to go to take another office.

鞋 <sup>Sí</sup> } Straw sandals, slippers, grass shoes worn by posture-makers ; to go barefoot ; 'ü, 'sái, to throw off the slippers ; 'yau 'hi' 'pai' 'sái, [to contemn the world] like rejecting a pair of old sandals.

纈 <sup>Sí, Lí</sup> A kind of gauze kerchief for the head, a cap, a turban ; strings of a cap ; a hair-band ; a crowd passing along ; to bind together or upon neatly ; banners flowing bravely. Read 'Lí, a kind of fine cord.

**苗** Afraid, dispirited, fearful, craven, cast-down; timid, bashful and awkward; thrown off one's guard; *wai* 'sái, fearful, abashed; 'sái *yung*, looking scared.

**璽** The royal signet or imperial seal; the great seal, now usually called 'pò; the seal of the signet.

**嘆** A colloquial word. All, the whole, complete, entire; *hū* 'sái' all are gone; 'mò 'sái' none at all; *shap, fan t'ung sái* thoroughly understands all; *sung sái* let it all go, as a rope; 'pí 'sái' all given away; *kín' kwo' sái* seen everything; *hóm' pá' lán' shik, sái* all completely eaten up.

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Sak.

Suk

**塞** To stop up, to fill up, to close; to obstruct, to hinder, to prevent by obstacles; to spike a gun; obstructed, stopped up; solid, sincere; unintelligent, stupid, hard to apprehend; an important pass; *mat, kòm sak*, how can you be so stupid? *sak, chü' k'ü*, stop it up; *t'in sak*, to fill up, as a hole; *sak, 'hau*, to stop a hole, to gag, to bribe, to stop one's answering; *yung sak, kái tò* streets much crowded; *hoi máu sak*, to make a person understand; *pí sak*, the nose stopped up, snuffles; *ch'ung sak, t'in t'i* to pervade and fill the world—as the gospel will.

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Sam.

**心**  
**小**  
**心**  
Sin

The physical heart, considered as the *chü* or lord of the body; the centre, the middle; inside of a thing, as a wick, heart-wood; the affections, the heart, the will; the mind, understanding; the intention, desire, motive; the origin or source; the fifth of the 28 constellations, answering to Antares,  $\epsilon$  and  $\tau$  in Scorpio; the 61st radical of characters relating to the feelings; *sam kon*, the heart and liver, *met.* that which is doated on; *sam 'shui ts'ing*, imperturbable, not alarmed; *'yau sam k'í*, clear-headed and attentive; *mò sam k'í*, indisposed, ailing; *sam teng* not in error, certain of; *sam fuk, yan*, a trustworthy man; *sam shan*, the animal spirits; *'hò sam t'in*, tender, compassionate; *sam, 'm tsoi' ch'ü* absent-minded; *sam wái pat, 'kwai*, I can't understand his intentions, scheming; *sam t'au kò*, ambitious, in haste to reach, highminded, a high-toned feeling; *sam to*, suspicious, capricious; *sam sam sz* bent on, constantly desiring; *sam puk, puk, t'ü* palpitation from fear; *yap, sam*, to remember, familiar with; *t'in sam*, the zenith, meridian; *sam hung chák*, contracted, narrow minded, views; *pún sam*, my view, my notion; *yung sam tsò* be

diligent, be careful in doing things; *sam fá hoi*, in hopes, in high spirits, one's hopes blossoming; *t'ung sam 'yé*, a hollow, tubular thing; *'yau sam*, much obliged, thank you; *'ní fá' sam*, I am obliged for your kind care; *'úi sam*, to recover one's senses, to reform; *sam sz'* desire for, discontent.

**San** To drip, to ooze out; to steep. A colloquial word; to sprinkle dry things; *'sam tik, 'ám lai*, sprinkle a little salt on; *'sam 'm wan*, sprinkled unevenly; *nik, fúi 'sam chü'* bring ashes to lay on it.

Pronounced *sam'*; bad, inelegant, worthless; *'kóm sam' ké'* so vile; so mean-looking—applied chiefly to things.

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Sám.

**三** Three; thrice; *sám shap*, thirty; *taí' sám*, third; *'tsói' sám*, again and again; *sám 'úi* or *sam ts'z'* thrice; *'sám 'tsz'* you two or three people; *pat, sám pat, sz'* neither one thing nor another, unsteady; *sám 'léung yat*, in a few days; *sám 'á ló' 'hau*, a cross roads; *sám k'ap, taí'* the three highest Hánlin; *sám chek, 'shau*, a thief, a shoplifter; *sám kw'an í' túí'* knots and groups of people. Read *sám'* to reiterate, to do thrice; *sám', sz'* to think thrice, maturely thought of, deliberate.

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San.

**新** Wood cut down; to renew, to restore, to improve; to add something to, to increase; new, fresh, the latest, just made or gathered; the new, the best; occurs in many names of places; *san 'sin*, fresh, as catables; *san ch'ut, mat*, just in market; *san long, san néung*, a bridegroom and bride; *ts'ü' san 'p'ò*, to get a wife; *san nin*, newyear; *san man*, news; *tak, fá' yat, san*, his virtuous example daily renovates others—said of a good ruler; *san fau'* a new port—a name for Singapore; *san yéung'* new-fashioned.

**薪** Fuel, brambles, wood fit only for the fire, firewood; to collect fuel; *ch'ái, san*, firewood; *san 'ts'ò*, grass cut for fuel; *fú' san* to carry faggots.

**辛** Pungent, warm, piquant, slightly acrid or bitter; *met.* irksome, bitter, hard, toilsome, grievous; mournful, sad; the eighth of the ten stems, corresponds to metal and the west; the 160th radical; *san fú*, grievous, afflicted; *san lát*, biting, hot, like cayenne.

**莘** A marshy plant, like sweet flag or the asarum; long; *san san*, numerous; *san ün'* a district in Shántung; *san 'yé*, desert, marshy.

**先** Men and horses in company, a large crowd of people; *san san*, the noise and tramp of a crowd.

**說** To ask information, to converse, to inquire; *san san*, a crowd, many talking together.

**計** A multitude standing or going together; *san san k'i luk*, how numerous are the deer!

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## Sán.

**糰** A wheaten cake, fried in oil or fat till it is dry; *yau 'sán*, wheaten cakes.

**拶** Strips of wood placed between the fingers to squeeze them; a mode of torture like the thumb-screws; to torture; narrow; *'sán 'shau*, to squeeze the fingers.

**散** A wine vessel, an amphora; a medicinal powder; name of a song; slatternly, untidy, careless, disheveled, as one's dress or hair; scattered, tangled, put in confusion; not in order; miscellaneous, odds and ends; *'sán kung*, day-laborers; *'lá 'sán kung*, to work by the job; *'lá 'sán ts'in*, to break a string of cash; *yéuk 'sán*, a powder; *'lán 'sán*, heedless, lazy; *'lá 'sán fú' kéuk*, to loosen the trowsers from the stockings; *'sán sok*, shiftlessly, loosely done; *'hán 'sán*, leisure, otium; *'mo 'sán*, to grind to powder; *'sán 'kò'm 'séung*, wandering thoughts; *sát, 'sán yan 'má*, sent out men and horses, or dispersed them, as in searching, or when posting troops.

**散**

San

To scatter, as by the wind or by force; to separate, to

take apart; to dissipate; to spread abroad; to disperse, to break up; to distribute, to apportion; *sán' ch'éung*, to disperse, as an audience; *sán' pán*, to break up, as a party; *sán' 'há pò'* to relieve one's grief by walking or otherwise; *sán' tsáp*, to scatter clothes (to the spirits); *fát, sán'* to dissipate, as a vertigo or cold; *'ká sán' yan mong*, the family is scattered and dead; *shat, sán'* driven off, expelled by force; *pò' sán' lau in*, to spread false reports; *sán' 'wong sz' fong*, scattered in all directions, dispersed.

**傘****繖**

Sán

To cover or shade from the rain or sun; an umbrella, a parasol; *lo sán'* a state canopy, carried behind high officers, of which the red color is the most honorable; *'ü sán'* an umbrella; *long' sán'* a sun-shade.

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## Sang.

**僧**

Sang

A Buddhist priest; a religious life; *sang yan*, a priest, a bonze; *hò sang*, a strict, conscientious priest; *wan yau sang*, a begging priest; *p'an sang*, I, a poor priest; *sang ká*, Buddhist priests, the priesthood; *sang tsuk pat, t'ung*, a religious and worldly life are unlike; *ka lá sang*, lama priests; *shán sang*, recluses.

**髻**

Sang

Short hair; *pang sang*, the hair in disorder, tangled.

**𠵿** To lose the way, to wander;  
**𠵿** *sang' tung'* in a hurry, fidget-  
 Tsang ty, acting foolishly, unapt,  
 spoiling what one undertakes.  
 A colloquial word. *Sang' p'*  
 to blow the nose with the  
 fingers; *sang' 'há 'shau*, to  
 shake the hands, as when wet  
 or dusty; *hò' sang'* or *sang'*  
*kéuk*, lecherous; *sang' p' t'ái'*  
*'tsz'* a rich fool.

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Sap.

**𠵿** To enter the mouth; a fish  
 Tsah sucking. A colloquial word.  
 A deceit, a take in; wheedling,  
 coaxing; *t'eng yan sap*, to be  
 deluded, overreached, diddled;  
*yan sap*, 'ní hū' people will  
 coax you to go away; *'m shau'*  
*yan sap*, not minding people's  
 blarney; *sap*, 'tò 'k'ū took him  
 in; *sai' sap*, *sap*, very much  
 broken or cut up, minced;  
*sap, sui'* little things, rubbish.

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Sáp.

**𠵿** The sound of wind, a breeze,  
 Sáp a gust, a blast; suddenly, for  
 a minute; *pak, fung sáp, sáp*,  
 gusty north wind; *shui sáp*,  
 declining, going down, unsuc-  
 cessful, losing ground; *sáp*,  
*shí kán*, for a minute, a little  
 while.

**𠵿** A slight shower, a drizzling,  
 Sháh passing rain; *sáp, shí*, mo-  
 mentarily; *sáp, in kán*, on a  
 sudden.

**𠵿** To make a circuit, to go  
 Tsah the rounds, like a watchman;  
 pervading; a revolution; a  
 side, a row; *chau sáp*, to go  
 about everywhere; *sám sáp*,  
 on three sides; *yal, sáp*, a row.  
 A colloquial word. To please,  
 to delight; shining, lustrous, as  
 silk; when repeated, it is a  
 strong affirmative; *'m sáp*,  
*'ngán*, does not please the eye,  
 makes no display; *hái sáp*,  
*sáp*, exceedingly rough; *lám*  
*sáp, sáp*, very blue.

**𠵿** Feathers used to adorn cof-  
 Shah fins; a flabellum or great fan,  
 carried behind the sovereign,  
 painted with flowers or fea-  
 thers. The state umbrella is  
 now used instead.

**𠵿** Mixed up; sound of break-  
 Sáh ing things. A colloquial word;  
*láp, sáp*, refuse, dirt, sweep-  
 ings.

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Sat.

**𠵿** The knee; to surround the  
 Sih knees, as children do; a long  
 thin spear; *wat, sat*, to kneel,  
 to bend the knee; *'p'ò sat*,  
*ch'éung yam*, to hold the  
 knees and sing away; *sat, t'au*  
*ko*, the knee; *sat, 'há*, your  
 servant; also, one's children;  
*'p'ò sat*, a knee cap used by  
 surgeons; *páu sat*, knee-pads;  
*shang hok, sat*, enlargement of  
 the knee-joint; *sat, shang*, to  
 creep; *'tá pún' sat*, to bend one  
 knee; *sat, 'há sat, 'há*, hesi-  
 tatingly, going and stopping;  
*tsuk, sat*, holding both knees.

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雙 An old man, a senior, a venerable person; 'lò 'sau, old gentleman! 'sau 'sau, the sound of washing rice.

搜 To search a house, as by the police; to toss and throw about when searching; to inform one's self; to investigate, to search out; to inquire into the meaning of; researches into books; swift, as an arrow; to assemble; popular opinion; 'sau 'kím or 'sau 'shan, to search the person; 'sau 'lò 'ts'ák, to search for banditti; 'sau 'ts'am, to seek and find, as secreted things.

浸 To steep in water; to infuse, to soak meal or flour; to macerate; to urinate; 'sau 'sau, to make or decant spirits; 'sau 'nik, to make water; 'sau 'pin' calls of nature.

艘 A vessel; a ship or boat; the poop or stern of a vessel.

瞶 Eyeless, blind from having no pupil; a term applied to old men; 'nung 'sau, blind, said of musicians; 'kú 'Sau, blind Sau, who was Shun's father.

蒐 A plant used in dyeing red, and also edible; perhaps a sort of Rumex; the hunt in spring, when pregnant animals were not to be killed; to collect, to assemble, as for a hunt; to provision cavalry for war; to order soldiers; to hide, to screen; to search, to inquire.

藪 A marshy preserve in which game is kept and fish reared; a thicket; skirt of a hill; fat, rich, profitable, gainful; a measure of 16 'lau; 'lú 'sau,

Siu

a sort of pad used when carrying burdens on the head.

秀 Grain in seed; beautiful, gay, as flowers; to flourish, to grow; flourishing, elegant, adorned; comely, fair, beautiful; accomplished; the first, the best; 'sau 'mau' green, charming, as a field; 'sau 'mau' 'mau, beautiful, as a landscape; 'sau 'hi' a fine person, elegant manners; 'sau 'ts'oi, accomplished talents—the lowest of the four literary degrees; 'lak, 'ts'in 'ts' 'chí 'sau' [man is] the best in heaven and earth; 'sau 'ts' fine raiment—a scholar.

琇 A gem or prettily colored stone; a pebble, which can be used for ear-drops.

繡 To embroider, to adorn with various colored silks; ornamented, embroidered, worked; to embellish, to variegate, to beautify; to illustrate a book with prints; 'sau 'fá, to embroider flowers; 'sau 'kan, an embroidered handkerchief or scarf; 'kam 'sau' worked in colors, variegated; 'mí 'lung 'sau' 'fung' pictured dragons and embroidered phoenixes—raise of fine needlework; 'kú 'sau' to embroider. The second character is an erroneous form, commonly used as a contraction of the other; it is rightly read 'ts'au' a carpal of the cotton fruit.

銹 The rust of iron, steel, tin, or other metals; oxides; 'shang 'sau' to get rusty; 'keng 'sau' mist on a mirror.



**嗽**  
Sau To cough; to expectorate, to raise phlegm; a cough, coughing; *kon sau* a dry cough; *áam sau* to raise phlegm; *kóm heng k'at, sau* a slight cough, to clear the throat. Also read *ts'uk*, to lick, to lap.

**漱**  
Sau To rinse the mouth, to wash out a thing; to purify, to correct; to gnaw; *sau* *'hau*, to wash the mouth; *sau* *'fún*, to wash.

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Sé.

**些**  
Sié A little, like *tik*, or *ti* in colloquial; it is usually compared with something just expressed, making it an adjective of comparison, answering to the termination *er*; short, said of time; few, small in number; a word of comparison, as somewhat, partly, imperfectly, rather, measurably; *ché sé, ná sé*, this, that; these, those; *sé 'siú chí mat*, a trifling matter, unimportant; *yat sé*, a few; *fái sé*, quicker; *'mò sé mí* disagreeable, disgusting; *sé sū*, trifling, a few of, a little while or quantity; *tak sé 'hò t' sū, úi 'shau*, better retire when you have made a little money; *léuk, léuk, 'hò sé*, it is a very little better; *sham ó sé*, rather obscure; *tsò sé sham mo*, what are you doing? *sé 'siú sz* only a little matter, a very trifle; *sé 'shiú*, rather little; *mút, sé t' sz* not the least meaning; *'yau sé pal, shí* not very proper.

**寫**  
Sié To write, to draw, to paint; to design, to limn; to write one's thoughts; to make out, as an account; to remove, to put aside, to overturn; to quiet, as one's passion, to disburthen, to compose the mind; to found, to cast, as an image; to leak, to spill over; *'sé tsz* to write; *'sé sun* to write a letter; *'sé chan*, to draw a likeness; *'sé shang*, to draw natural objects; *ch'áu 'sé*, to copy; *'sé wá* to draw pictures; *'sé chū* to cast; *sít, 'sé*, to give vent to, to disburthen; *'ngo sam shü 'sé*, my mind is calmed; *'sé lok*, write it; *'sé 'tíu tán*, make out an account; *'sé tsz' tün 'k'ái*, he writes evenly and uniformly; *'sé tsz' yun*, a clerk, a writer; *'sé tak, 'hò*, it is written well; *'sé 'liú*, written; *ch'áu 'sé*, to copy out; *tsói 'sé kwo* rewrite it; *'sé ching' kún 'pán*, write plain.

**瀉**  
Sié To let water flow off; to drain land; to leak, to ooze; a diarrhoea, a flux, a looseness, a purging; to purge; to eliminate; *'t'ò sé* a dysentery; *sé yéuk*, a purgative; *'fún kan fuk, sé* spasms and gripes, cholera morbus; *sé 'fo, or sé 'há it*, to purge out feverish feeling; *sít, sé* to leak out; *sé 'tai sz* hollow, having no foundation to go on; *'lá sé ch'á*, spilled the tea—to lose a betrothed husband before marriage; *k'ing áam úi sé puk*, to talk like a flux—to tell all; *sé sám úi*, purged thrice; *sé 'shui*, a watery stool.

**霜** Hoarfrost, rime, congealed vapor; frigid, cold, grave; *Shwáng* séung sūt, frost and snow; *lok*, séung, frosty; séung kóng' the 20th tsit, or term, from Oct. 24th to Nov. 8th; séung wai, majestic; 'hí séung, to step on the frost—to use great care; 'ts'z' séung, a sort of sweet cruller.

**邪** An unauthorized character, sometimes written for the last, in the phrase p'ai séung, arsenic.

**孀** A widow; to live alone, as a widow; séung 'fú, a widow; kú séung, an orphan and widow, a lone widow.

**騶** A famous Bucephalus belonging to Kwoh Poh of the Tsin dynasty, called Suk, séung.

**想** To think upon, to meditate, to consider; to reflect, to turn over in one's mind; to plan; to hope, to expect; to desire, to anticipate; a thought, an idea, a conception; 'mò tik, séung 'fau, no hope to get it, impossible; 'nì séung 'fau tòi' your notions are too large, you are extravagant; shik, kwo' chung' séung, I want more of what I ate; 'ngo sam séung, I think of it, I think so; séung 'm 'tò, impracticable, an impossibility; séung yat, séung, think a little; séung 'm ch'ut, unable to recall, mind is confused; séung yap, shan, in a reverie, day-dreaming; 'yau tik, mong' séung, some hopes for; séung wár' fai' the idea will hurt your lungs—a useless

plan; séung sùn' kar' yau, thinking how he can circumvent one, his thoughts are evil; séung 'hí, to call to mind.

**相** To assist, to help; a minister of state, a prime-minister; *Siáng* to support; to select, to choose, to direct, to lead, to encourage; to watch the times, as a trader does; to receive an envoy; physiognomy, the art of physiognomy and palmistry; a name for the 7th month; small stars near δ in Ursa Major; séung' 'ché, leader of a blind man; pái' séung' a premier; hon' séung' to foretell by the lines in the face; séung' fat, rules of physiognomy; tòi' séung' kung, noble Sir—a polite expression; séung' 'fau séung' 'chū, peeping and prying about; séung' 'shí t'ung' act when it is a favorable time; no' séung' eunuchs in the palace—formerly, a privy councillor.

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SHÁ.

**沙** Sand, gravel; pebbles, shingle; sandy, gritty; granulated, as sugar; comminuted, broken to pieces, like sand; mealy, as a fruit; shá 'hí, a russet pear; shá 'fong, grained sugar; Shá min' a part of the western suburbs of Canton; shá 'mí, a sand spit—name of a place near Napier's fort; shá p'ik, a sand clam, a kind of Mactra; Shá mok, Desert of

Gobi; *shá sheng*, hoarseness; *lau shá*, moving sands; *shá shui*, the snipe, sandpiper; *'m kwo' tak*, *shá*, cannot bring it about, impracticable; *'kau ch'éung shá*, the cholera; *shá ch'ung*, larva of musketoes; *'tsui shá*, a small fish, a sort of sardine; *shá mún*, Buddhist priests; *shá 't'eng*, a flat mud boat; *shá lau*, a water filter of sand; *shá kóm' 'sán*, scattered all about; *shá ngü, ngü*, gritty; *shá ch'an táí*, clouds of dust; *shá kú 't'eng*, green flower-boats; *Shá kok, p'áu' f'oi*, the fort below Anunghoy fort.

**沙** *Shá* Used for the last; pebbles; *chü shá*, cinnabar; *'pò shá*, emery; *kam kong shá*, corundum; *pái' shá*, to winnow hulled rice; *'tá shá toi*, to learn boxing by beating a bag of sand; *kwát, shá*, to scrape; *f'ü shá*, to pick pustules out of the skin.

**沙** *Shá* Name of a fine wood, called *shá f'ong*, brought from Tibet; *shá lí*, a pear.

**紗** *Shá* Gauze, thin silk; transparent in texture, gauzy; a fibre, a thread not twisted; *tsau' shá*, crape; *pák, shá*, white gauze; *shá tang*, gauze lanterns; *'ü shá mò*, a black gauze hat, worn in the Ming dynasty; *f'ül, shá mò*, to be turned out of office; *mín shá*, mull, fine muslin; *p'ün shá*, to reel thread; *kang shá*, to lay a warp; *'ü shá*, bombazine; *p'ò f'ai shá*, macerated leaves varnished for painting; *shá chung*, a scarf worn by bridegrooms.

**袈裟** *Shá* A surplice; *ká shá*, a priest's robe; *ká shá pò*, fine muslin, cambric.

**鯊** *Shá* The shark, so called from its rough skin; *lai f'au shá*, the shovel-nosed shark; *p'í p'á shá*, the *Rhina acylostoma* or spotted ray; *kung 'tsz' mò shá*, the *Sphyrna zygaena*, or hammer-headed shark; *shá ü p'í*, shagreen, sand-paper.

**灑** *Shá* To sprinkle, to scatter, as the wind does leaves; to divide; to cast in, as hooks for fish; *'shá shui*, sprinkle it; *'shá wan*, sprinkle evenly; *'shá hoi*, to sprinkle; *sín 'shá tik*, *'shui*, first sprinkle a little water; *'shá 'm hoi*, not enough to go around; *'shá shap, f'*, got wet by the rain; *'shá sò*, to sprinkle and sweep; *'shá fúi 'shui*, to whitewash.

**耍** *Shwá* To sport, to play with, to amuse; to trifle with, as one can with opium at first; to exercise, as in fencing; play, jollity, sport; games; *'shá kwan*, to fence with poles; *'shá tò p'ái*, to play with foils and shields; *wán 'shá*, to play, as children do; *'shá hí*, to play, as actors do; *'tsim 'shá*, expert at; *pat, shí 'shá tik*, don't meddle or play with it; *'shá hí 'ín*, a pleasant tale; *'shá fá ts'éung*, a man and wife's sportive talk.

**耍** A colloquial word; to waive off; *'shá 'shau*, to motion off or away, by shaking the hand. A contraction for the superlative *shat, 'shau*; as *'shá 'hò*, first rate.

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## Shai.

**篩** A huge bamboo; a seive; to sift, to strain, to pass through a seive; *yat, to' shai 'tau*, a seive; *'mai shai*, a rice-seive or fan; *shai 'fan*, a flour seive; *shai 'füt*, to sift and throw away; *shai 'ki*, a corn-seive; *fä shai 'ü*, 'ying, the flowers sift the moon's light; *shai 'tsau*, to pour out wine; *shai 'fan 'ü* a mizzling rain.

**駛** A horse running swiftly; strong, as a wind; promptly, speedily, unceremoniously; *shai* to sail a vessel; to hasten; *'shai shün*, to sail a boat; *'shai ts'o' 'kong 'hau*, to miss one's port; *'shai fät*, rules of navigation; *'shai 'ü*, to set sail.

**使** To order, to command; to send, to use, to employ, to commission; to cause, to make succeed, to effectuate; to occasion; to permit, to serve one's self of; expense, use, service; *'shai tak*, serviceable, it will answer; *'shai fai' tai* it will be expensive; *'shai yung' ts'o'*, it was costly; *'shai 'p'i*, a maid-servant; *'shai fün* to call, at one's beck; *'shai 'keng*, pettish, sulky; *'shai 'm lán* not easily broken; *'shai 'shau kéuk*, to bribe, to use under-hand influences; *'tün 'shai*, how is it used, how can it be done? *'shai 'k'ü hū* make him go; *'shai yung* necessary expenses, an outlay; *'feng 'shai*, to be in waiting; *'shai sing'*

*'tsz'* spunky, irritated; *'m 'shai*, no occasion, unnecessary; *'shai 'koi*, just begun to use; *'shai 'mán*, outrageous, unreasonable; *'shai 'mat, 'kong 'ai*, what's the use of talking about it then? *'shai 'ts'in 'sz' fä'* a spendthrift; *'shai 'kám tik. hū'* take off a little; *'shai 'káu'* skillful at using; *pák, 'shai 'hau*, nothing but talk, talks a good deal—but gives nothing.

**世** The world, mankind; times, seasons, life; a generation, an age; experience of life; hereditary; *yat, shai'* one generation; *shai' shai'* for ever and ever, for ages; *hí shai'* or *kwo' shai'* to die; *ch'at, shai'* to be born; *kam shai'* this age, the present time; *ch'ong' shai'* *ká' ké' yan*, one who has made his own fortune; *shai' 'mò, k'i 'pí*, unequaled in the age; *ts'o' shai' kái'* to go through life, doing business; *'m yap, shai'* a dolt, a raw chap, verdant; *shai' ká*, an old family of literary fame; *shai' yan*, people now living; *'m 'hò shai' kái'* bad times; *shai' sz'* business, a calling; *shai' 'hing*, a friend's brother; *shai' 'chai*, a friend's son; *shai' tsáp, nám tséuk*, a hereditary baron; *'kí shai' 'tsò*, how many generations in the family? *shai' kái' 'sun lau 'chün*, the ups and downs of life, vicissitudes; *shai' 'ts'ing pok*, the world's contempt, as for poor people; *shai' kái' k'i 'mí*, unsuccessful in life; *loi shai'* the next world, a future life; *'mò shai' kái'* in no business, disengaged.

**世**  
Shi To get credit for, to buy on credit; to borrow; to forgive, to show lenity to a criminal; *shai' shé'* to pardon.

**勢**  
Shi } Power, authority, influence, pomp, dignity, grandeur; strength, that in which the strength resides; the resources of a country; the virility of males, the testes; exterior, air, figure; state of, condition; *k'ün shai'* official authority, great influence; *shai' lik*, personal prowess or standing; *shai' wai' lái'* great authority; *'hò shai' t'au*, a good omen, auspicious; *hák, shai'* to scare, to pretend to browbeat; *shai' lí'* to fawn on the rich; *shai' kú*, waning power; *'mò shai' ngai'* no occupation, no-work; *tsoi' shai'* in authority; *kot, shai'* to castrate; *shai' 'm tak*, impossible, beyond your ability; *shai' pat*, *'ho úi*, he is afraid he can't return home, he won't forgive; *shai' 'sho pít*, *ín*, it must be so, I am compelled by circumstances; *shai' hung*, fierce, irascible; *shai' át*, to put one down with authority; *ying shai'* aspect, figure.

**誓**  
Shi To swear, to take an oath, to vow; to bind one's self; to bind another, to promise solemnly; an oath, a vow, an imprecation; to caution, to order; to receive orders from a superior; clandestine espousals; *fát, shai'* to swear; *mang shai'* to take an oath; *shai' ün'* to adjure; *shiu shai' chéung*, to burn a written oath—as testimony sent to

the gods; *shai' ün'* *'chü*, one in his dotage; *'wong shai' ün'* to perjure; *shai' ün' tong' shang yat*, to love to swear.

**逝**  
Shi To go away, to pass away, to depart; lost to life, to die, gone to oblivion; *shai' 'ché ü, sz'* such are the dead—as flowing water; *ch'éung shai'* gone for ever.

**筮**  
Shi To divine with slips of milfoil; the most efficacious is from the grave of Confucius; an exclamation, alas! *shai' sz'* to cast lots whether to fight or not; *puk, shai'* sortilege, divination.

**噬**  
Shi To eat, to gnaw, to bite; grief; reaching to; *shai' ts'z' ho k'ap*, how can you bite your navel? *met.* an impossibility; *shai' hòp*, name of the 21st diagram, denoting punishment; *shai' ngá 'kóm tsò'* to work with great zeal.

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Shái.

**舐**  
Shi To lick; to lap; to take up with the proboscis; *'lò ngau 'shái tuk*, the old cow licks her calf—parental love; *'shái chí'* to lick the piles—fawning, sycophantic; *'shái tak, 'k'ü tò'* licked up to him—got his favor.

**曬**  
Shái To dry in the sun, to air and sun; to shine on; to cure in the sun; *shái' kon*, dry it in the sun; *shang shái'* to dry fresh fruit; *shái' í fuk*, to sun clothes; *shái'*

p'áng, a drying terrace or loft; shái' há u, lau, put it in the sun; shái' tak, ké' pò' it can be sunned. The second form is unauthorized.

殺 To pare off, to reduce; to descend; to clip or shear; to bend or come down in order to effect an object.

鐵 A halberd or spear; to clip the wings of birds, to prevent them flying.

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索 To get, to obtain; to pull out; to feel, to seek; to select. A colloquial word; the division of a melon, an orange, or other fruit; a quarter of, as of a duck; a part of; kái' sám shák, cut it into three parts; hai' kó' shák, lai, he came from that part [of the house]; pí shák, f'm, give us another piece; òn' chung 'mó shák, to feel for in the dark. In this last sense, also pronounced shók.

(463) Sham.

深 Deep; profound, abstruse, deep; intimate; ardent, as affection; well read, learned; retired, far back, as an apartment; late at night; deep-tinted; an adverb, very, extremely, well; to secrete; a long robe; 'yau 'kí sham 'shui, how deep is this water? sham

ch'am, abstruse, profound, crafty; m' ch'í sham 'ts'm, I don't know its depth, I am not very familiar with it; sham lam, a deep blue; sham han' very intimate with, on the best of terms; sham yan, great kindness; kó' ts' 'hò sham, that's an unusual character; sham 'í wai in, it is very true; sham sham yan, a profound bow; sham lam lam, very deep, as a house or well; 'hò sham ts' mak, very well read; sham 'ming 'ng no' deeply engraved on my heart.

A beautiful, precious stone; a treasure; 'ts' sham, gems of nature, rarities.

The *Melia azederach* or Pride of India; an abundance of trees, thickly wooded, overgrown; sombre, as a forest; severe, as the laws; to plant trees; sham muk, china mahogany; sham in, majestic, dignified, rigorous.

The root of the *Panax quinquefolia*, ginseng; yan sham, ginseng; hung yuk, yéung sham, clarified ginseng; pák yuk, yéung sham, crude ginseng; kò lai' sham, Korean ginseng; 'hoi sham, biche-de-mer.

Name of an inferior department in the S. E. of Húnán, on the borders of Kwángtung.

Faithful, sincere, trustworthy; true, devoted; to speak honestly. The last is a man's name; and also that of a small state during the Hán dynasty.

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of a good sort, not the best nor the worst; *sham' tái'* huge, vast; *tái' sham'* too bad, or excessive in any way; *sham' cā' kōm*, it is even now in excess; *sham' mo fan kú'* what's the cause; *sham' cā' kōm ké'* it is even so bad.

(The two following are usually read *lam'*).

**罟** *San*: A trap for fishes, made by digging a hole in a tidal creek, covering it with sticks, and collecting the fish caught in it at low water; *kon ko' sham'* (or *lam'*) clean out the trap; *fú' sham'* (or *lam'*) bail out the trap.

**𣎵** *San*: Used for the preceding. Stakes so placed as to catch fish; trees in winter, leafless trees, which look tall and bare.

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Shám.

**𦏧** *San*: Feathers or long hair used as ornaments; the 59th radical of characters alluding to stripes; a kind of fish.

**衫** *San*: Clothes for the body, as a coat, a shirt, a spencer, a jacket; garments generally; *ch'ung sham*, a robe; *chung sham*, a round jacket; *kon' sham*, a shirt, an under-shirt; *tái' sham*, a dress coat; *i sham*, garments; *chéuk sham*, to dress; *tsò' sham ké'* a tailor, a seamstress.

**𦏧** *Shán*: To cut grass, to mow, to cut herbs; to erase; to root out; a scythe, a large reaping-hook.

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Shan.

**身** *Shin*: The body, the trunk; the main part of a thing; the hull; one's self, I, myself, personal, my own person; the 158th radical of characters relating to the body; *shan tái*, the whole body; *ts'an shan*, myself; *p'un shan*, my body; *ch'ut shan*, to enter on life; *'yan shan ká*, has some property; *pat, ch'ing' k'i shan*, does not fit him, as dress; is very unsuitable, as an occupation; *shan 'tsi' 'yan peng'* sick, ill; *fan shan 'm hoi*, I can't divide myself, can't do but one thing at a time; *'yan shan 'ki*, pregnant; *p'o' shan*, to take a maidenhead; *shan 'fan*, an obligation, proper business, calling; *mát' shan*, to go out to work as a cook; *'ki shi hoi shan*, when do you weigh anchor? *'lò shan*, I, said by old women; your father; *mong shan*, to forget one's duty, reckless; *yat, shan kwai' kwai'*, you worthless baggage! *shang yat, shan ch'ong*, the body covered with sores; *shan kò tái'* rather tall; *lán shan 'tsai*, a bachelor; *ts' shan*, to change one's dress; *on shan*, got a place, found employment; *kwò' shan*, to die; *ch'ik shan*, nude, naked.

**申** *Shin*: To extend; to stretch, as when tired; to reiterate; to state to a superior; the 9th of



the 12 stems, the hour from 3 to 5 P. M., over of which the monkey has sway; *shan shí* or *shan hák*, the 9th hour; *shan üt*, the 7th month; *shan shan ü 'yá*, easy, comfortable, careless of; *shan shik*, to reprimand, to straitly charge.

**伸** Shin Used for the preceding. To stretch and yawn; to dilate, to stretch out, to straighten; to explain, to state; to exhibit, to elucidate; to right, to redress, to clear up a cause; redressed, righted, vindicated; to be worth, valued at, equal to, as in pricing things; *shan tím' shau*, to stretch out the hand; *shan íú lí* put out your tongue; *hím' shan* or *shan 'há íú*, to stretch; *shan 'lán*, to stretch when weary; *shan ün wat*, to redress a grievance; *shan ch'an*, to state a matter to a superior; *shan man*, a statement; *shan chik, kéuk*, dead, laid out; *shan kwo' 'kí do ngan*, how much is it worth? *shan ch'ut, lai*, push it out.

**呻** Shin To groan, to lament; to read in a chanting way; *shan yam*, to recite, as books; to sigh; *ch'éung shan 'tún t'an* whining and complaining.

**紳** Shin A large sash, a girdle with ornamented ends; to gird; those who are privileged to wear sashes, the gentry; *shan k'am*, or *héung shan*, or *shan sz'* the literati, the gentry and graduates; *tsun' shan*, the Red Book.

**辰** Shin

To excite motion, moving; time; heavenly bodies, which mark time; a twelfth of a day, a Chinese hour; hours, times, seasons; the hour from 7 to 9 A. M., the 5th of the 32 stems, over which the dragon has sway; ether, a place where no stars are; the 161st radical; *yat, ko' shí shan*, a Chinese hour; *shí shan héung*, a time incense stick; *pat, shan*, ill-starred, unlucky; *'hò yat, shan*, a lucky day.

**晨** Shin

The sun beaming forth; morning, day, dawn; clear; *'tsò shan*, good morning; *léung shan*, a fortunate day; *shan fan t'in 'tò*, to turn night into day; *shan 'tsò tò* I came at dawn.


**宸** Shin

A retired apartment, where the emperor dwells; *fung shan*, the maple palace, met. the emperor.


**神** Shin


That which operates by its own subtle energies, invisible and intelligent, causing things to develop, yet formless and inscrutable; the powers above, the gods, the divinities who are worshiped; God, in the usage of pagans; a spirit; the human spirit, that which is the stimulating principle of the body, the animal spirits; divine, godlike; spiritual, as being higher than man; *shan ming*, the gods; *shan, 'kwai, sín, fat*, gods, demons, genii, and Budhas—are four orders of beings above man; *pát' shan*, to worship God or the gods; *sz' shan*, to serve the gods, as


an acolyte; *mín shan*, gods placed near the door; *on shan*, to quiet and content the gods, to set up gods to be worshipped; *shan tsung* idols; *shan muk*, *ti tin*, *kwong ying*, the eye of a god is like the lightning's flash; *wán shan*, to requite the gods; *ká shan*, the lares or ancestral divinities; *ts'é shan*, malicious gods, evil spirits, demons; *shan wan*, the spiritual soul; *shan háu* divinely efficacious—as a pill; *shan miú* divinely superior, as a physician; *shan ch'ui*, *kwai yap*, [he is like] a spirit going or a devil entering—wily; *shan waí* the seat of an idol; *shan sin ngá kóm*, *kon tseng* clean as a fairy's teeth—nothing at all; *shan shám*, the title of a god; *ts'oi shan*, the god of wealth; *sam tung* *shan chí*, the heart moves, and God perceives it; *hó yung* *shan*, keep your wits about you, be careful; *shan 'chú p'ái*, a wooden tablet in honor of ancestors; *shan yan*, a shrewd guesser, a prophet; *shan sam*, devout, religiously inclined; *mò mat*, *tsing shan*, out of sorts, low-spirited; *shan shui*, *'kwai lung* *jang*, when in the blues, the devil plays with the lamp—to take advantage of.

 *Chin* A servant, one who is subject to another; a minister of a prince, an officer, a vassal; to serve in office; the 131st radical; *chung shan*, a loyal minister; *man shan*, civilians; *mok*, *fi*, *wong shan*,

the king's power and officers are everywhere; *pat shan* an unfaithful minister; *pún tá* *shan*, I, the high officer; *mán* *tsok*, *shan fuk*, all nations submitted.


 *Shin* The kidneys of men; the gizzard of fowls; the kidneys of beasts are called *shí*; the one of the five viscera, which is connected with water, and presides over wisdom and force; to lead; hard; *not shan*, the kidneys; *ngot shan*, the testes; *shan nong*, the scrotum; *áp*, *shan*, ducks' gizzards; *ngo shan*, gizzard of a goose.

 *Shin* A colloquial word. To constantly lament, to complain of, to whine about; *mok*, *loi shan* *á* don't come here with your whinings.

 *Shin* To act carefully and seriously; attentive, cautious, sincere, quiet; *'kan shan* attentive; *shan chung* to be circumspect; *pat shan* heedless, inattentive.

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Shán.

 *Shan* A hill, a mountain; hills, heights, ranges of peaks; wild, not domesticated or cultivated; hilly, brought from the forests; the 46th radical of characters relating to hills; *met*, graves; *shan fung*, a peak; *shan k'ai*, a mountain creek; *shan tuk*, rustic, countrified; *shan fu* wood and bamboo ware,

## SHÁN.

## SHÁN.

such as baskets, brooms, tubs; *shán 'kau*, people who dig and watch graves; *pái' shán*, to worship graves on the hills; *tsong' shán*, to bury, to inter; *shán 'fí*, hill robbers; *shán 'shui*, spring water; *shán yan*, a mountaineer, hermits; *hai' shán shéung' kò lai*, got it on the hilltops; *shán lám chéung' kí' malaria*, noxious gusts; *shán 'shui séung fung*, the hill and water will yet meet—you will yet see him; *yap' shán*, to retire into obscurity; *'hò ká shán*, a flourishing family; *shán 'iá*, side of a hill; *shán k'am*, wild fowl; *shán 'fau*, a hill; *pái' lung shán*, to worship a dragon (i. e. a lucky or propitious) grave; *shán 'tsai*, a hillock.

**刪** *Shán* To pare off; to amend, to correct, to expunge, to edit and settle a text; *shán 'hoi*, to alter and reject; *shán 'hú* to expunge, as bad phraseology; *shán 'kám tih*, reduce it a little; *ts'at, shán*, a stiff painting brush.

**珊** *Sán* Coral; *shán 'á*, fine coral, which can be made into ornaments; *shán 'á chü*, coral beads; *lán shán*, scattered about, as fallen flowers; *shán 'á 'teng*, a red coral button, the highest in rank; *shán 'á shü' branch-ed coral*.

**嘲** *Shán* Good, beautiful; to ridicule, to laugh at; *shán 'siu' to make sport of*.

Read *shán* to go: *shán shán*

**蹢** *Shán* To hobble, to halt; *shán*, to walk lame, not make progress. Used for two last.

**扃** An unauthorized character to bolt a door with a cross bar; *shán ch'éung mun*, bar a window.

**闩** *Shán* The bar which bolts a door or gate; to bolt; a cross-pin key, a bar; *shán cháp*, to bolt a street gate; *mun shán*, door bar; *shán p'ò* to shut a shop.

**漣** *Shán* To weep, to cry piteously *léung muk, shán shán*, hot eyes streaming with tears.

**孪** *Shán* To bear twins; to suckle two children at once; to change; *shán 'tsz' twins*.

**孱** *Shán* Timid, afraid; weak; embarrassed; *shán yéuk*, feeble. *shán 'hí*, incapable, unfit, as for an office.

**譴** *Shán* To rail at; to manifest; *shán 'tsau*, to abuse, to scold.

**潺** *Shán* The murmur of water; running water; phlegm; *shán 'án*, a current; *'hau shán*, phlegm; *'ò' shán*, to spit out phlegm; *shán 'án*, slaver, to slobber.

**鯨** *Shán* Fish jumping on the water; frisky; to snare fish in a wicker net; name of a river in Corea.

**謔** *Shán* To vilify, to slander; to murmur against, to traduce; *shán 'siu' to mock*; *kán' 'á mò shán' do not scold when you reprove*.

**淅** *Shán* Whining or wind in the

testicles; *shán' hī'* pain in the bladder, a stricture; *sam shán'* angina pectoris; *'mau shán'* one testicle swelled large; *'yung shán'* inflammation of the testes.

**奪** To seize violently, to usurp; to turn traitor, and seize the throne; *shán' wai'* to usurp the throne; *shán' shí'* to murder the sovereign.

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## Shang.

(This character is almost always pronounced *shang*.)

**生** To bear, to produce, to bring forth; to live; to spring up, to arise; causing to grow, to excite; to come forth; life, vitality, living; a live person; born; birth; raw, unripe; unacquainted; unsubdued; the 100th radical; *kam shang*, this life; *p'ing shang*, the whole life; *shang p'ing chí lik*, the entire strength; *hok shang* or *mún shang*, a young man, a pupil; *sín shang*, a teacher, Sir, Mr.; *Léung shang*, Mr. Léung; *shang hī'* to get angry; *shang 'ngán tsz'* unusual characters; *shang í'* occupation, business, trade; *shang tak*, *'kí 'hò*, rather pretty, as a child; *shang ting' hai'* *'kò'm*, it must be this way; *shang mín' yan*, a stranger; *shang ngái*, a calling, a profession; *shang ch'ung kai*, a bare-skinned pullet—a pot-bellied child; *shang sho*, not much used to, not seen one

for a long time; *shang po' yan*, a new acquaintance; *'ü shang*, a preparation of raw fish; *shang ü*, the *Ophicephalus*; *shang sik*, to get interest, to make profit; *shang ngan*, to borrow money; *fong' shang*, to let living things go; *shang ngoi'* odd, singular; *shang tsò' ké'* all made up, unreal; *shang shang put*, *'í*, age after age, unceasing succession; *shang 'kwo 'tsz'* unripe fruit; *shang tak*, *'ín ín*, made so by heaven; *shang shát*, *chí k'ün*, power of life and death; *loi shang*, the life to come; *t'ok shang*, the doctrine of metempsychosis; *shang sz'* to make trouble; *shang yat*, a birth day; *shang kai*, an unaltered cock; *ch'uk shang*, animals of all kinds; *'sz' shang 'yau ming'* life and death are appointed.

**笙** A musical instrument, of the organ kind, made of 13 reeds inserted into a bulb; the music is made by drawing in the breath; small, slender; *shang ko*, to play and sing, *met.* peace and plenty.

**牲** Sacrificial animals, of which there are six; victims; *sám shang*, pork, greens and poultry; *luk shang*, the six sorts of victims; *shang 'kau*, cattle, draught animals.

**甥** The children of one's daughter; *ngoi' shang*, a sister's children; *ngoi' shang sai'* a niece's husband; *'kún shang*, a son-in-law; *'í shang*, children of a wife's sister.

(468)

Shang.

(These two, though read *shang* in the Fan Wan, are always pronounced broad.)

省  
Sang

To diminish, to abridge, to lessen; to use sparingly; frugal of; saved, avoided; to examine, to inspect; a spot guarded for officers; a province; 'shang, shing, the provincial city, as Canton; shap, pat, 'shang, the eighteen provinces or China Proper; kok, 'shang, every province or part of the country; 'shang 'kam tik, take off a little; 'shang sz' to avoid trouble; to prevent the necessity of doing a second time; 'shang tak, yau' lai, have it done out of hand; 'shang man, an abridged phrase, terse; 'shang tak, 'ngo hū' saved my going; 'shang 'hò to sz' diminish the forms of proceedings, to lessen the details.

省  
Sang

Interchanged with the preceding, when meaning to lessen, to circumscribe; meagre, emaciated. Also, a film or staphyloma, which obscures the vision; a disease caused by demons, a sort of black vomit or plague; a crime, a fault; calamity.

省  
Sang

A colloquial word; to scour, to rub bright; to whet the appetite; 'shang kwong, scoured bright; 'shang hau, to rub or clean the mouth; 'shang wa' to excite the appetite; 'shang tsing' or 'shang leng' to scour bright.

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(469)

Shap.

濕  
Shih

Wet, humid, moist, damp, slimy, watery; hurried; disappointed, dejected, depressed; shap, hi' humid exhalations, which cause disease; swelled and sore legs; tsam' shap, to soak; 'lá shap, moistened, wet; shap, shang, all animals produced in the water; ham shap, saline efflorescence, dampness; kòm' ham shap, ké' such a blackguard; shap, múi, doing things by halves, spoiling what he undertakes; fung shap, rheumatism; tap, shap, shan, to get wet with rain; shap, sai' wet through; shap, 'shui, wet; fat, shap, to gather dampness; tít, shap, fell and got wet. The second form is erroneous.

十  
拾  
Shih

Ten; perfect, complete; the 24th radical; the second form is the complex one; shap, fan, entire, the whole, excellent, very, a strong superlative; shap, fan ch'ing tsán' to lavish praise; shap, fan ok, very wicked; shap, tsz' kái, a cross street; shap, ts'ün, complete, as a recovery; shap, 'sz' yat, shang, ten to one he'll die; shap, i' fan chéuk, exactly right, altogether correct; shap, shé phl, ü 'kau in' it's better to sell nine things for ready money than ten for credit; 'm hai' shap, fan 'hò, not so very good, a poor sort; shap, tsuk, complete, perfect; shap,

ter' ká' a cross; shap, yat, eleven; shap, fan chí yat, a tenth; ch'ó shap, the tenth of the month; kák, shap, after ten days; shap, shing' tak, pát, got eight out of ten.

什, Shih A file of ten men, or two sections of five; sundries; shap, mat, things, shap, mat, 'm oi' want for nothing; p'in shap, verses of ten lines, books generally; shap, shap, shang' a petty retail trade; shap, k'í' chattels.

This character is sometimes used in the court dialect in the word shih-mo, what?

拾, Shih To collect with the hand, to gather; to bring together, to arrange; to pick up; a sort of armlet; shap, 'hi, to take up; shau shap, to put up and arrange, as baggage; met. to revenge; chap, shap, mat, k'ín' put all the things together.

(470)

## Sháp.

筴, Sháh A fan; the word is usually seen on formal cards. Also pronounced sáp.

𤇗, Hiáh Fiery, flaming. A colloquial word; to provoke; sháp, k'í' to provoke, bickerings; sháp, p'ó' 'han lung, [scolded till] he has made himself hoarse.

Also read sháp, to boil in water, to cook by boiling; sháp, nam tik, to boil thoroughly; sháp, ngau yuk, boiled beef; sháp, fong, to boil soup; sháp, lán' boiled to pieces.

(471)

## Shat.

失, Shih To lose, to mislay; to omit, to neglect, to fail; to err, to miss the road; to jeopardize; to leave behind; to slip; failure; accidental; a fault, an omission; shat, k'ot, not to pay attention; I beg pardon!—a polite phrase; shat, mat, to lose anything; kwó' shat, error, guilt; shat, sun' to forfeit one's word; shat, 'shau, to miss one's object; shat, 'shau 'lá lán' let it slip and broke to pieces; shat, kéuk, to lose one's foothold, to slip up; shat, 'liú, lost; shat, 'pún, to lose in trade; shat, ch'ái, to neglect to look into; shat, shí, to overpass time, to miss the hour; shat, soan, to faint, to become insensible; met. stupid, inattentive; shat, 'shui, lost overboard, gone to the bottom; shat, k'í' forgot it; shat, 'lá 'tín, lost the clue, failed to give a bribe; shat, 'kau, dying; spoke wrong, mistaken; shat, tsip, I missed your call; shat, 'á káu' fan' lost the proper period for instruction; shat, shan, lost her virtue; shat, t'n, a lapsus linguae; shat, 'fai min' disgraced; shat, kwok, lost the crown.

瑟, Shih A sort of harpaichord or psalter, with silken strings; numerous; stern; elegantly; k'am shat, f'íú, wo, lutes and harps in concord—conjugal union; shat, shat, humming

of the wind. In colloquial;  
*shat, shat, 'há*, walk slowly,  
 said to a child.

(472)

Shát.

虱, } A louse; *shat, 'ná*, a louse;  
 蚤, } *'ít' shat*, or *'kau shat*, a flea;  
 沙, } *shá shat*, sand-fleas; *ngau*  
 虱, } *shat*, an ox-tick; *teng shat*,  
 8ih } to crack a louse; *muk, shat*,  
 床 } bed-bugs, cimicidæ.

室, } A house, a dwelling, an  
 8uh } abiding place; a room, apart-  
 ment; a wife, a woman taken  
 to one; to marry; kindred,  
 family; a cavern; the 18th of  
 the 28 constellations, consist-  
 ing of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  in Pegasus;  
*ching' shat*, and *ch'ák, shat*,  
 wife and concubine; *shau'*  
*shat*, to marry, a marriage; *shai'*  
*shat*, an ancestral hall; *ká*  
*shat*, a family; *ping shat*, an  
 ice-house; *kung shat*, emper-  
 or's palace.

實, } Real, solid; full, stuffed,  
 是, } compact; hard, as a knot;  
 实, } true, real, honest, sincere;  
 8uh } fixed, as a price; the reality;  
 to fill, to cram; fruit of  
 plants; the results, the fruit  
 of, effects, the facts of; *shat,*  
*tsor'* or *shat, 'shau*, are super-  
 latives, really, very, in fact;  
*kít, shat*, or *shing shat*, the fruit  
 has set; *shing shat*, without  
 fail, true; *'lò shat, yan*, a real  
 honest man; *shat, shat, lok,*  
*lok*, securely, really; *'ít, kòm'*  
*shat*, solid as iron; fixed, as a  
 price; *shat, ká'* fixed price;  
*shat, sz'* a real affair, the  
 facts of a case; *shat, 'shau*  
*kwi'* it is extremely dear; *shat,*  
*sam, séung 'ü*, a real sincere  
 friend.

殺, } To kill, to slay, to put to  
 殺, } death; to murder; to die from  
 8uh } famine; to be destroyed; kill-  
 ed by frost; to seize, to hunt  
 and kill game; to fight; to  
 wound one with intent to kill;  
 used in exaggeration, as fur-  
 ously, to death, murderously;  
*shát, 'au*, to decapitate; *shát,*  
*'shau*, a headsman; to throw  
 up an affair; *shát, shang*, to  
 kill animals; *shát, hí'* a fu-  
 rious, awe-inspiring manner;  
*chan ching' fái' ú,* *shát*, I  
 shall die with joy; *shát, yap,*  
*chan'* fought his way into the  
 camp; *shát, sing*, a deadly  
 star—a merciless robber; *shát,*  
*'s'oi*, good for nothing, you  
 worthless fellow.

致, } Interchanged with the pre-  
 致, } ceding; to strike dead, as by  
 8uh } the sun; to kill, to murder;  
 noxious, baleful, malign; to  
 end, the last; very; *shát, hí'*  
 deadly vapors; *shan shát*, div-  
 ine or supernatural effluences;  
*shát, sing*, a malign star; *'long*  
*shát*, to ward off baleful influ-  
 ences—by the *pát, kwá'* and  
 the inscription *shek, 'kòm tong*  
 or Stone Warden; *tso' shát*,  
 unlucky, haunted.

刷, } A brush, a scraper; a curry-  
 刷, } comb; to brush; to cleanse,  
 8uh } to scour, to scrub; a card for  
 cotton; to print, as the Chinese  
 do; *'hon shát*, to cut and print  
 books; *shát, 'ch'i 'koi hang'* to  
 wipe off disgrace by reforming.

(473)

Shau.

收 To receive; to collect, to gather; to harvest; to seize; 収 to take; to bind, to restrain; Shau to bring to an end, to conclude; to be annoyed by, to be moved, to receive the effects of, in which cases it takes the sense of the passive; a cross bar in a carriage; an ancient hat made to receive the hair; shau shap, to make things ready; shau kot, to cut and harvest; shau 'im, to collect in, as interest; shau shap, 'ai, I'll fix you, I'll pay you up—as by imprisonment; shau mai, to put by, or lay up, or in its place; shau yap, to receive, as a letter or money; shau p'ò' to shut up shop; shau kám, to incarcerate; shau chéung' to collect accounts; shau tán, a receipt; shau sam, to reform, to call in one's thoughts; shau shap, sám kwan, to involve and endanger one's life; shau kw'ai, to collect the fees; shau kung, to cease work; 'hò shau shing, a good harvest; shau 'mí, the last, the rear; shau 'mái yan sam, to get people's hearts, as by largesses; shau 'mái ngan 'mí, to buy in bad money; shau ping, to recall troops; shau chéung' hák, one who collects money.

秋 Mournful, sorry, sad, fearful, chagrined; shau mán' disappointed, sorrowful; 'hóm shau, silent and sad, gloomy;

shau 'k'ü 'm í' I am afraid he won't wish them; shau ch'éung pák, bí, my sorrowing [wreath] are tied in a hundred knots—distressed.

手 The hand, the arm; an autograph; handy, quick; to handle, to hold in the hand; the 64th radical of characters relating to crafts; met. a person; actions; skill; yat 'pá 'shau, a hand; 'shau há' under one's order; há' 'shau or lok 'shau, to begin a work; 'hán 'shau, an idler, unoccupied; 'shau 'pán 'long, the palm; 'shau tsuk, brothers; 'hò tsok, 'shau, elegant writing; 'shau tsok, handicraft, an art; 'lò 'shau, an old hand at it; 'shau tün' a trick, cleverness, clever at; ch'á 'shau, to interlace the fingers; 'shau á' the inner side of the elbow; 'shau 'ken, penniless; 'shau fan, a hand-stove; pong 'shau, a helper; 'kwo' 'shau, to give to another; to transfer; 'shau f'ip, a visiting-card; p'ák, 'shau tsò' to do a thing off-hand; 'shau to do ts' to take things off, to look at this and that; 'shau 'chí lá' shò, open fingers—will never hold money; 'shau kím' í lap, held his sword and stood; gau 'shau, a lazy fellow, idler; tai' 'shau 'pán, present a card—as inferiors to their superior officers; 'shau shang, a raw hand; 'shau shuk, skillful at; fan 'shau lai, to examine a thing over and over; 'shau han, lines on the palm, turning things over, fanning.



守 *Shau* To hold fast, to have custody of, to maintain; to guard, to defend; to protect, to ward off; to supervise; steadfast; a charge, a post; 'shau tak, 'kan, keep close watch over it; 'shau sui' to watch for the new-year; 'shau pi' a major; 'shau chai' to mourn for one's parents; 'shau tsü, a widow refusing to marry; 'shau 'pá chü' to stop people entering; kün 'shau, to exercise an office; 'shau ye' to watch at night; 'shau ü' or feng 'shau, to keep watch; 'shau k'ung, to remain poor; 'shau 'pün fan' to keep to one's own business; 'shau ip, män, it is hard to retain an estate; 'shau hâu' to mourn for parents.

首 *Shau* The head, a chieftain, the chief, the head, the leader; the heads of a matter; foremost; kinds, sorts; the beginning, the origin; to place in the van; to manifest, to display; the 185th radical of characters relating to the head; tsü 'shau pái' bow the head in respect; xai 'shau, acts as leader; 'shau, sin k'ü' to go first; 'shau ming, the first name; 'shau 'ling, the leader, the acting man; on 'shau, the first on the list of sists'ái graduates; 'shau 'mí séung k'ü' look after both ends, examine everything; 'shau 'm sin 'kóm, we must not do this way.

首 *Shau* To acknowledge, to take upon one's self; to confess a crime; to put at the head;

瘦 *Sau* Lean, emaciated, poor, thin, having little flesh; meagre, from disease; shau' mák, mák, very lank; kwat, shau' ü, ch'ái, bones stick out like sticks; min' shau' hatchet-faced; fí shau' tak, í, well proportioned, not too lean or too fat.

狩 *Shau* A hunting dog; a hunt in winter on grounds burnt over; ts'an shau' an imperial inspecting tour.

受 *Shau* To receive, to accept of; to admit, to contain; to inherit, to succeed; to endure, to suffer, to bear, a form of the passive; susceptible of; a charge, a thing given to be kept; pat, 'kóm shau' how can I presume to accept it—a polite phrase; 'ngo 'm shau' tak, I can't eat it, I won't receive it; 'mái shau' to buy, bought; 'tsin shau' to lend money on a real estate; 'm shau' yung' indisposed, ill; shau' tsü' suffering for past errors; shau' ying, punished; tsü' shau' of great patience; shau' fuk, blessed; shau' tsü' to be poor, willing to be poor; shau' nán' to be ill-treated, suffering; shau' hâu' to hear instruction, teachable; shau' ip, to be taught, as a pupil; shau' kò m' to get the high cap—fond of praise; shau' chong pán' one who is improvable by dress; shau' yan chaj' 'chau, to be hampered by others; shau' nán' ts'oi 'chü, a miserly wretch, who stints himself; 'hò tam' shau' ké' very stupid, like a beast—a vulgar phrase;

**授**<sup>Shau</sup> To give; to communicate; *shau' shau'* giving and receiving; *ch'ün shau'* to impart instruction.

**綬**<sup>Shau</sup> The cord attached to a seal to carry it by; a bag for a seal; a tent or curtain cord; kneecaps.

**壽**<sup>Shau</sup> Age, years, longevity, long life; *met.* birthday; the dead; *shéung' shau'*, *chung shau'* and *há' shau'* are respectively 80, 70 and 60 years of age; *shau' pán, shau' muk*, and *í'ing shau'* are all terms for a coffin; *pái' shau'* to congratulate on a birthday; *kò shau'* what is your age? *ch'éung shau'* aged; *shau' tán'* a god's birthday; *shau' í*, grave clothes, a shroud; *shau' tsau*, a birthday cap; *shau' í'sín*, coin given by old people, which is hung around children's necks.

**獸**<sup>Shau</sup> A beast, a wild animal, a hairy brute; a gamekeeper, a forester; brutal, violent, ignorant; *shau' sam*, ferocious, cruel; *'tsau shau'* quadrupeds; the *luk, shau'* are the musk, antelope, moose, bear, boar, and hare.

(474) Sháu.

**梢**<sup>Shau</sup> The extreme end of a branch, a twig; a staff used in pantomimes; small; small sticks for fuel; a rudder or tiller; a steersman, a sailor; to knock a thing off, as when it sticks; an agricultural tool; *sháu kung*, a steersman; *sháu 'tsz'*

a sailor; *mút, há' sháu*, unlucky to the end, always unsuccessful; *mút, sháu*, the end of a thing; *kò sháu*, poles for poling; *shéung sháu*, a ship's crew; *sháu tái' 'há*, give me a lift; to assist one, as in his business; *mán sháu*, to protect, to secure against harm.

**簍**<sup>Shau</sup> A basket or hamper to carry grain in; *sháu kí*, a rice basket; *'lau sháu chí yan*, a rustic, one who only knows about eating.

**梢**<sup>Shau</sup> A bow shooting an arrow; the ends or points of a bow.

**蛸**<sup>Shau</sup> A sort of long-legged spider, or perhaps tipula, called *siú sháu*. Also read *siú*; a kind of caterpillar found on the mulberry; *'hoi p'íú siú*, the bone of the cuttlefish.

**蒼**<sup>Shau</sup> A coarse weed, of which wild boars make themselves lairs or dens, in form like a house. Read *siú*, the roots of grass.

**鞘**<sup>Shau</sup> A sheath; a scabbard of a sword; *í sháu*, case for a knife or sword; *ping pat, lí sháu*, the arms did not leave their scabbards—a time of peace.

**稍**<sup>Shau</sup> Grain gradually expanding; a ration of grain from the government stores; gradually, slowly, by degrees; an adjective denoting slightly, for the most part, partially; *'sháu nang*, has some ability, able to do most of it; *'sháu 'siú*, rather small; *'sháu sz'* an unimportant thing, like eating; *'sháu 'sháu tsò' tak*, a very little of it won't matter; *'sháu*

'*you pat, hòp*, it is not exactly the thing, does'nt quite match; '*sháu 'yan tik, f'au lò* I have some prospect of work; '*sháu 'kon*, dried partly; tide ebbing somewhat; '*sháu 'ho*, it will do pretty well, probably.

𠵼  
Shau

A small or crooked mouth, as of a jug; a distorted mouth; loquacious, gabbling; lictors who cry before officers; a guard, a guard-station to warn against thieves; to patrol, to walk about; to ramble. A colloquial word; to smear; teeth sticking out; '*sháu' shün* revenue boats to suppress piracy; '*sháu' ngá 'mò shau' yung* those with projecting teeth are shortlived people; '*ch'ui sháu'* to signalize the guard boats; '*sháu' yan*, to rub on oil, as on boats; '*sháu' l'am* a spy; '*sháu' 'hau*, a wry mouth; '*sháu' kwo' kó' lát, teng* I'll walk about there; '*sháu' yat, f'iu hí* I've been there once; '*leo' sháu'*, '*yan' sháu'* guards, a guard of honor; '*sháu' há'* stationed at a guard; '*sháu' yan*, a guard, sentry.

(473)

Shé.

𠵼  
Shié

To buy or sell on credit; to borrow, to get a loan; slow, negligent, remiss; distant; to defer, to procrastinate; '*shé 'mái*, to buy on credit; '*shé ts'in*, to borrow money; '*shé fo'* to get credit for goods; '*yéung' ning pat, shé*, better

cheapen it than credit it; '*shé chéung'* credits; '*shé chü' 'há*, credit me for a little while; '*shé 'mái yat, shan chéung'* I'm loaded down with unpaid accounts.

𠵼  
Shié

A serpent, a snake; serpen-  
tine, crooked; malicious, de-  
signing, treacherous, subtle;  
the constellation Hydra; '*yat, f'iu shé*, a snake; '*tuk, shé*, a  
venomous serpent; '*lung shé*,  
like dragons and snakes—so is  
fine penmanship; '*nan shé*, to  
play with a snake; '*shé tsuk*, a  
snake's legs—an unnecessary  
appendage; '*ch'éung shé chan'*  
the long serpent volution—in  
strategy; '*lui kung shé*, a  
gecko; '*pák, fá shé*, a spotted  
snake; '*shim shé*, a lizard;  
*shé hok*, a snake's skin; '*shé f'au 'shü 'ngán*, a snake's head  
and rat's eyes—wily; '*shé 'yan shé lò'* a serpent knows his  
own tricks; '*shé 'kò'm 'lán*, lazy  
as a snake; '*Fat, 'hau shé sam*,  
Buddha's mouth and a snake's  
heart.

Also read *í*, a wriggling gait; to  
squirm.

余  
Shié

A proper name, the surname  
of a clan.

𠵼  
Shié

A Sanscrit word; a recluse;  
*shé lai*, a nun; '*hoi shé lai*,  
a Buddhist priest; '*shé wai*, to  
burn a priest.

𠵼  
Shié

To let go, to relinquish, to  
part with; to leave, to aband-  
on; to desist from, to renounce;  
to spend, as one's energies; to  
give alms, to bestow; to reject,  
to impugn, as the authority  
of; '*yan shé sam*, charitable,

benevolent; 'shé tak, hā' to leave behind, as one's friends; nán 'shé, hard to part with; koi, 'shé, to part with strong self-denial; 'shé tak, 'kóm, be willing to do so; 'shé tak, mo, will you part with this? 'shé shan yap, 'tā' to abandon one's family and become a priest; Yé, sū 'shé 'hí mēng' káu' shāi' Jesus gave his life to save the world; 'shé 'pán, to bestow coffins.

A colloquial word; very, immediately; pī' mīn' 'shé fāi' he changed his countenance instantly; 'shé 'hā, very best, excellent.

**社** The god of a particular place; the tutelary deities, the lares rustici; a hamlet; a society or company of persons; sacrifices to the gods of the land and their altars; 'shé tsik, gods of the land and grain, worshiped by the sovereign as patron gods—their altars have no roofs; 'shé yat, two festivals, like the compitalia, for worshipping the lares, about the 16th of March and 18th of September; 'fín 'shé, 10 or 25 houses; a field altar to the lares; 'lap, 'shé 'fín, to set up an altar to the gods of the land.

**舍** 'To dwell, to lodge; to halt, to rest; a rest, a breathing spell; a stage of 35 k; a lodge, a hospice; a booth, a shed, a stall in a market; a cottage; lodgings; used for the pronoun my, when speaking of one's junior relatives; 'shé' kū, to

lodge; māu shé' or shé' hā' my house; shé' ts'ā' my brother; shé' ts'ān, my relatives; shé' chāt, my niece; tsik, shé' a cell in the examination hall; chuk, shé' to build a house; uk, shé' houses, tenements; shé' lē' 'ts' a relic of Buddha; shé' lē' 'fāp, a dagoba erected over a relic.

Read 'shé, and used for **捨** to give, to part with.

**赦** 'To forgive, to remit punishment, to pardon, to excuse; to pass over, to reprove; to let go; pardon, amnesty; shé' tsūi' to pardon sins; 'fín shé' three days in the year, when heaven forgives sins; tsāi' shé' 'fín hā' a general amnesty; shé' kwo' 'nī ts'z' pass it over this time; shé' mīn, to forgive.

**射** 'To shoot, as a bow; to issue forth, to dart out, as rays; to glance at; to counterfeit and undersell; to issue forth, as evil influences of a place; shé' tsin' to shoot an arrow; yat, shé' 'kwo'ng yap, 'lāi, the sun shines in here; 'pī 'agān shé' 'hā, to cast sheep's eyes, to glance at sidelong; shé' 'ying, to shoot a shadow—to implicate one, to blame one unjustly; 'shé' chāng' 'pā, to hit the mark; lūn' shé' to shoot wide; shé' lē' to counterfeit another's mark in order to undersell; shé' 'fín, to sound, to try with words.

**麝** The musk deer, found in Sz'chuen and Tibet; shé' 'hēung, musk; 'kó shé' 'hēung, adulterated musk.

## (476) Sheng.

(See also words under Shing.)

聲

A colloquial word; careful, cautious, steady, as when carrying things; 'hò sheng, take good care, be very cautious.

## (477) Shéuk.

汨  
Choh

The noise of dashing water; a river in Kiángnán. A colloquial word; soft, like thin mud or lime; thin, like milk; lean; 'ní kòm' shéuk, you are very cowardly, careless of your reputation; 'chü shéuk, tik, cook it very soft.

## (478) Shéung.

商  
Shang

To consult, to devise, to deliberate, to arrange; to adjust by consulting; a merchant, a traveling dealer; to trade; one of the five musical notes; an hour or more before sunrise and sunset; an ancient dynasty, dating n. o. 1766 to 1122; 'hák, shéung, a traveling merchant; shéung 'lü, a merchant from abroad; ngoi' kwok, shéung yan, a foreign merchant; yéung shéung, the old hong-merchants; 't'ü, shéung, an ironmonger; shéung chéuk, or shéung léung, to consult about; im shéung, a salt merchant.

請  
Shang

Interchanged with the preceding, when meaning consult; to deliberate.

雙  
Shwang

A pair, a brace, a couple; a doublet; two or a match; anything; an equal, a mate; shwang to go with; to mate; a parcel of land of five acres shéung 'ngán fá ling, a two eyed feather; mò shéung, no mate; unequaled; shéung ts'an, one's parents; shéung tò, two swords in one sheath; Shéung Mún 'tai, the Double Door, a sort of Temple Bar in Canton; shéung 'shau pák, fat, an old grayheaded couple.

傷  
Shang

To wound, to bruise, to injure, to hurt; a wound, an injury, a hurt; to grieve, to mourn; to cause grief, to distress; to waste, as property; to lavish, as strength; injured, grieved, sad, in heart, chagrined, mortified; wounded; harm, objection; shéung 'hoi, to injure, to take revenge on; shéung 'hon, an ague; shéung fung, to take cold; noi' shéung peng, spitting of blood; mò shéung, there's no harm done; 'ho shéung, what objection? shau' sám shéung, got three wounds; shát, shéung, a mortal wound; shéung ts'oi, to waste money; 't'ü shéung, wounded; shéung sam, to be grieved; shéung 'hau, lips of a wound; shéung 'wo hi' to violate confidence; shéung sam sz' a bad business, a misfortune; pi shéung, to weep bitterly; im' shéung, to inspect wounds; chung' shéung

severely wounded; *shéung fung pái' louk*, a degrading, ruinous custom.

**殤** An untimely death under 19 years, to die before puberty; to die; *kwok, shéung*, soldiers killed in battle; *tün shéung*, a premature death; *ká' shéung*, to wed the effigy of a betrothed husband.

**觥** A horn, a cup, a goblet; a bumper; a feast, a banquet; to give to drink; *tsau shéung* a wine cup; *chi' shéung*, or *kú, shéung*, to prepare a feast; *ch'ing shéung*, to take wine with; *tsun' shéung*, to offer the glass; *lám' shéung*, to over-run, to exceed bounds.

**瀧** A place in Loting chau in Kwángtung; a stream in Kweiyáng fú in Kweichau.

Also read *Jung*. A pelting rain; moistened, soaked with rain.

**常** Constant, ordinary, ever, frequent, common, usual; *Cháng* long continued, habitual, in usage; to keep, to maintain; a rule, a law; a stint; a spear 16 cubits long; *shéung shí*, ever, always, constantly; *p'ing shéung*, usual; *fí shéung*, unusual; *mò shéung*, not common, happens rarely or but once; *'ng shéung*, the five constant virtues; *ká shéung fán'* a common meal; *shéung 'yau*, keeps it always, as a shopman has an article; *chiu' shéung*, as usual, customary; *shéung shang*, never dying, everliving, eternal; *shéung yat*, before, on a former day; *shéung yan*, of ordinary ca-

acity; *shéung shéung kwá' nín'* to think of all the time.

**裳** The skirt, the lower garments; petticoats; *shéung*, garments; *mò mal, i shéung*, have not many clothes.

**嘗** To taste, to test by tasting; to try, to essay, to prove; to deliberate; usually, ever.

*Chang* always, formerly; sign of past time, when it precedes the verb; the autumnal sacrifice of first fruits; *shéung yat, shéung*, taste it; *shéung shí'* tried it; *shí' shéung*, to try, to attempt; *mí' shéung*, not occurred, not yet happened to me; *shéung man*, I have ever heard; *mò shéung*, changeable; *shéung kwó'* tasted it; *shéung ip*, hereditary property whose proceeds are applied to ancestral sacrifices.

**鯨** A sort of flying gurnard, with orbital spines and jaws with large plates.

**償** To restore, to make amends, to replace, to recompense; restitution; to pay, as a debt; to forfeit; to suffer, as a penalty; *shéung meng'* to forfeit one's life; *fín shéung*, to forfeit; *p'úi shéung*, to make good; *shéung sam ün'* a desire gratified; *shéung wán*, to pay back.

**嫦娥** *Shéung ngo*, the goddess of the moon, the Diana of the Chinese; *met.* the moon.

**賞** To give to an inferior; to bestow, to afford, to confer; to grant, as heaven; to make largesses, to reward, to recompense; to celebrate, as a day;

# SHÉUNG.

to praise, to congratulate, to rejoice with, to take pleasure in; to exhort; 'shéung üt, to celebrate the harvest moon; 'shéung hò' to give largesses to troops; 'shéung sam, to delight one's self in; 'shéung ngan p'ai, to confer silver medals; 'shéung pat, tong' an inadequate recompense; 'shéung tip, a bill offering a reward; 'shéung tsé' fá, hung, to bestow the reward; kám' 'shéung, to look over with pleasure, as a book; 'shéung fá, to enjoy flowers and drink, as with friends; 'shéung kák, scale of rewards; 'shéung k'ap, to bestow a reward.

**上** To go up, to ascend; to go to, as to court; to write in; Shang to advance; to hand up; to esteem, to honor, to exalt; 'shéung shün, to go aboard ship; 'shéung hā' go up; 'shéung king, to go to Peking; 'shéung lau, to go upstairs; 'm 'shéung yat, üt, not quite a month; 'shéung ngon' or 'shéung kái, to go ashore; 'shéung pún, to send a memorial to court; 'shéung hok, to begin to go to school; 'shéung p'ing, to weigh money in the scales; 'shéung pò' to credit in account; 'shéung 'kan yan' urgent to have it printed; 'ní 'm 'shéung sam, you didn't bear it in mind; 'shéung p'ò' mán, to put up the shop doors; 'shéung yan, mán' to be swindled. 'shéung

# SHÉUNG.

**上** Top, on top, above, upon; facing; high, above; Shang remote, ancient; before, in time; superior, as good; exalted, honorable; supreme the emperor; ascending, rising; 'chū shéung' the emperor; 'shéung' hā' above and below; high and low, up and down; 'kóm shéung' hā' about; much; 'shéung' hā' tò' near here, at hand; 'ín shéung' i heaven, in the sky; 'shéung yat, the other day; 'chí' shéung the highest; 'shéung' 'ng, forenoon; 'shéung' ū' an imperial mandate; 'shéung' 'fau, the head, the chief; 'on shéung min' put it on top or above; 'tsui shéung' kò, is above, as on the roof or on deck; 'wong shéung' his Majesty; 'shéung' shéung' or 'shéung' 'ting, the very best quality; 'kái shéung' in the streets; 'shan shéung' on me, about one's person; 'shéung' chéuk, the best plan; 'shéung' shing, the rising tone.

**加** To add; to honor, to adorn; Shang desirous of; to esteem, to value; to boast; to have a care of; to control, to direct, —in which senses it forms a part of official titles; to get a princess for wife; used for the preceding in the senses of high, noble; a conjunction, still, but, yet, probably, perhaps; 'shéung' 'ch'é' kóm, still do it so; 'shéung' 'há' 'k'ā, esteem him; 'shéung' 'yan, there is still some. 'shéung' 'í'á'

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Shí.

詩  
Shí

To express the feelings in set words; poetry, rhymed lines of the same length; an ode, a poem, verses, hymns; to receive, to accept; *yam shí*, to make verses; *fai shí*, to improvise a sonnet; *tsok shí*, to write poetry; *Shí King*, the Book of Odes; *shí yung*, a bard; *shí yan*, a poet; *yat shaw shí*, a verse, a stanza; *shí wan* the rhyme of poetry.

施  
Shí

A banner unfurled; granted; expanded, exhibited, spread out; to confer, to relieve, to give, to bestow, as in charity; to afford, to diffuse; to permit, to concede, to grant, to suffer; to add to, to use; to move slowly; *shí tsai* to give in charity; *shí yan*, to show kindness; *shí hang*, grant that it may be; to allow; *shí chü*, a benefactor to temples; *shí shik*, to feed the poor; *shí shuk*, *shuk*, hesitating, embarrassed; *shí shí*, pleased, easy, happy; *shí chia*, independent, confident; *shí p'ái*, to boast, to act vauntingly; *shí shé*, to aid, to bestow.

Also read *ch'í*; to leave to; to remove. Read *á*, to change, to transfer.

絲  
Shí

Interchanged and used for 粗 coarse threads for weaving; a sort of sarsenet.

蓍  
Shí

A sort of labiate plant like verbena, anciently used in divination; the stalks also served for hairpins.

S

SHÍ.

尸  
Shí

A corpse, for which the next is used; an image, an effigy; useless like a statue, to make a sinecure of; to arrange; to preside, to order; the 44th radical of characters relating to corpses; *shí war' sò' ts'an*, to neglect the duties but get the pay of an office.

屍  
Shí

A corpse laid out, a carcass; *'sz' shí*, a dead body; *im' shí*, to hold an inquest; *shí shau*, a corpse; *á shí' iú' hoí* to implicate by laying a corpse to one's door; *hán' shí*, to inspect the wounds on a corpse.

鴿  
Shí

A turtle dove, called *shí kan*, but more usually *pán kan*; the wood pigeon.

匙  
Shí

A spoon; a key, which in China resembles a spoon; *sh'á shí*, a tea-spoon; *'so shí*, a key; *'nau shí*, turn the key; *mún shí*, a door-key; *shí f'í*, a ladle-like spoon.

時  
Shí

Time; a season, an hour, a period; a Chinese hour; a quarter of a year; an occasion, an opportunity; proper, suitable, convenient, timely; seasonable, recent, in season; to time; to be, is; after a verb, means when, as, while, during; at the beginning of a sentence, means at that time, then; to observe, to see; *shap, í shí shan*, a day, twelve hours; *'sz' shí*, the four seasons; *yat shí tsau' iú' I* want it at once; *ut ko' shí hau' this time*; *'m tak shí*, an unsuitable time or market; *shí p'ái' fashionable*; *shí hing*, in demand; *trik shí*, instantly; *long shí*, at that time; *'kí shí*, when? *no*



Z

*shí*, all gone; never, no opportunity; *shí 'kwo*, fruit in season; *shí 'ai*, whenever convenient, at a good time; *shí 'shí*, always, constantly; *pat, shí*, incessantly; *in' shí*, now, at this time; *sin shí*, before, the former time; *do, shí*, a long time; *shí 'in shí*, weather; also the favorable juncture.

**時** *Shí* A hen-roost, made by cutting a hole in a wall, and fitting sticks in for the fowls.

**時** *Shí* A fish which enters the rivers from the ocean in May, and returns in September; probably the shad.

**屎** *Shí* Ordure, excrement, dung; *shí 'háng*, a public necessary; *cháp, shí 'lò*, scavengers; *'lò 'shí fat*, to bamboo; *shí 't'ung*, a close stool.

Read *shí*, a sighing, moaning sound; a murmuring noise.

**市** *Shí* A market-place, a square or open place where people trade; a crowd, groups of marketeers; crowded; vulgar, billingsgate; marketable, saleable; to buy, to trade in the market; to bid, to offer a price; to encourage, as talent; *'shí kú* the market price; *'shí 'sau*, a market-place; *'shí 'tseng shí 'yan*, low people, market people; *'lan' shí 'fo* poor goods, second-rate goods; *pá' shí*, to stop trade, to refuse to expose goods; *'shí 'chan* a great mart, like Fuhshán; *'hò 'shí tò* a ready sale; *'hú 'shí*, a country market; *'shí tò 'ch'au*, a doll sale for unsealable; *'shí 'tseng*

to commence selling; *'*, saleable; said also of a who puts a high value his services.

**試** *Shí* To use, to serve of; to experiment, to test; to pare and find out; to end; to examine, as the lit graduates; a trial, a test *pat, shí' try once*, material; *shéung shí' to taste* *'fai 'há*, try it; *'ám' a make a trial; shí' ch'au examination for kigin; in' to verify; lap, shí' to institute a trial; shí' 'shou to try one's skill; shí' 'hai see how he will talk.*

**是** *Shí* Right, straight, direct; which is right, that which mind approves; the substantive verb, is, am, to be— it is so, it is right or certain, this, these, that; *pat, shí' so, no; shí' yat*, on that d then; *yéuk, shí' if it be* *shí' 'yá*, yes, surely; *shí' yes; shí' p'ái*, certainly; *shí therefore, by this means; ' pat, shí' in error, partly wrong* *shí' k'ò 'hò 'yan*, he is a go man; *shí' 'k'á shí' 'cham*, is false or true? *'tsau shí' 'jai*, will come soon.

**是** *Shí* Formerly used for the above right, proper; good principle to judge.

**氏** *Shí* A family, a clan, a gens; sect; the 83d radical; an ancient title of honor; added to names, denotes a female; *'I shí' Madame Li; 'Wong shí' Madame Wong né;*

**嗜**<sup>2</sup> Shi To delight in, to be fond of, to relish; to have an appetite for, gourmandizing; greedy for, addicted to; to indulge the animal desires; *shí' yam shí'*, fond of the table; *shí' hō'* to love, as a dish; *pat, shí' yam*, to disrelish music.

**豉**<sup>2</sup> Shi Salted eatables, as beans, oysters, olives, which are afterwards dried and used as relishes; *tau' shí'* salted beans; *shí' gau*, soy; *min' shí'* salted flour and beans used in cooking; *'lám shí'* stoned and pickled olives; *tau' shí' kéung*, salted beans and ginger—a relish.

**示**<sup>2</sup> Shí To show, to declare; to manifest, to make known, as the will of heaven; to instruct, to signify, to proclaim for information to the people; an edict; a manifestation, an admonition, a prognostic, a revelation, a sign, as from heaven; in polite phrase used for another's wishes; a letter; to see, to show to the sight; the 113th radical of characters relating to religion; *kō' shí'* to publish; a proclamation; *ch'ut, shí'* to issue an edict; *'si shí'* to wait an answer; *loi shí'* an answer; *shí' há'* to let me know—an epistolary phrase; *fan' shí'* to be informed, teach me; *shí' cháng'* to admonish the people—*an* by an execution.

Read *k'í*, a spirit; same as **視**.

**視**<sup>2</sup> Shi To see, to inspect, to observe, to examine; to see and imitate, to take knowledge of; to behave to; to compare, and regard; to cause to be

seen, to view as; *hon' shí'* to look at; *shí' shí'* to glance at sideways; *pat, shí' k'í' k'war'* he disregarded his offering; *kan' shí'* nearsighted.

**訃**<sup>2</sup> Shi The results of conduct; a name or honorary title given after death; a posthumous title, an epitaph; a memoir or eulogy of a defunct; peace, quiet.

**侍**<sup>2</sup> Shi To receive, as orders; to accompany; near to, attending, waiting on, following, at the side of, as officers or servants are; *shí' war'* the imperial guards; *shí' long*, a vice-president of a Board; *fuk, shí'* to wait on, to serve; *shí' lap'* to stand and serve.

**恃**<sup>2</sup> Shi To lean upon, to trust to, to rely on; looking up to for support or protection; *met.* a mother; to presume on; assuming; dull, unintelligent; *'i shí'* to depend on; *shí' shai'* to presume on one's power or station; *shai, shí'* to lose a mother; *'m shí' tak*, untrustworthy; *shí' 'ch'ung*, to count on another's love; *shí' 'shan tauk*, to lean on one's relatives.

**峙**<sup>2</sup> Chí A high, isolated, steep, peak; provided, supplied with, as provisions; *kung shí'* to prepare stores for public service.

**蔭**<sup>2</sup> Shi To plant, to transplant, to set out; to erect or perpetuate, as a reputation; *'chung shí'* like his father, a chip of the old block; *shí' lo 'tex'* anise or fennel seed.

**弑**<sup>2</sup> Shi To murder a king or superior; *shí' fú'* a parricide; *shí' kwan*, a regicide.

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Shik.

色  
Sih

The shades of color and expression in the countenance; air, appearance, form, manner; color, hue; mode, quality, sort, description of, kind; a beauty, glory, beauty, radiance of; a show of dressed up women; sexual pleasure, lust; the 139th radical; *shik*, *chák*, or *shik*, 'shui, color, tint; *ngán shik*, hue; *hí' t'ai shik*, go and see the show; *ch'ul shik*, a fine color; *kwok shik*, famous beauties; *mai shik*, a beau idéal, a strong fancy for; *tsok shik*, to bridle up, angry; 'ts'oi shik, variegated; 'ng shik, the five colors are azure, black, white, yellow, red; 'king shik, a landscape, the aspect of a country; *shing shik*, or *tsuk shik*, pure, as gold or silver; 'ái shik, pleased, laughing; *shik*, 'shui tai, an inferior color, alloyed; 'nü shik, venery, sexual intercourse; *pán shik*, to dress up, as persons do who are carried in processions; *hó shik*, lustful, libidinous, salacious; *shik*, 'tám, 'tín, courageous, valorous; *shik*, *hung ngo' kwai*, a miserable whoremonger; *tsáp shik*, various sorts; *ching shik*, a sedate manner; *chák shik*, 'ts' to throw dice with the hand; *shing shik*, *fo' lí* music, lewdness, riches, and desire of sin—are four snares to

飾, } To adorn, to paint, ornament; to gloss over  
飾, } patch up, to pretend, to  
Shik } believe; to excuse; to  
to rub and brighten; con-  
harmony of music; to dress  
victim for sacrifice; ornam-  
for the head; weapons; a  
lar, a handsome binding  
facing; 'shui shik, a headdress  
'im shik, or 'im 'im shik, a  
a pretense, a made up story  
shui shik, to adorn; *chong* a  
tricked out, specious; to  
pose on; 'fau shik, to wash;  
wash; to color, to gloss over  
a fair show.

飾, } Sometimes interchanged  
Chik } confounded with the last.  
enjoin, to direct, to command  
as an inferior; to strengthen  
to repair; to adjust, to pre-  
pare and arrange; ready, pre-  
pared; compact, firm; reverent  
careful, respectful; *shik*, *ch'í*  
to dispatch on public service  
*shan shik*, to strictly charge,  
order; 'ching shik, 'hó 'k'í, put  
it in order, arrange it properly  
*shik*, *fong*, to direct the pro-  
per office or department; *shik*  
*ling* to command, to direct.

積, } The harvest, the crops; to  
Shik } amass, to desire and accum-  
ulate; to begrudge; sparing  
frugal; avaricious, mean, stingy,  
parsimonious; *shik*, *fú*, a  
farmer; *lua shik*, closeted,  
niggardly.

穫, } Interchanged with the last.  
Shik } To reap, to gather in grain;  
grain ready for harvest.

Sink

**水石** Water running over stones; rough, rugged; not even or smooth; harsh; difficult of performance.

**Shih** To know by learning, to learn, to recognize; to distinguish; to be aware of, acquainted with; experienced, versed; an acquaintance; *chí shik*, knowledge; *ying<sup>2</sup> shik*, acquainted with; *'m shik*, *'t'ü*, unacquainted; *'m shik*, *shau*, brzen-faced, unabashed; *shik*, *'lai*, polite; *shik*, *p'o' tsz<sup>2</sup> 'tám*, mistook the character's sound; *shik*, *'au* I know him thoroughly; *loh, shik*, learning.

**Shih** To go to, to reach, to arrive at; to pass over a long distance; a bride going to a husband's house; to marry out; to happen, to occur; to suit, to accord with, to chime in with; to follow; what happens suddenly; recent, presently, just now, coming to pass; usual, common; pleased, contented; of a good quality, accomplished; in the west of China, means to supply a deficiency, as in an army; *shik*, *shu*, suddenly; *shik*, *tsung* just gone; *shik*, *yan*, an unmarried woman; *shik*, *loi*, just come; *shik*, *chik*, *'k' t' t' lei' ch' t'* luckily met him in, or just as he was going; *pat*, *t' shik*, not to marry a second husband; *shik*, *ts'ang*, to come from, to follow, or adhere to, as a party; *shik*, *ts'au*, just then, a little while ago.

Read *tsik*, and then used for 婦  
a wife ; to direct.

Suk

**釋**,  
Shih To unloose ; to free, to ac-  
quit, to forgive, to liberate ;  
to open out, to explain, to  
relax ; to slight, to let alone,  
to put away ; to leave behind ;  
to melt ; to dissipate, as ice in  
the sun ; to submit ; to make  
soft, to soak ; the Buddhists ;  
*shik, shi*, to liberate, returned  
from exile ; *shik, fong* to let  
out of prison ; *shik, tsui* to  
forgive an offense ; *shik, han*  
no longer to hate ; *shik, 'sau*,  
to unhand, to let go ; *ping*  
*shik*, melted away, as one's  
strength or forces ; *shik, ká*  
*man, ní*, a Sanscrit term,  
Sakya-muni, or Budha ; *shik,*  
*shán* or *shik, ká*, Buddhist  
priests ; *shik, káu* Buddhism.

**爽** *Shih* To abound; to flourish; plentiful; to color up, to grow angry; flushed, crimsoned; a carnation or carmine color.

**襖** A rain cloak; *pūt, shik*, an overcoat or cloak of leaves, worn by husbandmen.  
**Shih**

**式**. A form, fashion; a specimen, an example; a rule, a law, a pattern; to measure, to make like a copy, to imitate; to respect, to honor, to look up to; to use; an initial particle, Oh! a cross-bar in a carriage, for which the next is used; *shik*, *yéung*<sup>2</sup> a pattern; *hóp*, *shik*, it corresponds, is like the muster; *tsé*<sup>2</sup> *shik*, a copy-slip; *chín*<sup>2</sup> *shik*, *tsò*<sup>2</sup> make it like the sample; *wei kung shí*<sup>2</sup> *shik*, taking your honor as a model; *fún shik*, this very sort; *yíng* *ín yot shik*, *chí*, Ah! it is exactly like it.

**載** Shih A stretcher before a carriage or sedan, to lean on when bowing to others, called a *fú 'shau 'pán*, or leaning board.

**拭** Shih To wipe, to rub and dust with a cloth, to clean up; to brush away; to wash sheep; a duster; *fut, shik*, to dust; *shik, f'ái* to wipe away tears.

**械** Shih A kind of tree, anciently used in sorcery or for making lots.

**食** Shih To eat, to drink, to swallow, to take food; to smoke; to give to eat; to take back, to undo, to retract; to enjoy, to be in the receipt of; food; an eclipse; to befooled, to impose on; to take, as in playing chess; the 184th radical of characters relating to food; *'yam shik*, eating and drinking; *shik, mat*, food; *'fo shik*, the supplies of food, daily bread; *shik, tsz' 'ki*, to find one's self; *tái' shik, 'lán yan*, a lazy lout; *shik, 'pán tsín f'úi*, eaten enough dough-nuts—old goods left over, remnants; *shik, luk*, to be under pay; *'i shik, pat, fá'* to bear and not understand; *'siú shik*, a lunch; *kák, shik*, food does not set well; *ú, shik*, to disgorge, to spit out food; *shik, ts'ut, kóm' shik*, a glutton, to gourmandize; *shik, 'yan 'hau 'shui*, a lickspittle; *shik, fan' shung yuk*, eat and grow fat; *shik, yan, 'cong*, a thorough rascal; *shik, 'ín*, to smoke tobacco; *shik, kuk, 'chung*, to eat it clean up; *muk, shik*, ornamental dishes; to look at wistfully; *shik, hoi, lai*, to spread and injure, as

oil on a book; *shik, 'ün*, done eating; *'hò shik*, well tasted; *'m shik, tak*, I can't eat, or it can't be eaten; *shik, tak, to*, to eat a great deal; *shik, chái'* to have the dyspepsia; *shik, 'chái*, to fast.

**蝕** Shih To injure gradually, to eat away, as a worm does; to incroach on; to eclipse; *yat, shik*, a solar eclipse; *'üt, shik*, an eclipse of the moon.

(The next three characters are usually pronounced *shek*.)

**石** Shih A stone, a mineral, a rock; stony, rocky, as land; made of stone; petrified; ringing, sonorous stones; firm, decided; a stone, a dry and liquid measure of 100 and of 120 catties, but it has varied at times; an ærolite; the 112th radical of characters relating to minerals; *yat, kan' shek*, or *shek, f'au*, a stone; *'fan shek*, soft stone, almagatholite, used to cut seals; *shau' shán shek*, red breccia marble; *shek, 'kò*, gypsum; *'sun' shek*, arsenic; *'láp, shek*, greasy quartz; *'ts'ing shek*, common granite; *'fai 'ch'ün shek*, sharp-sighted, can see through a rock; *'ying shek*, limestone for rockwork, because it comes from Yingteh district; *shek, 'kái*, a paved street; *'lá shek, 'lò*, a stone-cutter; *shek, 'ch'un*, pebbles; *'lò 'háng shek*, argillite, used for inkstones; *'ts'ing f'oi shek*, mossy, dank rocks; *'wan shek*, blue clouded marble; *'lai' shek*, or *'hung' shek*, freestone; *'pi shck*, black marble.

Zak

碩

Great, corpulent ; full, ripe ; replete, to fill ; eminent, high-minded.

鼯

A burrowing rodent, destructive to grain ; the description allies it to the dormouse, or field mouse.

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Shím.

Zaen

蟾

A striped toad, called *shím ch'ü*, fabled to be in the moon ; *met.* the moon, a month ; *shím kwong*, moonlight ; *shím kung* Diana's hall, the lunar palace, the moon.

贍

To give, to supply, to aid ; liberal, plentiful, sufficient ; *'hung pat, shím*, I'm afraid there's not enough.

閃

To peep out of or suddenly cross a door-way ; to shun, to evade, to avoid ; to glisten, to flash ; to squirm, to wriggle ; to slip aside, as on ice ; glittering, flashing ; chatoyant, iridescent ; adulatory ; *'shím mái pin'* to slip aside or out of sight ; *'shím tín'* a flash of lightning ; *hò kwong 'shím 'shím*, glimmering, dazzling, shining ; *'shím hoi*, to turn aside ; *'shím ngán*, to dazzle the eyes ; *'shím 'shím shuk, shuk*, dodging about, in and out ; *'shím shik*, changeable, as silk ; *'shím lik*, to slip and sprain, as the ankle ; *tung ché sai 'shím*, squirming right and left.

陝

The region west of the Yellow river, now the province of Shensi. Also read *Háp* ; narrow.

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Shín.

(Some of these first characters are often pronounced like the last.)

搥

Chen

To strike. A colloquial word ; to beat with a rattan ; *shín 'tá*, to whip ; *shín yan*, to give a man a rattaning.

禪

Shen

To level an area for an altar ; to sacrifice to the earth ; to resign or transfer the throne to another family, as Trajan and Yáu did ; to sit and meditate, as Buddhists do ; abstraction, deep contemplation ; the Buddhists ; *shín miú'* a Buddhist temple ; *shín fát*, Buddhism ; *shín sz'* a priest ; *shín shán*, the town of Fuhshán.

嫵

Shen

Beautiful, graceful, bewitching, as a fine woman ; *shín kiin*, elegant, as flowers or falling snow ; waving, like bamboos ; *shín lin*, relatives.

單

Shen

A famous chief of the Huns, called *Shin ü*, about B. C. 25 ; *met.* vast, like the deserts this man lived in.

Also read *'shín*, a surname.

澶

Shin

Still water ; name of a river, *shín ün*, in the state of Sung. Also read *tán'* ; slow, indolent.

蟬

Chin

A cicada or broad locust, called *'tiú shín*, *ts'an shín*, and *shá shín* ; *shín t'úi'* the exuviae of a cicada ; *ts'an shín hám'* the chirp of the cicada ; *shín pan'* hair dressed in puffs on the temples.

蟾

Shen

An earthworm, vulgarly called *wong 'hün*, or the yellow dog. This character is constantly used for the following.

sumptuously, despotic; *shin'* *ch'ung*, to manage skillfully; *shin' tsz' tsò'* to do of one's own will; *shin' k'ün*, to act hastily, to usurp authority; *'tám kóm shín' shang*, to act boldly without orders.

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## Shing.

升 *Shing* A Chinese pint, measuring ten *kòp*, and once made to hold a catty of rice; a pint measure; a large cup to hold pencils; a skein of 80 threads; the 48th diagram, denoting advancement; to complete; to advance, to rise, as in office; to go up; to accumulate. A colloquial word; a thill of a sedan; a bamboo carrying-pole; to slap with the hand; *chuk, shing*, a bamboo pole; *yat, tui' kiú shing*, a pair of thills; *pat, shing*, a pencil-cup; *shing' ki pá*, to slap several times; *shing' mai' p'á ch'ái ngái'* to exist on a pint of rice and a faggot of sticks; *shing, wai' tá shai'* to exercise power haughtily.

昇 *Shing* To ascend, as the sun in the sky; to rise; tranquil; *shing p'ing shing' shai'* an age of tranquillity and plenty.

陞 *Shing* To ascend stairs; to mount; to rise, to be promoted in office; to advance; *shing p'áu'* to fire a salute; *shing t'ong*, to go into court and open it; *shing kún*, promoted in office; *kò shing*, may you rise high; high dignity.

勝 *Shing* To be adequate to, to bear, to sustain; worthy of; to raise, to elevate; *pat, 'ho shing sh*, cannot all be told, inexplicable; *pat, shing*, the highest degree, unsurpassable; *pat, shing fún' hí*, exceedingly happy; *pat, shing yam'* unequal to the office.

(This and the next are often pronounced *sheng*.)

聲 *Shing* A sound, a noise; a voice, tones of speaking; a tone in music; music; the tones of words in speaking; verbally; fame, celebrity; to promulgate, to declare; to praise; to exhibit, to make an example of; *shing yam*, a sound, a voice; *sheng hí'* a report, an answer; *'m' hò sheng hí'* an unlucky report, bad news; *sheng' mí*, final particles in talking, drawing tone, last words; *kò sheng, tai sheng*, high tone, low tone, as in speaking; *p'ing shing, chak, shing*, the even tone and the (three) deflected tones; *'hò kún sheng*, in good repute, as an officer; *man sheng*, to hear a noise; to listen to your words; *shing ká'* making a parade of one's attainments, grandiose; *shing ch'ák*, hoarse, gruff; *shing' kón*, a weak voice; *shing shai' tai'* having an influential voice; *shing ming' long tsik*, has a reputation for avarice.

城 *Shing* A wall; a wall of a city; a sepulchre; a walled city, a citadel; a provincial capital; completed, done; to mend, to repair; *yat, tso' shing*, a wall:

*chuk, shing*, to build a wall ;  
*yap, sheng*, to go into the  
city ; *sheng, ch'i*, a moat ; *kam'*  
*sheng*, the 'forbidden city,'  
the emperor's palace ; *San*  
*sheng*, 'Lò sheng, the New  
city and Old city, in Canton ;  
*sheng 'lū*, inside the city ; *kai*  
*yik, sheng*, two curtains on  
the southern wall of Canton ;  
*'shéung sheng*, to go to Can-  
ton ; *sheng yan*, embrasures  
on the wall ; *sheng shéung'*  
on the wall ; *sheng lau*, a  
lodge on the wall ; *sheng mún*  
*'hau*, at the city gate ; *ch'ut,*  
*sheng*, to go out of the city ;  
*pat' sheng*, to close perma-  
nently the gates ; *lau sheng*,  
to defer locking the gates ;  
*kung sheng*, to attack the  
city ; *'shau shing*, to guard the  
city ; *kw'an' sheng*, to surround  
a city, to beleaguer ; *mán'*  
*'li ch'éung shing*, the Great  
Wall ; *nán 'há shau shing*,  
hard to reduce the fortress of  
your grief ; *kái sheng*, the  
happy city—a tomb.

**成** Ching To finish, to effect, to per-  
fect, to complete ; to become,  
to fulfil one's part, to do one's  
duty ; to rise to ; to make, to  
bring about ; to terminate, to  
accomplish ; to assist in ; to  
tranquillize ; perfect, good,  
completed ; whole, filled, over-  
whelming ; entire ; doubled ; a  
compact, a league ; a rest in  
music ; duties to be done ; a  
field ten *li* square ; a tenth ; a  
district in Kánsuh ; *yat, shing*  
*shò'* one tenth of it ; *'m tak,*  
*shing*, unable to do, imprac-

ticable ; *'ki shing*, what per-  
centage of it ? *shing yat*, a  
whole day ; *shing p'at*, a whole  
piece, as of cloth ; *shing ting*,  
of age, 15 years ; *shing yan*,  
to become a man—to take a  
wife ; *'m shing yan*, incap-  
able, inefficient ; *shing tsau'*  
to bring about ; *lok, shing*, to  
settle on the price ; *'m shing*  
*yat, kú'* does not make sense ;  
*pat, shing* following *nán tò'*  
makes a question—as *nán tò'*  
*hung' 'ní pat, shing*, do I  
wish to cheat you ? *shing fúi*,  
reduced to ashes ; *shing peng'*  
will get sick ; *shing mat, sz'*  
*'t'ai*, what do you ever finish,  
what good are you ? *shing 'hí*  
*hū'* the whole lot is gone, all  
delivered complete ; *shing*  
*ts'an*, betrothed.

**誠** Ching Guileless, sincere, puremind-  
ed, honest ; perfect in virtue ;  
unalloyed, unmixed ; real,  
truthful ; as an adverb, in fact,  
really, verily, you are aware  
of ; *shing shat*, sincerity ;  
*shing sam*, devout, upright ;  
*'m chí' shing*, no genuine  
virtue.

**晟** Shing The brightness of the sun ;  
light ; splendor ; the glory of  
the sun.

**郛** Shing The name of an ancient  
feudal state lying in the pre-  
sent Shántung.

**成** Shing A vase of rice used in sacri-  
fices ; a cup ; to receive into  
a vessel, contained in ; array-  
ed in full costume ; heaped up,  
as grain in a measure ; *'m*  
*shing tak, 'hí*, I am unworthy  
of it, you overcome me.



Z 11 719

承

Ching

To receive, to accept; to succeed to a post, to exercise a function; to take in hand, to undertake, to receive orders, as a shopman does; to contest, to compete with; to assist, to second, to act as deputy to, in which senses, it is interchanged with the next; to support, to uphold; *shing tsip*, to take in, as jobs; *shing 'ni kwai' in*, I hear your requests; *fung' shing*, to adulate, to flatter; *pau shing*, to assure that an affair will be done; *shing 'ting*, to take a business off another's hands; *shing shau' tak*, 'hi, he accomplished the job; *shéung' chung' há' heng*, 'm *shing tak*, 'hi, the top is too heavy for the bottom, and can't be held up.

承

Ching

To aid, to assist; second, a helper; a coadjutor, a deputy, an assistant; *shing séung'* a prime minister; *ün' shing*, a *tsotáng*, or deputy of a district magistrate.

乘

Ching

To mount, to ride in, as a chariot; to avail of, to take advantage of, to seize; to put in order; to get advantage of; to add to, to multiply, as in arithmetic; to plan, to calculate; *shing shí*, to improve a favorable time; *shing ki úi'* to seize an opportunity; *shing lung*, to take a wife; *shing shai'* to embrace a good chance; *shing fung tsung' fo*, to set on fire when there's a fair wind; *shing wan 'shéung t'in*, to ride on a cloud up to heaven.

Z 11 717

繩

Shing

A cord, a string, a line, a rope; line stretched taut; to mark out by a line; to adjust, to make right; to cause to conform, to restrain and warn; to continue, to succeed; to praise: *yat, t'iu shing*, a cord; *ma shing*, a hempen line; *'chun shing*, to make exact, up to the mark; *mang shing kóm' 'kan*, pulled very taut—an urgent affair; *hai' ch'ik shing*, to bind the red cord—to betroth; *'ta shing*, to twist a cord; *shing shing*, continuous, many, like a procession.

繩

Shing

Name of a river in the state of Tsi, now Shantung, a branch of the Tsing-shwui R.

塹

Shing

A dyke, a ridge between fields, a high path on which the farmers pass from one field to another.

(This character is seldom heard shing.)

現

Shing

A colloquial word; a sorceress; a necromancer; *'sheng kung*, a wizard; *'sheng p'ò*, a witch; *man' sheng*, to inquire of witches.

聖

Shing

The highest style of moral and intellectual powers; intuitively wise and good; Shing possessing universal knowledge; holy, sacred; perfect, supereminent; *met.* the emperor, imperial; Confucius; a tree of knowledge; *shing' yan*, a sage, Confucius; *shing' mún*, Confucianists, the literati; *shing' t'in 'tsz'* or *shing' 'chü*, the emperor; *shing' ü'* his Majesty's commands; *á' shing'*

the second sage, is Mencius ; *shing' wong*, the sage kings, as Yáu, Shun and others ; *shing' miu'* a temple to Confucius ; *shing' ling*, *shing' king*, and *shing' yat*, are terms for the Holy Spirit, the Bible, and the Sabbath.

**勝** *Shing* To conquer, to beat, to get the victory, to win ; to overcome, superior to, excelling ; first rate, best, excellent ; to add ; an ornamental headdress representing flowers, formerly worn on the 7th day of 1st moon ; *'ta shing' chéung'* to get a victory ; *hò' shing'* to love to be preëminent, Diotraphan ; *tak shing'* victorious ; *shing' f'* your excellent thoughts—a polite phrase ; *shing' kwò' yan*, he is superior to common men.

**盛** *Shing* Great, abundant, plenteous, affluent, exuberant ; in full quantity, in excellent condition, flourishing, blooming ; prosperity ; used in polite phrase for another's residence ; *shing' ch'ü'* your dwelling-place ; *shing' wai'* your great kindness ; *Shing' king*, the country of Mukten ; *shing' shai'* a prosperous time, general plenty ; *shing' sz'* a fine affair, a generous action.

**乘** *Ching* A classifier of a span of horses, a chariot, a sedan ; a team of four horses ; a chariot.

**剩** *Shing* An overplus, a residue ; fragments, leavings ; a surplus, a remainder ; to retain, to keep back part ; not only ; *'yau shing'* there is something

left over ; *shing' fón tik*, keep back a little ; *shing' ká tong'* property left at death ; *shing' 'yau hán'* only a little is left ; *shing' ch'ut*, to set aside out of ; *shing' ts'in*, money remaining ; profits ; *shing' fo'* dribbets, fragments ; *'shing' á'* is a phrase used after an enumeration, meaning &c., &c. ; so and so, such as.

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## Ship.

**世** *Sheh* To wade across, to ford ; to pass through, as the world ; to pass, to spend, as time ; to pore, to investigate, as books ; acquainted with ; to implicate, to concern ; having a tendency to ; *ship, 'shui*, to wade in water ; *ship, shai' yan*, a man of the world, one who likes to spend money ; liberal ; *chau ship*, to be ferried over ; *ship, sz'* to intermeddle in a matter ; *ship, k'ap, fi 'lai*, tending to indecency ; *ship, níp, shai' ts'ing*, acquainted with the world ; *'m ship*, I'll have nothing to do with it.

**拾** *Sheh* Similar to the preceding ; to cross over ; to ford on stepping stones ; approaching, inclining to, advancing ; *ship, k'ap*, an approximation, an aid to, as in study.

**攝** *Sheh* To take ; to collect, to gather ; to inspect, to direct, to control, to take the management ; skilled, capable of managing matters for others ; to put in

order; to act for, to usurp; to pursue and seize; at a loss; *shíp*, 'kún sz' to control affairs; *shíp*, *shí*, to draw straws; *shíp*, *shék*, the load-stone.

Read *níp*, to be peaceful; to pacify; to take up, as from the ground.

**𪔐** *Shéh* To fear, to dread; to lose one's courage, subdued, down-hearted; *shíp*, *ts'ing* 'kwai, a sort of ghou!, which can wander among men without being seen.

**𪔐** } The flash of lightning; the  
**𪔐** } splendor of the sun; a great  
 blaze; the second character  
 Yeh is the personal name of  
 Káng-hi, and is usually writ-  
 ten without the perpendicular  
 stroke; *shíp*, *shíp*, abundant;  
*shíp*, 'ngán, it dazzles the  
 eyes.

(485)

## Shít.

**舌** *Shéh* The tongue, vulgarly called *li*; the rim of a target; the clapper of a bell; the hook of a clasp; talkative, wordy; the 135th radical of characters relating to using the tongue; *yat*, *t'íu* *shít*, a tongue; *shít*, *kang*, tongue ploughing—to teach; *wát*, *shít*, smooth-tongued; 'hau *shít*, *shí* *fi* *to*, talebearing is mischievous; *ch'ung* *shít*, thick tongued; *shít*, *t'au*, tip of the tongue; *hok*, 'hau *hok*, *shít*, to mock, to mimic; *shít*, *t'au* *nat*, to stammer.

**𪔐** A colloquial word; for it is often used. To lose in trade; to be imposed on; *shít*, 'pún, to lose money on; *pat*, *shít*, 'ngán *ts'in* *fai*, I will not be cheated this time; *shít*, 'liú *fai*, to be swindled.

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## Shiú.

**𪔐** *Sháu* To burn; to ignite, to light, to set fire to; to burn ground over; to put over the fire, to roast; roasted; fired, distilled, as spirits; *shiú* 'tsau, ardent spirits; *sám* *shiú*, thrice distilled, samshoo; 'pi 'fo *shiú*, put it in the fire; 'm *shiú* *tak*, *chéuk*, 'fo, it will not catch fire; *shiú* *in* 'fo, to exhibit fireworks; *shiú* *p'au* 'tsung' to let off fire-crackers; *ch'áp*, *shiú* 'tsai, a concubine's child; *shiú* *fú* to burn up; *shiú* *tsít*, the festival for burning clothes for the dead; *fát*, *shiú*, got a fever; *shiú* *ngo*, a roasted goose; *shiú* *shan*, to burn over the hills; *shiú* *ak*, a house on fire; *shiú* 'chi, to worship the tombs, when paper is burned; *shiú* *chü*, a roasted hog; *shiú* *nung*, burned in roasting; *shiú* *nung* *pán*, a pock-marked man; 'ta *shiú* 'chi, men torturing other prisoners to get money.

**𪔐** *Sháu* An ancient musical instrument; the music of Shun; to continue; voices in harmony; mild; *Shiú*, *chau* 'fú, a department in the north of Kwáng-tung.

少

Little, not much; few, not many; briefly, a little while; seldom; in a slight degree, limited; to owe; wanting, insufficient, deprived of; to disparage, to detract; 'shiu kin' *kin*, ignorant of things, raw, gullible; 'shiu pat, *min*, unavoidable, very necessary; 'shiu pat, *tak*, can not do without it, it is indispensable; 'shiu *tun*, limited supply of, inadequate; *do* 'shiu, how many? 'm *chi do* 'shiu, I don't know the quantity; 'shiu 'shiu *ti* a very little; 'shiu *hou* *tak*, I have failed in calling on you—a polite phrase; *chi* 'shiu, the very fewest; 'm 'shiu, not a few, a great many; 'shiu 'ho, it is but seldom; 'shiu *chi*, to disesteem; *do* 'shiu *do* 'ho, much or little will answer; 'shiu *him* to owe.

少  
Shau

Young, juvenile; a youth; to assist, to second; *shiu* *min*, young in years; 'lo *shiu* the old and the young; *shiu* 'tsz the youngest son; *shiu* *ye*, a young gentleman; *shiu* 'fu, a young wife; *yan* *shiu* *tsak* *mo* *fu* *mo*, young people cleave to their parents; *shiu* 'ngo, treats me as a child.

少  
Shau

To connect, to tie, to join, as a cord; to continue, to hand down, as a trade; to imitate or equal a predecessor; *shiu* *kai* a midman, a

高  
Shau

High, eminent, as in virtue and character; *min* *tak*, *shiu* aged and his virtuous; the second name of a city in the ancient state Tsin (now Shansi), and wrongly used for the first.

肇  
Chau

To strike; to commence institute, to lay the foundation to rectify; to extend; to advise; the beginning of; capable, intelligent; *Shiu* *hi* 'fu, a department west of Canton, once the provincial capital.

勸  
Shau

Exertion, effort; to animate to stimulate; to take courage to exert one's self; beauty excellent; *shiu* *nung*, to encourage the husbandmen.

(487)

Sho.

疎  
Sho

Open, distant, wide apart; coarse; pervious; slazy, a cloth; remiss, easy, free, lax; careless; distant in relationship; sundered, widened; to divide, to lay out, to partition off; to part with; to rule; to engrave, to carve; ornamented, painted; to discard; to spread out; to enlarge; also used for the next; *sho* *lang* *kwang*, very slazy, coarse; *sho* *tung* *ho*, to clear out a ditch; *sho* *la* an interstice, a crack; *tiu* *sho*, not tried my

inattention; *sho 'ün*, distantly related; *sho ch'èung*, a lattice, a jalousie; *sho 'ngán*, slipped out of sight; *sho füt*, not met for a long time; *sho sho tì* not very closely related; rather coarse.

蔬  
Sü

A general term for greens and edible herbs; *ká sho*, fine rice; *sho ts'oi* greens; *sho shik*, coarse food.

梳  
Sü

A one-sided coarse comb; to comb, to dress the hair; *yat, chek, sho*, a comb; *sho 'ch'i*, teeth of a comb; *sho pin*, to braid the queue; *sho t'au*, to comb the head; *sho chong*, to dress up, as women; *tséung' ngá sho*, an ivory comb; *fan sho*, to "divide a comb," is to send one to put into the coffin of a deceased betrothed.

所  
Sü

The sound of chopping wood; the place it falls in; a place, a spot; a classifier of houses, parcels of ground; a town or post; a building; a means or cause by which; a relative pronoun, that which, the things which, what, and usually precedes the noun; *sho 'i kòm*, therefore it is so; *sho 'yau*, whatever there is; *yan yan sho t'ung*, men are everywhere alike; *sho wai* through this, on account of; *sho wai' ho sz' lai*, why has he come? *sho tsoi* the place in, wherever; *uk, yat, sho*, one house; *kung k'ap, sho*, the examining hall where the graduates assemble; *kung sho*, an assembly hall; *mò sho pat, tsoi*

omnipresent; *ni 'yau sho pat, chí*, you are ignorant of some things; *ch'ü' sho*, the place, the locality; *'kí sho*, how many places or houses? *tak, k'í sho*, to get easy, to get an occupation; *mò sho sz' sz'* nothing to do, no business; *'sho kioán hai' ch'ü* it is a very serious matter.

疏  
Sü

To state to a superior, to relate distinctly; a statement; to discuss, to record; *tsò' kuan sho* an annual statement to the God of the Furance; *sho' man*, a clear statement.

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Shò.

數  
Sü

To enumerate; to recapitulate, as a person's faults; to blame, to find fault; to count, to deal out; to find out the number, to count up; *'shò chí pat, tsun* it can not be reckoned; *mò shò kòm to*, do'nt count out so much; *'shò hang' tak*, to blame one's conduct; *'shò 'kí to*, how many do you reckon? *'shò ts'o* you have counted wrong.

數  
Sü

An account, a bill; a list; a number, several, a few; a classifier; a lot, a destiny, a fate; *shò yat*, a few days; *shò 'mí*, balance of an account; *'shéung ch'ü shò* charge it in account; *'yau mat, ló shò* what have you for me to do? what opening is there? *'nan shò 'hau*, to strike an average

of accounts, so that no loss is felt; *fan' shò* a dividend, a share; *tú' shò* to compare accounts; *mò shò* innumerable; *mò shò* no account with you; *tá shò* to strike a balance; *yat, d'íu shò* an account; *lik shò* the disposal of times, destiny; *pat shò* *min*, not many years; *ka' shò* to reckon; *shau shò* to collect moneys; *ts'ing shò* to clear off an account; *shò ts'z'* several times; *shò muk, d'íu lá*, the account (or list) is confused; *shò tak, 'yau hán'* he only got a few.

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## Shok.

Soh

數 In a dilemma, hurried; troublesome, numerous; frequent; irreverent, fluttered; *fán shok*, reiterated, too often, troubled with many things.

k

朔 The first day of the moon; the new moon; to begin; a beginning; the north; *ching' shok*, newyear's day; *shok, yat*, the first day of the month.

槩 A great spear, 14 feet long, such as Tsáu Ts'au wielded; *ak, shok*, to play chess; *shok*, a game of chess.

稍 Same as the last; a long spear; also a harpoon or long fish-spear.

歛 To suck; to draw in the breath; to inhale, to inspire;

(490)

## Shong.

爽 To admit the light, to render cheerful; to please light, pleasant, delightful; some, sunny, cheering; grateful; easy, healthy, vigorous; happy, comfortable; impetuous, noble, forcible; crier; to miss, to be in error; *'shong fái'* in good spirits; *'shong*, noble minded, generous; *'kon 'shong*, clean, dry; *'hau 'shong*, quick, ready promise; *'shong d'im*, crisp and sweet; *'shong yéuk*, to fail an engagement; *'shong sha* in good health; *'yau tí'* *'shong*, not feeling very well downhearted.

(491)

## Shü.

舒 To unroll, to open out; to expend, to make room; to disburden the mind; exhilarated, tranquil; at ease; lax, remiss, easy, slow, leisurely; order, comfortable; *shü' chin*, to spread out, as a roll; easy, indifferent about, careless; *shü fuk*, to give in to, to accord with; *shü shan yat, ko' lán*, to stretch once; *shü gung*, roomy, stretched out; *shü ch'ün*, stretched out;

3 ㄖ 抒 To decant, to strain or drain off liquids; to scoop out; to lay open one's mind, to state one's feelings, to disburthen; to explain.

書 A book, a volume; a record, a letter, a writing; documents, dispatches; to write; style of writing; *yat*, *pò* *shū*, one volume; *shū kwai* a book-case; *shū ká*, a book-shelf; *kwán shū*, engagement for a tutor; *shū 'pan*, to write petitions; *tsò* *shū 'pan*, a writer of petitions; *shū fung*, a bookstore; *fan shū*, a bill of divorce; *shū pán* a clerk or writer in a yámun; *shū kam*, money for schoolbooks; *shū 'kún*, a school-house; *man shū*, dispatches on service; *shū sun* a letter; *Shū King*, the Book of Records; *shū káp*, a book envelop; *shū tái 'tsz* a book pedant; *shū shang*, a scholar; *shū héung chí ká*, a literary family.

4 播 To extend; to spread abroad; to scatter, to disperse; to ascend; to decide, to settle.

5 輸 To rotate; to make a present, to send tribute; to submit one's self; to send in, as revenue; a present, an offering; to lose, to be beaten; to exhaust; ruined, decayed; a skirt of a garment; *shū náp*, to send in taxes; *shū 'tò*, to bet; what'll you bet? *shū pái* to be discomfited; *'tá shū*, to get a thrashing; *kún shū*, to subscribe to the government; *shū ts'in*, to lose money; *shū 'k'ū yat*, *chéuk*: I lost one

game with him; *shū 'tá yeng tú* if he loses he will thrash you, and if he wins he wants the wager.

6 樗 A tree with shining bark and stinking leaves, whose wood is fit only for the fire—perhaps a sort of smilax: *shū tik*, ordinary stuff—*met.* a useless officer—said by themselves.

7 殳 A long spear or pole; to kill with a weapon; a spear handle; the 79th radical of characters, mostly relating to striking.

8 殊 To kill, to slaughter; to cut off, to put an end to; to distinguish, to make different; to wound; differing, unlike; to exceed; an adverb of the superlative; *shū 'sz* to put to death; *shū mò 'pún sz* not the least talent; *min shū ts'at shap*, just seventy years old; *shū pat*, *in*, it certainly is not so; *shū shuk*, *'ho tin*, it is truly lamentable; *shū mò m' tò* not the least taste, disgusting; *shū shik*, exceedingly beautiful.

9 薯 An esculent root, or tuber; *nai tung*, *shū* or *tái* *shū*, the yam; *ho lán shū* or *shū 'tsai*, Irish potatoes; *hang shū*, or *fan shū*, sweet potatoes; *shū léung*, a root used for dyeing a brown color; *shū ú* a medicinal tuber, whitish and bitterish, for which *pák chéuk* is another name; *shū 'fan*, sweet potatoe flour; *shū léung 'kóm d'au*, an ugly face; *yat luk shū*, rough, ugly, dolish, as a potato.

暑 Shü Summer heat, hot weather; the sun's heat; *t'in shi 'shü* it, very hot weather, sultry; *chung' 'shü*, sunstruck; *shau' 'shü*, affected by the sun; *shü t'in*, the dog days; *pi' 'shü*, to escape the heat by going into the country.

黍 Shü Millet, the paniced millet, (*Milium nigricans*); the 202d radical of characters relating to millet and to pasting; *kok' 'shü*, a preparation of millet or glutinous rice, made on the 5th day of the 5th moon, and done up in bamboo leaves.

鼠 Shü A rat; rodent animals in general; the 208th radical of characters relating mostly to rodents; *met.* timorous; thieving; skulking, lurking; a rascal, a mean fellow; *lò 'shü*, a rat; *lò 'shü kúp*, a vice; *tsò 'shü*, a screw-mole; *k'ü 'shü*, a wharf-rat; *sung 'shü*, a squirrel; *shek' 'shü* a mouse; *fi 'shü*, a bat; *t'in 'shü*, a mole; *chuk' 'shü*, bamboo rat (*Rhizomys Sinensis*); *pák' 'lò 'shü*, white mice; *k'wai 'shü*, a skulking thief; *shü tit, 'kau t'au*, thieving and pilfering, like rats and dogs; *kún ts'oi 'lò 'shü*, a "coffin rat"—a hanger-on, a table leech; *shü mo shá pò*, a decoy used in housebreaking; *met.* try him first; *shü 'ngán*, rat-eyed, timorous; *lò 'shü tit, lok' t'in p'ing*, the rat fell into the scales [to weigh himself]—self-praise.

瘧 Shá Sick from grief; a settled melancholy; moping, diseased by sorrow.

署 Shü A public court, the office where rulers officiate; a tribunal; to place, to appoint in office; acting, substituted; to hold a post temporarily; *ngá 'shü*, a court or yámun; *shü yam*, an acting officer; *kung 'shü*, a public office; *shü 'lí*, to manage, to oversee.

野 Shü A house in the country, a cottage; a garden lodge; a shed; a hamlet, a village; a side hall or waiting room; *pí, 'shü*, a country house.

庶 Shü A multitude, a great number; the people; the whole; near, nearly about; thus, in this wise, so; fat, sleek; a concubine; *shü' mat*, all things; *lai shü' or shü' man*, the people; *shü' 'tsz'* a concubine's son; *shü' k'í*, nearly, not far from, probably; *shü' kat, sz'* a Hanlin graduate.

戍 Shü To be distinguished from *戍 sut.* To be exiled to guard the frontier; to defend against inroads; soldiers on guard; *shü' pín*, to guard the frontier; *shü' pín, kwán*, a frontier post.

恕 Shü Benevolent, excusing others, considerate; merciful, treating others as one wishes to be treated, sympathizing; to pardon, to excuse; to bear patiently; *shü' tsúí*, gracious to other's faults; *shü' 'ngo, 'm p'úi*, excuse me for not stopping longer to wait on you; *shü' shü' to pass over, to excuse*; *shü' kwo' 'há*, let it pass, don't scold him; *shü' kwái*, don't think it strange, don't be angry; *fún shü*, indulgent,



not very strict; *chung shü*<sup>2</sup> sincere and forgiving, kind-hearted.

Z 17

注<sup>2</sup>  
Chú

Water which falls seasonably, timely rains; to enrich or fertilize by rains; well-watered; rushing waters.

樹<sup>2</sup>  
奇<sup>2</sup>  
樹<sup>2</sup>  
Shú

A tree, plants that grow erect; plants in general; to plant, to set out; to set up, to establish, to erect, to screen, for which the next is the most proper; *shü*<sup>2</sup> 'tsz' the on heir-apparent of a feudatory; *yat, po shü*<sup>2</sup>, *yat, t'iu shü*<sup>2</sup>, or *yat, kan shü*<sup>2</sup> a tree; *shü*<sup>2</sup> *muk*<sub>2</sub> trees; *shü*<sup>2</sup> *sak, mún*, to set a screen in the doorway; *shü*<sup>2</sup> *t'au*, a stump; *shü*<sup>2</sup> *chi*, the sap or resin of trees; *shü*<sup>2</sup> *p'i*, the bark; *shü*<sup>2</sup> *shan*, the trunk; *shü*<sup>2</sup> *lam*, a grove, a forest; *tai*<sup>2</sup> *shü*<sup>2</sup> 'hò *ché yam*, a large tree gives good shade—a rich man's patronage; *shü*<sup>2</sup> 'tsai, a shrub; *shü*<sup>2</sup> *ip*<sub>2</sub> leaves; 'kú *shü*<sup>2</sup> dwarfed trees; *ts'im shü*<sup>2</sup> to graft trees.

立<sup>2</sup>  
Shú

To erect, to set up, to raise on end, to stand upright; to establish, to render sure; upright, chaste, principled; *shü*<sup>2</sup> *wai kon*, to set up a mast; *shü*<sup>2</sup> *lap*<sub>2</sub> to stand up; to establish; *shü*<sup>2</sup> 'k'i, to set up, to raise.

立<sup>2</sup>  
Shú

Same as the preceding, but more specially used to denote a lad, a youth, a waiting boy; a mean, low person; *noi*<sup>2</sup> *shü*<sup>2</sup> an eunuch; *muk, shü*<sup>2</sup> a shepherd boy; *shü*<sup>2</sup> 'tsz' a low person, a menial.

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Shui.

Sae

衰

Shwai

To fade like a garment; debilitated, growing old, worn out; adversity, decadence; weakened, declining; failing, unprosperous, decaying; to lessen, to decline; weak, fine; *shui t'ui*<sup>2</sup> all vigor gone, debilitated, blasé; *shui shai*<sup>2</sup> a vicious age; *sám shui luk, wong*<sup>2</sup> more prosperity than adversity in life, the ups and downs of life; 'ní 'kóm *shui*, how unfortunate you are! such ill-luck! *shui kwó*<sup>2</sup> *t'au mau*, more unlucky than having a cat stolen; *shui*<sup>2</sup> 'lò, old and feeble.

橫

Shwai

A row of curved sticks called *shui t'ai*, which project from the plate in imperial buildings; *aoá shui*, a carried or ornamented plate.

誰

Shwui

Who, what person? whose, whom? *mat, shui*, who, what man? *shui yan*, who? *shui*<sup>2</sup> 'kóm, who dares? *mat, shui ké*<sup>2</sup> whose is it? *noi*<sup>2</sup> *tak, shui ho*, what matters it? i.e. do your worst! *shui*<sup>2</sup> 'séung, who would have thought it? unexpected; 'ná *chi shí*<sup>2</sup> *shui*, who knows him, or what use is it if I do know him? *shui chi*<sup>2</sup> 'kóm, who could have known of this? *shui pat, chi*, who doesn't know it? *shui*<sup>2</sup> 'ho *lin*, who do you think pities you? *shui nang kan*<sup>2</sup> who is able to do it? *shui shí*<sup>2</sup> 'tsz' whose son is this?

**垂** } To suspend, to hang down,  
**垂** } to let fall; to drop, as the  
**垂** } hands; to leave, to reach from  
 Chui } olden time, to hand down;  
 to condescend, to bow; to  
 regard; suspended, reaching  
 to; nearly, almost, immediate-  
 ly; a lodge near the main  
 door; a boundary; *shui ŭ hau*  
 to hand down to after ages;  
*shui t'ni t'au*, to hang down  
 the head; *shui 'shau t tak*  
 to drop the hands and get it—  
 to acquire easily; *shui kú* to  
 regard kindly; *'wing shui*  
*pat, 'yan*, to perpetuate with-  
 out decay; *shui lok, loi*, it  
 came down; *shui 'sz* is near  
 death; *'m, shui kú* inattentive,  
 careless of; *shui t'au song*  
*hi* a doleful, downcast look;  
*shui ngai*, in great danger,  
 imminent; *shui vi* to show  
 tender regard for.

\* **陲** A boundary, a limit, a fron-  
 tier; near a precipice, dan-  
 gerous.  
 Chui

\* **水** Water, liquids, fluids; fluid,  
 running; clear, watery, lim-  
 pid; aquatic; a stream, a  
 river; a tide, the tide; a pas-  
 sage, the time of going by  
 water from one place to ano-  
 ther; danger by flood, an in-  
 undation; the first of the five  
 elements; a discount on coin  
 or bullion; trivial, common as  
 water; easy, unstable, gentle;  
 the 85th radical of characters  
 relating to water; *ynt, tik*,  
*'shui*, a drop of water; *shán*  
*'shui*, spring water; *'shui tái*,  
*'shui kon*, *'shui mán* are the  
 flood, the ebb, and slack tide;

*ngák, 'shui* and *shun' 'shui*,  
 head tide and fair tide; *'shui*  
*kon t'üt*, tide all run out, dry  
 beach; *'shui 'ts'in*, shallow;  
*pat' 'shui*, to spoil a business,  
 to lose money; *tá 'shui*, to  
 draw water; *ch'ui 'shui*, to  
 blow water into meat; *shap*  
*yat, 'shui ló* a passage of ten  
 days; *'shui kéuk*, freight mo-  
 ney, passage money; *kin' ts'oi*  
*fá' 'shui*, to see one's expected  
 profits just slip away; *kú 'ngo*  
*hai' 'shui*, do you think I'm  
 water—i.e. a simpleton; *ts'in*  
*'shui*, discount on cash; *kau*  
*ts'at, 'shui*, 3 per cent. dis-  
 count; *hói 'shui*, to add more  
 water to tea; to open the rice  
 market; *'shui fan*, cosmetic  
 powder; *ch'au 'shui*, to de-  
 duct the percentage, as in  
 gambling; *shat, 'shui*, drown-  
 ed, lost at sea; *t'ai 'shui*, to  
 be on the watch; *'shui chuk*,  
 the water is dirty—a slang  
 phrase of thieves for some-  
 body's coming; *'shui p'í*, buf-  
 faloe's hide; *tá p'ing 'shui*,  
 neither party losing; to level,  
 to make equal; *'shui 'shau*, a  
 sailor; *'shui 'kwai*, a water  
 kelpie, spirit of a drowned  
 man; *'shui po mun*, ripples;  
*sai 'shui*, a flood, which at  
 Canton comes from the west.

\* **稅** Rent for land or houses;  
 taxes in kind; duties on  
 goods; to bequeath, to leave  
 by will; to lay at rest; to halt  
 at a post-house; *náp, shui* to  
 pay taxes; *shau shui* to re-  
 ceive taxes; *tí shui* ground  
 rent; *lau' shui* to smuggle;

*shui* 'kún, a custom-house; *kot, shui* to deduct the tax from land; *shui* 'héung, duties; *shui* 'ngák, the stated or usual revenue of a place.

Read *tú*, to mourn for friends who die at a distance.

*說* To persuade men to a course, *Shwui* to urge, to plead for; to incite, to bring about a purpose; *yau shui* to go around and stir up.

*帥* A leader, a general, a commander-in-chief; to lead, to take the command; *ūa shui* a generalissimo; *kwá' shui* to wear the seal of a general.

*睡* To sleep; to nod or snooze in one's chair; *tá shui* to sleep; *shui* 'káu' sound asleep; *stung shui* sleepy; *shui* 'sing, to wake up; *shui* 'i, an easy lounge; *shui* 'tai, in bed asleep; *shui* 'yap, 'ngám, he is falling asleep; *shui* 'chéuk, 'sz' yat, 'yéung' sleeping like a log.

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Shuk.

*叔* To collect, to hoard up, to amass; a father's younger brother, an uncle; a respectful term applied to persons, either older or if slightly acquainted with; a sort of young squire; *tái' shuk*, the eldest of a father's younger brothers; *á' shuk*, an uncle; *shuk, fú* and *kí shuk*, an uncle—used in letters; *shuk, kung*, a father's uncle; *shuk, p'ó*, wife of the

last; *shuk, chat*, uncles and nephews—relatives; *tò shuk, fú* a father's old friend; *shuk, t'oi*, a family friend; *siú shuk*, a husband's younger brother; *piú shuk*, a father's younger male cousin of a different surname.

*糝* To confuse, to disorder; to draw in, to retract, to pull back; to collect again; to coil up, to curl up, as a snake; to creep in; to draw back from, to back out; to cease from; to pucker up, to shorten, to shrink; to strain, as wine; tangled, snarled; retractile; straight, upright; diffident, fearful; *shuk, shá*, to refuse to perform, to back out of an engagement; *kuk, shuk*, silent and dissatisfied; *kuk, shuk*, come fall to and eat! *chong chong shuk, shuk*, to peep and dart back, to dodge about; *shuk, tán*, to shrink up; *shuk, mái*, to shrink; to avoid being seen; *shuk, 'shau*, to pull in the hand, to decline having anything to do with an affair; *'yan shuk*, to keep out of the way; *shuk, mái yat, 'áun*, cuddle yourself up in a heap, keep close; *shuk, 'há shuk, 'há*, crawling along, as a worm does; *shuk, mái tsan' 'k'á*, afraid in one's presence; to draw up, as in fear; *shuk, 'kám 'léung nim*, to shorten two years, as one's age; to discount two years' [interest]; *shuk, fán 'áun*, to turn back; *shuk, 'áun*, to draw in the head, as a tortoise.

倏  
倏

Shuh

孰  
孰

Shuh

208

熟  
熟

Shuh

塾  
塾

Shuh

On a sudden, quickly; a change; *shuk, fut.* sudden, unexpected; *shuk, shuk,* fatigued, weary.

Who, what? a crop, a harvest; plentiful; to examine; the original form of the next; *shuk, pat. chi 'lai,* who doesn't know propriety? i.e. we know each other very well.

Ripe, mellow, mature; well-done, well cooked; thorough, acquainted with, perfect at; intimate, on friendly terms; skilled, ready at, experienced; soft, pliable, as silk; a crop; to succeed in; sound, as sleep; *shap, shuk,* boiled through; *shuk, shik,* well acquainted with, profound in; *shuk, 'shau,* skillful at, handy; *yat, pin yat, shuk,* one crop yearly; *yap, shuk,* somewhat acquainted; *ching shuk,* ripe, mellow, as fruit; *tsap, shuk,* to practice till perfect in; *'k'ü, chau, wai shuk, mat, 'yé,* what does he know about? *shü' shéung' shuk,* ripened on the tree; *shuk, in,* cured tobacco.

An ante-room, a vestibule; study-rooms let at the examinations; a place for teaching the children; a domestic school; *kü shuk,* or *shü shuk,* a private school.

蠅  
蠅

Shuh

假  
假

Shuh

淑  
淑

Shuh

菽  
菽

Shuh

贖  
贖

Shuh

The caterpillar of the silk moth, green, and large as a finger; *ts'om shuk,* a worm found on the mulberry.

Good, excellent; to be to do, to act, to perform repair, to put in order.

Clear, limpid; good, corrupted, virtuous, corrupt; *shuk, yan,* wives of third class officials; a virtuous person; *shuk, 'nü,* an accomplished female; *shuk, tak,* female virtue; *shuk, ki' genial,* balmy like spring weather.

A general term for pulse, especially edible sorts; *shui shing fun,* with pulse and water [the poor] offer gratification [to their parents].

To give a pledge for, give security, to mortgage; compound for punishment; money, to commute for a fine; to atone by after merit; ransom, to redeem; *shuk, ü,* to take out of pawn; *shuk, tsü,* to commute a punishment, satisfaction for guilt; *tséun kang shuk, tsü'* to remit punishment for subsequent merit; *shuk, s'in,* to pledge field; *shuk, shan,* to ransom one's self; *'ü tong', m 'ü shu,* redeeming a thing is not as easy as pawning it; *'lò, yé*

orders, as a deputy; is, actual, existing; a sort, a rank, a grade; to direct, to overlook; to cause; *ts'an shuk*, one's relatives of every grade; *ká shuk*, family relations; *hà shuk*, inferiors, underlings; *shat shuk*, really is, verily; *shéung shuk*, still is; *ün shuk*, belongs to the district; *shuk*, 'ngo 'sho 'kún, this belongs to me to do; *shuk*, *tsai* 'séung 'hò, intimate, as friends; *shuk*, *kwok*, colonies, the tributary states; *shin shuk*, *man*, he is skilled at composition; *sz' shuk*, 'léung *mán*, to act either way in the business is difficult; *shuk*, *ün*, a subaltern, a lower officer; 'ts'ò *muk*, *chí shuk*, it belongs to plants, or is a sort of plant.

(494)

Shun.

Z 11 11

**純** Pure silk; pure, unmingled, unspotted; best, fine, great, according to the context; simple, guileless, sincere; entire, perfect, whole; a measure of 15 *ch'ek*; *shun hau* honest, upright; *shun shik*, a pure color; *shun yat*, it is uniform throughout; singleness of purpose; *shun 'pan yan*, a first rate man; *yat shun kwò* all even and uniform.

Read 'chun; a fringe or selvedge on a dress.

**淳** Interchanged with the last. Generous, pleasant, rich, as wine; thick, good, as syrups;

single minded, undivided; generous in feeling, liberal; clear, not sickly, as a complexion; subtle, essential, seminal; careful, observant; *shun 'tsau*, generous wine.

**淳** Pure, limpid; genuine, honest; to wash, to cleanse; to sprinkle; a double banked war-chariot; saltish, barren, land. *shun shun*, flowing, rippling; *shun hau* 'fung 'tsuk, plain and correct in manners.

**淳** Bright, fiery, as a blazing fire; the color or appearance of fire.

Read 'ün; to scorch or burn, without any blaze; a torch to burn a tortoise on its shell.

**淳** A yellowish bullock with black lips; an ox seven *ch'ek* in height, suitable for sacrifices.

**鶉** A quail; *öm shun*, a quail, which the Chinese have a notion is transformed from a mouse; *shun í*, poor raiment.

**尊** A kind of water vegetable or cress, whose stalks are eaten in summer; perhaps a sort of aquatic convolvulus.

**唇** The lips; *han shun*, the lips; *shun 'ch'í 'ch'í pong*, "lip and teeth countries," i.e. states which are mutually dependent; *fai' shun sh'í*, to spend the lips and tongue—loquacious; *ch'ü shun*, vermilion lips, ruby lips; *puang 'han shun*, a harelip.

**濱** The margin of a stream; a beach, a briuk; a high bank with deep water; *hoi shun*, the sea beach.

**瞬** Shun To roll the eyes, to look here and there; to dart a look, to flash; a glance; *yat*, 'shun *chí kán*, in a twinkling; 'shun *sik*, an instant.

**舜** Shun An ancient monarch or chieftain, called *ü Shun* who swayed the blackhaired race B. C. 2285; in epitaphs, it means sage, holy, intelligent.

**舜** Shun A plant, also called *muk*, 'kan, whose pretty flowers open in the morning and fade at night; an emblem of what is transitory and fading.

**順** Shun To accord with, to follow, to acquiesce, to agree to; to obey, to comply, to yield; to let a thing pass, not to hinder; retiring, compliant, harmonizing, agreeable, not resisting; filial; convenient, as one can do; fair, available, with one, as the wind or tide; flowing, rhythmical, as a style; free, easy, as penmanship; *shun* 'li prosperous; *shun* 'shun resigned to, submissive; *shun* 'pin when it is convenient, no hurry; *shun* 'shun 'tik, gently! said in a crowd; *tsé* 'shun 'há, a little one side! said by sedan-bearers; *pák*, *shun* to agree to everything; *shun* 'tak, *yan*, a mild person; *shun* 'li, reasonably, to act properly; *shun* 'fung, a fair wind; *shun* 'lò taking it in one's way; *kwai* 'shun to return to obedience; *á* 'im *shun* palatable, slips down easily; *shun* 'pat, 'sé, he writes a free hand; *shun* 'k'í 'tsz' in, let it pass, let them go, such is the luck; *shun* 'á 'ín,

resigned to; *shun* 'hau, to speak without reflection, to babble; *shun* 'shui 'á 'úi *shün*, to push the ship with the tide, i.e. to agree with one; *man* 'li 'm *shun* a harsh style.

(495)

Shün.

**船** Ch'uen A ship, a junk, a vessel, a revenue cutter, a bark; a saucer; collar of a coat; a sort of mortar; *yat*, *chek*, *shün*, one vessel; *ín* *shün*, a wheel and trough for grinding medicine; 'há *shün* or *lok*, *shün*, to go aboard; 'shéung *shün* to go ashore; *táp*, *shün*, to take passage; *shün* 'chü, a captain; *shün* 'ká, the whole crew; *ch'ut*, 'sz' *shün*, an imperial junk; *chín* 'shün, a man-of-war; *yat*, 'hoi 'tò 'hai' 'lò 'yé *shün*, the whole is his affair, I've nothing to do with that; 'tò *shün*, a passage-boat; *hang* 'shün, to serve aboard ship; *shün* 'á 'au 'kún, a harbor master; the vice-consul at Whampoa is also so called; 'á 'im *shün*, to bream a boat; 'ch'á *shün*, a saucer like a boat; 'hoi *shün*, to go aboard; to weigh anchor; 'léung 'chi 'wai *shün*, a brig; 'léung 'wai 'pún' *shün*, a barque; 'fo 'lun *shün*, a steamer; 'k'í *shün*, to go with and watch cargo.

**吮** Tsien To suck, to draw the breast; to lick, as a sore; 'shün 'kan 'tseng' sucked dry; 'shün 'yung, to suck a sore; met. to flatter.

(496)

Shung.

dzong

崇

Ts'ung

Lofty, eminent; in the highest degree estimable and honorable; noble, exalted; worthy of worship; to adore, to extol, to reverence; to collect; to fill; to end; *shung pái* to worship; *king' shung*, to reverence and adore; *shung tai* most exalted; *shung 'tsau*, to pledge in a bumper.

(497)

Shut.

dzach

朮

Shuh

A glutinous grain; a bitter vegetable, like a Sonchus, used as a medicine; *puk' shut*, a sweetish root; *ch'ik' shut*, a bitter sort of root.

稗

Shuh

A species of glutinous grain, a sort of millet, used to distil spirits; *tan shut*, red millet.

術

Shuh

A path through grain; a path; a ward in a city; the means of effecting an end, a way of doing things; an art, a plan, an artifice, a trick, hocus pocus, a device, a contrivance; a precept, a mystery, a rule, both in a bad and good sense, but usually something demoniacal, magical, or superstitious; a profession, a craft, an occupation; *fát' shut*, magical or astrological rules; *kim' shut*, sword magic; *d'ung shut*, similar doctrine, of the same craft; *sam shut*, designs, plans, schemes; *shui shut*,

draeh

sleight of hand; *kok' shut*, rules of study; *shut' sz'* a conjurer, a profound scholar.

述

Shuh

To follow another's steps, to comply with, to practice what another has invented; to narrate, to recite, to tell, to state the particulars; to put into another idiom; to compile books, to arrange materials; to publish; to tell one's rank; *sau shut*, to revise a work; *shut' ki'* to draw up a narrative; *tsok' shut*, to invent and practice; *shut' yon' chí' in*, to record the words of others.

(498)

Shüt.

söh

說

Shwöh

To stir up another by speaking; to say, to talk, to speak, to converse; to discourse upon, to teach, to set forth, to narrate, to explain; speech, discourse, talk; *shüt' wá'* words, speech, a tongue; *kai' shüt*, to explain words or speech; an explanation, a commentary; *shüt' yon' shi' fí*, to talk scandal; *shüt' shan' shüt*, 'kwai, to talk of gods and demons, set forth mysteries; *shüt' pat' tak*, can not be described; *shüt' p'o'* to blab, to divulge; *yau' shing' shüt*, it is all settled, the die is cast, we are in for it; *shüt' fong*, to lie; *shüt' mung' wá'* to dream, to tell big stories; *shüt' chí'*, to state verbally; *shüt' ts'ò' liú*, told it wrong; *d'am d'in shüt, ts'* to talk about everything.

(499)

## Sik.

𣎵, Sih Dried meats; olden, formerly, anciently, a long time ago, whilom; former, the previous; a night; *sik, shí*, in former days; *sik, yat*, on a former day; *yat, sik*, the whole night; *sik, 'ché*, formerly; *'kú sik*, of old; *kam sik, pat, t'ung*, it is not now as it used to be; *'nong sik*, yesterday.

自, Sih A breath, a gasp, as of one dying; a respiration; to breathe, to respire, to sigh; to stop, to rest, to desist, to repose; to live; the starting of nature to life, as in the spring; progeny, offspring; usury, interest, increase of property; to labor at; to stop, to obstruct, to put a stop to repose, rest, quiet, a breathing-spell; a moment, a breath; *hi' sik*, a smell; *yat, t'ung sik, héung*, a paper of incense sticks; *'tsz' sik*, one's children; *yat, sik, kán*, in a minute; *hit, sik*, to take a spell; *on sik, yat*, the sabbath; *on sik, héung*, gum benzoin; *t'ai' sik*, a long sigh; *ch'ut, sik*, to pay interest; *sik, sam*, to think no more of; *'tá t'am' siú sik*, to ask the news; *'kú sik*, to over indulge, as a child; *sik, ping*, to withdraw from a campaign, to retire into quarters; *sik, nd'* to be pacified.

熄, Sih To cover a fire, to bury it in ashes; to put out fire; to quash; *sik, tang*, to extinguish a lamp; *lam sik*, to throw

water on a fire; *'tá sik*, to knock out the fire as from a liuk; *kau' sik, 'm ts'ang*, is the house on fire put out yet?

媳, Sih A son's, grandson's, or nephew's wife; *sik, 'fú*, or *'tsz' sik*, a daughter-in-law; *'sün sik*, a grandson's wife.

惜, Sih To compassionate, to regard, to love; to regret, to be sparing of, to scrimp; affection for; parsimonious, close, sparing; *'ho sik*, lamentable, alas! now sad! *lun' sik*, stingy, griping; *pat, sik, kung 'pún*, reckless of his money and labor; *sik, shan*, careful of one's self, not to lay one's self out; *sik, kwong yam*, careful of one's time; *sik, mat*, not to waste things, careful; *sik, ming'* kind to living beings; *'m sik, ld' 'fú*, not afraid of being troubled.

腊, Sih Dried meat; used for *lap*, and in the same sense; jerked meat, slices of meat dried for journeys; a long time; extreme; quick, hasty; to put down, to lay aside; *sik, 'tsau*, old wine; *sik, yuk*, dried meat.

悉, Sih The whole knowledge of, to investigate throughout, thorough comprehension of; altogether, minutely, complete, entirely; both, unitedly, all; *sik, chi*, to acquaint one's self with; make yourselves fully informed; *sham sik, yat, ts'ai'* knows it perfectly, in all its details.

蟋, Sih The cricket; *sik, tsut*, a house cricket; *'tá sik, tsut*, to fight crickets.



**蜥** A ground lizard, called *sik*  
*Sih* *yik*, livid like a chameleon,  
 vulgarly called 'kan 'ná shé,  
 or a slut's snake.

**析** To split wood, to billet wood;  
*Sih* to separate, to discriminate, to  
 solve doubts; *sik*, *san*, to split  
 firewood; *sik*, *kū*, to live in  
 separate houses; *sik*, 'ts'ün, to  
 live in separate messes.

**皙** Clear, bright, brilliant; to  
*Sih* distinguish clearly, to dis-  
 criminate.

**浙** To wash and scour rice for  
*Sih* eating; the water in which rice  
 has been washed; *Sik*, *ch ün*,  
 a district in Houán; *sik*, *lik*,  
 the pattering of rain.

**屐** Wooden shoes, clogs, pat-  
*Sih* tens; the sole of a shoe, a thick  
 sole to keep one out of the  
 mire; great.

Used for *sik*, **𡿨** salt, barren  
 land, marshy; and for *ts'uk*,  
 a magpie.

(When meaning tin, this character is  
 often pronounced sek.)

**𡿨** Tin, block tin; pewter, an  
*Sih* alloy of lead and tin; an alloy  
 like white copper, but its con-  
 stituents vary according to the  
 uses it is to be put to; to give,  
 to confer, to bestow; to spare,  
 as life; a fine kind of linen; *sek*,  
*hi* pewter utensils; *sek*, *héung*  
*on* pewter incense jars; 'fan  
*sek*, white lead; *sik*, *fuk*, to  
 confer happiness; *sek*, *chéung*  
 an abbot's crosier or staff; 'tau  
*sek*, or *mong* 'tau *sek*, Straits'  
 tin; 'fá *sek*, Banca tin; *táp*,  
*sek*, lustrous pewter; 'fan *sek*  
 white lead.

(500)

Sín.

Se

**先** To go ahead, to precede, to  
*Sien* go first; leading; to surpass;  
 to begin, in the first place,  
 firstly; previous; gone before,  
 deceased, late; before, first;  
 soon, early; formerly, past; the  
 ancients; *sin hau* before, after,  
 both in time and place; *sin*  
*mán* light, heavy, as in balan-  
 cing scales, the weight being  
 called *sin*; *sin kwan* or *sin*  
*fú* my late father; *sin d'ia*  
*tsuk*, in full vigor, has a strong  
 constitution; *sin ko' pin* at  
 the other time; *sin shang*, a  
 teacher, a schoolmaster, a doc-  
 tor; a Rationalist; suffixed to  
 names or in address, it means  
 Sir or Mr.; *tong sin*, in front;  
 formerly; *sin shí*, before; *sin*  
*chí*, a prophet; foreknowledge;  
 'ai *sin hong yat*, *pò* you step  
 ahead a little; *sin yan*, one's  
 ancestors; *sin nín*, a year or  
 two since; *chím' sin d'au*, step  
 ahead a little; *cháng sin*, to  
 strive to be first; *sin tsau sin*  
*chéuk*, first come first served;  
*sin tsò shing' luk*, my grand-  
 father bequeathed it; *sin in*  
*sin kóm?* how could you do  
 it before being told—the more  
 haste the worse speed; *sin*  
*má*, a forerunner.

Also read *sin*; to lead the way,  
 to lead on before; to put first;  
 to assume the precedence.

Sien

**硯** A fine pebble, but inferior  
 to a gem, such as a red jasper  
 or rose quartz.

**仙** } An immortal; an old man  
**倦** } who changes and does not  
 Sien die; a fairy, a genius; a fa-  
 miliar spirit; the abode of the  
 departed, hades; to become  
 immortal; deathless; *shan sin*  
 gods and genii; *sin gau*, to  
 ramble among the genii—to  
 die; *sin kwat*, a lean thin  
 man; *pót sin*, the eight  
 genii, are Cháng Ko-láu, Lí  
 Tiekwái, Lán Tsáiho, Hán  
 Siángtsz', Lí Tungpin, Tsáu  
 Kwohkau, Ho Sienkú, and  
 Hán Chungli; *i' sin káu*, the  
 "two genii glue," a medicine;  
*sin 'king*, elysium; *fung' sin*  
*fá*, the impatiens or touch-  
 me-not; *shing sin*, to mount  
 and be a fairy, to die; *sin sin*,  
 to dance and waltz.

**褰** } To dress; *pín sin*, dressed,  
 Sien having clothes on.

(This character is usually read *sin*.)

**涎** } Spittle, the watering of the  
 Sien mouth; flowing water; con-  
 tinued, flowing, succeeding;  
*lung sin* (or *sin*) a medicine;  
*'shui sin* (or *sin*) mouth water-  
 ing, drooling; *sin* (or *sin*) *i*,  
 a child's bib.

**鮮** } Fresh fish, a live fish; fresh,  
 raw, as meat; bright, new,  
 as colors; clean, pure, in  
 good order; *sin ü*, fresh  
 fish; *'hoi sin*, fresh from the  
 sea; *sin ming fo' mat*, new  
 goods; *sin s'im*, savory,  
 fresh and sweet; *sin i*, new  
 clothes; *sin fú*, fresh flowers.

**鮮** } Rare, seldom; a few per-  
 Sien sons; rarely; all, finished;  
*i'm há' sin* *i*, few such in  
 the land! *sin shiú*, very few.

The second character is an unusual form.

**藓** } Moss: conservæ which grows  
 Sien in damp places; *i' oi sin*, green  
 moss on walls; *sin han*, "moss  
 scar," met. a vestige.

**廩** } A granary, where rice is  
 Sien stored; *'lam sin*, a storehouse  
 for grain.

**疥** } Tetter, ringworm; scaldhead;  
 Sien scrofulous or scabby diseases;  
*kam ts'in sin*, a leprous patch;  
*pák min' sin*, white face; *ngau*  
*phi' sin*, a sort of lepra; *túi'*  
*mún sin*, a sort of shingles;  
*an sin*, an incurable mor-  
 phew, met. an intractable dis-  
 position; *hung wan hüt*, *'sin*,  
 a red ringworm; *shang sin*,  
 to have a ringworm.

**洗** } To wash the feet, to cleanse;  
 Sien a surname.

**徧** } To kill; the autumnal hunt,  
 Sien taken by the ancient emperors,  
 which was also a sort of judi-  
 cial progress through the land;  
 deleterious influences.

**跣** } Barefooted, to walk with-  
 Sien out shoes; *sin tsuk*, naked  
 feet; *p'in sin*, to walk round  
 and round, to whirl, as the  
 dervishes do, to wriggle and  
 writhe.

**銑** } Burnished, bright, lustrous,  
 Sien as metals; a small chissel;  
 chilly, grating; the corners of  
 an oblong bell; the clamps on  
 the ends of a bow.

**洗** } To molt, to renew the hair  
 Sien or feathers; glossy, well fed,  
 sleek, as newly molted birds.

**爇** } A fire on the moors, a signal  
 Sien fire to give alarm, a beacon;  
 a fire; fiery.

線 } Thread of silk or hemp, for  
縫 } sewing; fine cord or lines; a  
Sien } clue, a trace; a way for, a  
faint hope, an even chance  
for; a little remnant, like an  
orphan to continue a family;  
a spy; *sz' sin'* silk thread;  
*shuk, sin'* prepared silk cord;  
*yat, 'tsz' sin'* a skein of silk;  
*yat, sin' chi ló'* a slight chance  
for; *sin' kung,* a spy; *'fong  
sin'* to spin thread; *lün sin'*  
to sew; *sin' pò' sho,* the stitch-  
es are far apart; *t'ung sin'*  
to get a clue of; *tsok, sin'* to  
act the spy.

鐵 } To castrate; *sin' kai,* a  
先 } capon; *sin' 'kú,* a steer; *sin'*  
Sien } *shung kai,* a half castrated  
cock. The first character al-  
so means the catch or trigger  
on a cross bow.

霰 } Sleet, snow and sleet falling,  
Sien } freezing rain; *sin' sūt,* sleety  
snow; *sin' ni,* an expelled nur.

羨 } To desire, to long for; to  
Sien } covet; an overplus, a remain-  
der, an excess; to laud, to es-  
timate higher than others;  
name of a fairy; *yan sin'* joy-  
fully expecting, to look for;  
*ch'ing sin'* to praise; *sin' ú,*  
an excess, a surplus.

Read *in,* the path leading down  
to an excavated tomb.

倩 } Beautiful, good, comely,  
Ts'ien } fair, personable, as youths; a  
pretty mouth, smiling; a  
daughter's husband; to borrow  
for a purpose, to serve an oc-  
casion; *'mi sin'* a fine looking  
man; *'hau siú' sin' hai,* what  
a bewitching smile she has;  
*toi' sin'* instead of.

精 } Luxuriant herbage; fine-  
Ts'ien } growing grain; a sort of wood;  
used for the preceding, as  
fresh, new; fine, illustrious.

茜 } A sort of plant, the roots are  
Ts'ien } used to dye red or madder;  
one sort gives a carnation  
color, which was once used to  
dye the imperial robes. This  
character is often read *sai,*  
and is then applied to the *kam  
ü sai,* a plant reared in fish  
ponds; *ün sai,* caraway or  
cummin.

(501)

Sing.

S.

星 } A star, a planet; a meteor;  
Sing } a spark; a dot, a point; spot-  
ted, dotted; miscellaneous; an  
islet; quick, shooting; a classi-  
fier of lights; *yat, nap, sing,*  
one star; *yat, sing chi fo,* a  
single fire, as of incense sticks;  
*'ng sing,* the five planets, are  
*kam sing* (Venus), *muk, sing*  
(Jupiter), *'shui sing* (Mer-  
cury), *'fo sing* (Mars), and *'tò  
sing* (Saturn); *sing suk,* con-  
stellations; *hang sing,* planets;  
*king sing,* fixed stars; *sing  
ch'i,* a fleet courier; *lan sing,*  
a shooting star; *sing sing,*  
spotted, numerous, starry; sil-  
very hairs; *sing sán'* scatter-  
ed like stars, sprinkled over;  
*sing 'wan,* an aerolite; *ts'ák  
sing,* a robber; *shan sing 'ki  
tim,* only a few scholars; *'fo  
sing,* sparks; *yut, nap, sing,*  
a star.

**猩** Sing A species of ape; the *sing* *sing* is probably a species of a chimpanzee; it is found in Yunnan, and fabled to be able to talk.

**騄** Sing A bay or sorrel color; *sing* *ngan*, a red cow; *sing* *sing*, nicely adjusted, as a bow.

(The two next are often read *seng*.)

**腥** Sing Small tumors growing on the body; measly flesh; raw meat; strong, rank, frouzy, stinking; the peculiar smell of newly killed meat; *ũ* *seng*, fishy; *tsau* *sing*, odor of spirits; *sing* *ũ*, raw fish; *sing* *chin*, smell of a he-goat; *seng* *wan* *wan*, a rank, fishy taste.

**醒** Sing To recover from intoxication, to become sober; to awake, to arouse, to bestir one's self; to incite, to stir up; awakening, stirring; *tsui* *sing*, to get over a debauch; *k'ũ* *seng* *k'ũ* *hi* *shan*, call him to awake and get up; *t'ũ* *seng* *muk* *tik*, put it where it will catch your eye; *t'ũ* *seng*, to awaken, to strike in order to arouse the attention; *tang* *seng* *teng* *chũ*, wait till you're wide awake; *sing* *shai*, to arouse the age; *sing* *kok*, to give attention to, to comprehend; *'m* *chi* *seng*, did not awake; *'mai* *ts'ò* *seng* *k'ũ*, don't make noise to wake him.

**省** Sing To look narrowly at, to examine into; to inquire into, to inspect; to discern, to understand the difference; to regard as good; to deem excellent; a fault; watchful; used for the last, to awaken;

*'sing* *sam*, to examine one's heart; *'sing* *ch'at*, to investigate; *'sing* *tsz* *'ki* *kwo* self examination; *'sing* *ts'an*, an officer visiting his parents.

**惺** Sing Intelligent; to consider, to comprehend; tranquil, still, quiet, as a starry night; im-  
Sing perturbable, passionless; *'sing* *'ng* to recall to mind. Also read *sing*.

**姓** Sing A surname, name of the clan or family; a clan; to bear a son; *t'ung* *sing* of the same clan; *kò* *sing* *á* or *kwaí* *sing* what is your name? *tsín* *sing* *Wong*, my name is Wong; *'mai* *siu* *sing* to gamble on the names of candidates; *'yan* *sing* to conceal one's name; *pák* *sing* the people; *shéung* *sing* a double surname; *sing* *shí* the surname of a sept.

**性** Sing Natural disposition, temper, ability, spirit; properties of; innate qualities, natural faculties; naturally, unconstrainedly; timorous; *sing* *ts'ing*, temper, disposition; *ngáng* *sing* obstinate; *'mò* *sing* no faculty of remembering; *'mò* *ting* *sing* flighty, unsteady; *'hò* *kí* *sing* a good memory; *'mò* *'i* *sing* he forgets easily; *'yau* *hút* *sing* sensitive of doing wrong, tender; *sing* *ch'at*, dull of learning; *sing* *it*, exciting, excitable, of a heating quality; *sing* *k'uk* *sũ* *sho*, what is his mind? what are its properties? *sing* *ming* life, existence of man or beast; *t'in* *sing* natural gifts; *'p'í* *sing* idiosyncrasy.

(502)

Síp.

**榘**, To project, to jut out; projecting, as a peg.

**Sieh** A colloquial word; to fasten, to wedge, to insert something to steady or tighten a thing; *síp, cheng'* to wedge up, to even by wedging; *síp, chü' k'ü*, wedge it tight; *síp, 'mé*, it is not tightened evenly.

(503)

Sít.

**屑**, Fragments, crumbs, broken bits; to break in pieces, to reduce to powder; pure, upright; diligent, respectful, observant; to regard, to take pains for; *'wong loi sít, sít*, to gad about, unsettled; *'so sít*, trifling, vexatious; *pat, sít*, to disregard, unworthy of much thought.

**竊**, To steal, to take sily; clandestine, underhand, privately; to regard privately, **Tsieh** what one does one's self; I, my; when used alone, means I was there, it was my opinion, I did so; to have a place, to offer an opinion; unfit for, usurped, assumed; tinged, colored; *sít, man*, I have heard; *sz' sít*, to take without leave; *t'au sít*, to steal; *sít, t' my* humble opinion; *shat, sít*, stolen; *sít, ch'át*, my private observation, my own inquiry.

**洩**,  
**Sieh**

To leak, to drop, to ooze out; to divulge, to tell privately; to drip out and soak through; to rest, to desist from; to exhaust; to diminish, to reduce, as an offense; a stream in Chehkiang; *nau m' sít*, he is still angry; *sít, h' lost* all its smell, as bottled essences; *sz' sít*, divulged the matter; *sít, lám' h'* to get over one's passion; *sü 'yé d' in sít, h'* like a puff from off a moor; *sít, hiú h'* expended his wrath; *mung' sít*, nocturnal emissions.

**泄**,  
**Sieh**

Interchanged with the preceding; to issue; mixed, disorderly; purged, loose in the bowels; *fát, sít*, to burst forth with renewed energy, as in spring; *'shui sít, pat, t'ung*, not a drop can leak out, it is completely closed.

**紬**,  
**Sieh**

To tie up, to fasten; to secure, to put in fetters; tied; a halter, a bridle; *shí sít*, to bind with cords, fettered.

**紬**,  
**Sieh**

Interchanged with the last; bonds, fetters; to halter an animal, to fasten with cords.

**嫖**,  
**Sieh**

To treat disrespectfully, to insult females; to lust after, to act lewdly; to outrage.

**褻**,  
**Sieh**

Interchanged with the next.

**褻**,  
**Sieh**

Undress, dishabille; ordinary or dirty clothes, garments worn at home; dirty, impure; rags, tatters; to treat disrespectfully, to revile; to treat irreverently, as gods or dignitaries; *sít, tuk*, to profane the gods by improper worship; *sít, mán'* disrespectful or in-

sulting conduct; *sít, í*, in undress; *sít, wai* filthy, indecent.

**替**, *Sieh* Dark, obscure; female attendants; same as the preceding, to despise, to treat contumeliously.

**契**, *Sieh* An ancient statesmen, *Sieh Chih*, in the days of Yú the Great; *sít, fút*, not to see a friend for a long time.

**燂**, *Sieh* To dress by fire, to mature by heat; harmonious, friendly, in concord; united; to regulate kindly.

**莖**, *Sieh* A climber; *sít, so*, perhaps a sort of Malaxis; name of a feudal state, the present Yen-chau fú in Shántung; a surname.

**揆**, *Sieh* To rub off, to wipe over; *sít, sít*, irregular, not square, angular, cornerwise; queer, eccentric; to place or press a thing square and correct.

(504)

Siú.

**消**, *Siáu* To melt, to liquefy, to flow away, to thaw; to lessen, to do away with; to annul; to use up, to need and consume, as food; to exhaust; to allay, to quench thirst; to digest; diminished, dispersed, dissipated; sold out, saleable, in demand; transpiring; *siú lau*, good traffic; *siú fá* digested; *siú hot, peng* an intolerable thirst; *siú müt*, to exterminate; *siú ít*, to abate the fever; *siú ch'ong*, to reduce a boil; *siú mo<sup>2</sup> sui<sup>2</sup> üt*, to pass and kill

the time; *siú shik*, melted away; *siú tung tò* "to melt the eastern road," is to eat at another's expense; *siú 'há mún* dissipate your grief, cheer up; *siú shau* to sell out, it sells readily; *siú shau* to obtain; digestible, agrees with one; *siú ts'oi kong' fuk*, to remove judgments and induce blessings.

**宵**, *Siáu* Night, the night; dark; traveling by night; small, few; *ün siú*, full moon of the 1st moon; *ch'ut, nín siú*, to celebrate the feast of lanterns; *siú yé* to sit up and carouse; *t'ung siú*, throughout the night; *siú shang*, the glow-worm; *sám chau' lín siú*, for three days and nights.

**硝**, *Siáu* Nitre, saltpetre; saline exhalations or efflorescing in rocks; *siú 'ch'ong*, saltpetre depôt; *hám siú*, saltpetre; *p'ok, siú*, epsom salts; *siú p'í*, to taw leather.

**絹**, *Siáu* Plain silk woven from raw or unworked silk; the woof of silk fabrics; *káu siú*, a kind of byssus.

Also read *sháu*, to comb the hair in a tuft on the head.

**逍**, *Siáu* To saunter and idle about; *siú ciú*, to roam, to ramble in joyance, as the immortals do.

**銷**, *Siáu* To melt metals, to fuse; to dissolve, to dissipate, to finish; to spend, as time; to exhaust; to be deficient in politeness; small, attenuated, as a voice; a spade; *chü' siú*, to clear off, as an account; *siú on* to decide a case in court; *siú*

*kam*, to wash with gold, to gild; *siú hò* to give back the export permit on goods shipped; *siú 'wái*, to dissolve, to ruin, to destroy what is useless; *k'ing siú*, to assay, as bullion.

霄  
Siau

The highest region of the air, the empyrean, heaven; a halo; fleecy clouds, vapory haze; misty snow, which melts as soon as it drops; *wan siú*, fleecy clouds; *ts'ing siú*, the pure vapors, heaven; *ch'ung siú*, vapors ascending; *siú siut*, half melted snow.

蜘蛛  
Siau

A sort of spider or crane-fly (*tipula*), called *siú sháu*; the name is applied to several long-legged insects.

蕭  
Siau

Name of a plant, bitter like rue; an ancient state, now the district of Siáu in Siichau fú; *siú t'íu*, lonely, silent, desolate, penniless, poverty-struck, at the last extremity; *siú 'fú*, a pruning hook; *siú tsz'* a Buddhist monastery; *siú siú*, neighing; *siú sín*, troubled.

肅  
Siau

The end or tapering points of a bow.

濤  
Siau

Stormy; a river in Yunnan, a tributary of the Pearl River; also, a branch of the R. Siáng in Húnán; *siú siú*, driving rain; *siú 'shá*, fine looking, a pleasant place; to take amusement, to enjoy one's self.

簫  
Siau

The pandean pipes; a flageolet; ends of a bow; *ch'ui siú*, to blow an orphic pipe; *tung' siú*, an instrument like a flageolet.

焦  
Siau

To burn; to scorch.

脩  
Siau

The sound of flying; the molting of birds, or their feathers rubbed off; *siú siú*, the rushing of wings; *siú sín*, suddenly, impromptu.

小  
Siau

Small, little; petty, mean, trifling; narrow, contracted; what belongs to one's self, my; inferior, in rank or quality; young; uneducated, vile, lowlive; subtle, minute; to disesteem, to think little of; the 42d radical; *'siú syan*, a mean man; my humble self, said by a poor man; *'siú 'tsz'* my pupils; my servant; *kw'an 'siú*, a number of concubines; *'siú 'tsé*, a Miss, a young lady; *yat, ko' 'siú ch'ung*, my only son; *'siú kái'* my attendant, a follower; *'siú sam 'fo chuk*, be careful of setting fire to things; *mo tái' 'siú*, not illiberal or petty; it fits any body, said of socks; *'siú f' sz'* a little matter; *'siú sz'* a trifling affair; *'siú hí* a "small vessel," a contracted, unapt mind; *'siú 'shau*, a pilferer; *'siú sz'* a waiting boy; *'siú tím'* my shop; *tí' fong 'siú*, the place is too small; *sai' 'siú*, small; *'siú 'nū*, my daughter; *'siú ká 'chung*, little-minded, finical; *'siú 'fo*, a body servant on a journey; *'siú tik*, I, said by menials; *'siú cí kan kí*, children have got unimpaired vigor; *'siú sam 'siú 'tám*, careful and cowardly, frightened at little things; *'siú yung*, flannel.

篠 Siau A small sort of bamboo, suitable for making arrows, very firm and smooth.

笑 Siau } To laugh, to giggle; to be pleased; glad, joyful; smiling, laughing; pleasant, jolly; a smile; to laugh at, to ridicule; 'ho siú' laughable, ridiculous; 'hi siú' joyful; 'yé cyan siú' to act ridiculously; 'kong siú' to talk pleasantly; siú 'sz' cyan, to laugh immoderately; 'ho ho tái' siú' a horse-laugh; 'kín' siú' tái' fong, laughed at by all respectable people; siú' wá' ridiculous talk, amusing stories; 'hò siú' truly laughable; siú' náp to receive smilingly; siú' hí hí, giggling; siú' tái' cyan 'hau, to get well laughed at; siú' cyan cyan, smirking and laughing; 't'au siú' to smile at secretly; siú' ts'ek, 't'ò, or siú' lün ch'èung, to split one's sides laughing.

嘯 Siau } A whistling, hissing sound, like a driving wind or letting off steam; to scream, to roar; to whistle; 'fú siú' a tiger's scream; 'shín' siú' good at whistling.

(505)

So.

梭 So A shuttle; swift as a shuttle; to and fro, like a shuttle; 'p'áu so, to throw the shuttle; 'ch'ün so, to pass the shuttle through; yat, üt, cū so, the days and months pass like a shuttle; 'lung so, a long punt,

paddled rapidly; cū so, a fish darting through the water.

Read tsun' a sort of wood.

唆 So The prattling of children; to incite, to instigate; to set at variance; to talk to, to importune; 't'ü so, to intrigue, to sow discord; so 'sung, to anger, to enrage; 'shai so, to provoke to evil.

蓑 So A rain cloak made of bamboo or palm leaves; hanging loose, like a ruff; to thatch; to cover, to screen from the rain; so í, rain garments; so lap, a woven leaf hat; lau so í kau' fo, to throw on a leaf cloak to put out a fire—to run into danger; so í ché, a leaf umbrella; so í hok, a white crane with pendent neck feathers.

抄 So } To rub in the hand; mo so, to finger, to toy with, to play with in the hand, for which the next is also used.

莎 So A triquetrous plant with hairy roots; 'tau so, a sort of cyperus; to rub in the fingers; lo so, to fritter or rub away, vexatious; so kai, a sort of cricket.

蓂 So Abundant vegetation; 'p'o so, or 'p'o 'p'o so so, flourishing and thrifty; so 'p'o, roots.

娑 So To dance, to frisk; to trip, to skip; to play with the dress; to sit easy, to lounge; 'p'o so, to gambol, to make antics; idle, dissolute.

璫 So Fragments of gems; the tinkling of precious stones; continuous, connected; minute, fine; troublesome, impertinent, petty, annoying; 'fo sui'



trifling, needless, unimportant cares; *fün 'so*, vexatious; *'so sün*, following, connected.

**鎖**  
Sò A lock, a clasp; to frown; to lock; to fetter; to detain; a chain, rings or chains for locking; *yat, 'pá 'so*, a lock; *cho, páu 'so*, a padlock; *'so sün* to lock the door; *'so sái*, a key; *fung 'so*, to seal and lock, as when closing a yá-mun; *yat, 't'íu 'so sün* a chain; *'so 'tsz' káp*, chain armor; *'nan 'so*, to turn a key; *'so máí m'í 'au*, to knit the brows; *'oi 'ká táí 'so*, wearing the cangue and chained—a prisoner; *'so káu' butts and locks*; *'so pat, chü', sam ün í 'má*, I cannot be fettered, my heart is like an ape, and my thoughts swift as a horse; *'so náí*, a clarinet, also called *tí' tá' and táí' tek*; *'so sò*, "lock beard," the inner part of a Chinese lock; *'shau 'so*, a lock which can be opened without a key.

(506)

Sò.

(The characters under this syllable and the 510th are placed together in the Fan Wan, and their pronunciation does not vary much.)

**揉**  
Sáu To rub down a horse; to disquiet, to disturb, to agitate; perturbed, mournful, sad; lame; sorrows, afflictions; *sò sò*, grieved, depressed; *sò sym*, a bard; *fung sò*, bewitching, winsome; *sí sò*, the Dissipation of Sorrows—name of a poem; *sò shát*, fluttering looses in the wind; *sò 'fú*, to

harness; *sò yan mak, hák*, a bard of high renown.

**揉**  
Sáu Moved, aroused; sad; to afflict; *sò sò*, toiling and suffering.

**揉**  
Sáu To scratch with the nails; to rub gently, to titillate; the nails, claws; *sò 'shau 'ch'í 'ch'í*, to scratch the head in doubt or grief; *sò 'yéang*, to scratch an itching place.

**鮫**  
Sáu A fish like a sturgeon; in Canton, a sort of bream or leuciscus is so called.

**風**  
Sáu The sound of the wind.

**繅**  
Sáu To reel off silk from the cocoons; a piece of variegated silk for placing a gem or seal on.

**臊**  
Sáu Rancid, rank, fetid as putrid fat; smell of he-goats; reeking, strong, as a negro's perspiration; *kò sò*, rank pork fat; *seng sò*, noisome, strong; *sò ngát*, offensive; *shau sò*, redolent of perspiration; *sò sò*, strong, as newly killed meat.

**鬚**  
Sáu The hair on the chin; the beard; bearded, hairy; whiskers of animals; *fá sò*, the stamens of flowers; *ch'í sò*, puffing and blowing, as an actor; *mau 'kóm sò*, techy, angry; *'t'ái sò*, to shave the beard; *lau sò*, to wear the beard; *'ú süm sò*, a beard around the face; *yun' sò*, to salute the beard—when one begins to let it grow; *ní'p' 'há sò*, to twirl the whiskers; *'uk sò*, I'll pull out your beard, [you old liar]!

**嫂** } An elder brother's wife; a sister-in-law; a goodwoman, a wife; *sò*, goodwife, goody, a term of address for women; *kú* 'sò, sisters-in-law; *ká* 'sò, I, the goodwife; 'sò 'sò, or *hing* 'sò, my sister-in-law; 'piú 'sò, goodwoman! my good lady!

**掃** } To sweep, to brush; to clean and sweep up; broom, besom, brush-broom; to dampen, as one's ardor; to clear off, to rid, to make a clean sweep; *yat*, 'pá sò 'pá a broom; *yé* 'sò a coir broom; *sò* 'kon tseng' sweep clean; *kai* 'mò sò' a feather broom; 'tá sò' to sweep; *sò* 'hing' to chill one's anticipations; *sò* 'uk, to clean house; *sò* 'ts'ong, "sweepings of the hold,"—the last chopboat of a cargo; *sò* 'pá sing, a "star-sweeper,"—a slovenly, wasteful man; *sò* 'p'eng 'k'ü, make it even; even it off, as a pile of grain; *sò* 'tseng' 'hoi fan, "to sweep the sea-mist,"—to destroy pirates; *sò* 'ch'ü 'kán 'tong, to dismiss traitors [from court].

**埽** } Interchanged with the last; a dyke or bank made of bamboos and earth; *chuk*, sò' a bamboo broom; 't'ang sò' a rattan broom.

**塑** } To model things in clay, to mold into shape; to make an idol or statue; molded, modeled; *sò* 'tséung' a clay image; *mai* 'tiú muk, sò' [stupid as] carved wood or molded clay—a dolt; *sò* 'mai séung' a clay statue of a man.

**溯** } To go against the current; to go with the stream; to meet one; formerly, in past time; to revert to, to carry one's thoughts back; to accuse, to report; *sò* 'fung, a strong headwind; *sò* 'úi, to go against the current; *sò* 'syau, to go with it; *niú* sò' 'ts'ung 'ts'in, generations past; *sò* 'tsz' on reverting to, since.

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Soi.

**頤** } The chops, the sides of the jaws, the lower part of the face; gills; *soi káp*, the jaws; *mai* 'soi, plenty, a full table; *chéung* 'soi, or *kuk*, *chéung* 'p'áu soi' to blow out the cheeks, to puff; *ch'ün* 'soi, "bored cheeks," are ulcers in the jaw breaking through the cheeks; *soi káp*, *níp*, lantern-jawed; 'nò hau' 'kín' 'soi, seeing the jaws from behind—is a bad indication.

**腮** } The gills of a fish, the bones supporting the gills; *soi* 'soi, alarmed.

**髀** } The bony marrow or column in horns; the burr at the base of antlers; the velvety covering of antlers.

**悞** } Hesitation; uncertainty; the mind not settled in its own conclusions.

**翅** } To extend the wings; to spread out the wings; the gambolings of a phoenix.

**髯** } A long beard; a bushy beard.

(508)

Sok.

索  
絲

Stalks or plants from whose fibres strings can be made; a string, a line, a rope, a cord; to bind, to cord up; to get, to obtain, to pull about or from; a law, a precept, an obligation; to demand; to search, to seek for, to inquire into, to study; disquietude, apprehensions; yat, t'iu sking sok, a piece of string, a cord; 'li sok, sails and ropes; 'tá shang sok, to tie in a bow knot; 'ch'ái 'ün sok, to tread on slack rope; to go up rope ladders, as thieves do; sok, t'sü, to procure a thing; ch'ün t'au yap, sok, to get noosed, to inveigle; sok, chá' to extort; pik, sok, to threaten and get money; sok, sok, afraid; sok, sz' to comprehend.

(509)

Song.

喪  
Sang

To mourn, to lament for the dead; mourning apparel; time of mourning; a funeral; funeral, mourning; song sz' funeral affairs; s'ing' song to accompany to the grave; song fuk, mourning; kwók, song, mourning for the emperor; tiú' song, to mourn over the dead; huk, song p'áng, staff used at funerals by chief mourners; kú song or 'shau song, to mourn for parents

Song

桑  
Sang

three years; ch'ut, song, to inter.

The mulberry tree; md. peaceful retirement; song 'tsz' mulberries; song 'tsz' my native village; 'ts'oi song, to pick the leaves; song pák, p'í, the bark of mulberry roots; song kí' shang, an epiphyte on the mulberry, a medicine; song chung chí yéuk, illicit intercourse.

額  
Sang

The forehead; the front, the middle of the forehead; kai song, to bow to the ground; 'kwong song, a high forehead.

礪  
Sang

The stone base or plinth of a pillar.

喪  
Sang

To lose; to fail of getting; bereaved of; to pass into obscurity; to ruin; failure; forgotten, lost, out of mind; to die; song ming, blind; song léung sam, lost all conscience; yan ts'oi song ming lost his life in getting a fortune; song kwók, lost his kingdom; song sam peng out of his head; song shat, ká p; ruined his family.

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Sú.

蘇  
Su

To collect, as grain; to desist, to rest, to enjoy ease; to take; to resuscitate, to revive from apparent death, to come to life, as submerged persons do, to breathe again; to rise from the dead; a resurrection; Yé sú, Jesus.

**蘇**  
So Used for the preceding; a sort of sage or clary; cheerful, happy; 'tsz' sü, sweet basil; sü 'kòp, yau, rose mallow; sü muk, sapan or brazil wood; 'd'ò sü 'tsau, medicated wine drunk on newyear; Sü 'chau 'fú, the capital of Kiáng-sü; sü 'séung' the features of the Kiáng-sü people, regarded as the comeliest in China; 'á' sü or sü 'tsai, a new born babe.

**酥**  
S A preparation of curd like butter, made at the north; tender, crisp, flaky, short, like crust; sü 'yau, butter or ghee; sü 'peng, short cakes; sü 'ts'ui' 'fú 'shang, baked ground-nuts; sü 'lok, kumiss, brandy from milk.

**蘇**  
Sü A nunnery, a convent.

**訴**  
Sü To accuse, to tell; to inform of, to expose; to state in one's defense, to reply; an explanation, a defense; to defame, to detract; calumny; sü 'ch'ing, sü 'pan, or sü 'chí, a plea, a reply to an accusation; sü 'ün, to state one's wrongs; 't'au sü' to report on, to complain, as to the guild; sü 'pan, to petition in reply; tsun' sü' 'ch'ung huk, to relate all one's griefs.

**素**  
Sü Pure white silk; plain, uncolored, unornamented; white and coarse, such as is used for mourning; empty, clean gone; plainness, simplicity in dress or manners; contented in; the original state of; original color; formerly, usually, heretofore, as at first: shít, sü' a

plain diet, vegetables; p'ing sü' formerly; p'ok, sü' honest, plain; ch'ek, sü' to wear mourning; kwát' sü' to wear a rosary; sü' 'chung, plainly dressed, said of women; sü' 'shau and p'ang, empty handed, and nothing to act with; sü' 'fú kwai' 'shang sü' 'fú kwai' when you are rich act as becomes a rich person; sü' p'an, always poor.

Also read shák, same as **索** :  
sok, to search into, to seek.

**素**  
Sü Sincere, guileless; one's real intentions, an honest purpose.

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Sü.

**胥**  
Sü Salted mince crabs; to wait, to expect; to help; mutually, alternately; all, altogether; a final particle; to store up, to have in readiness; lí' sü, a head clerk in a yámun; now designated by another term.

**糈**  
Sü Rations, food; fine rice used in offerings to the gods; income, salary received from the government.

**謂**  
Sü To know, possessing learning and talents; sage, prudent, learned, scholarly; chá' sü, fallacious, to deceive.

**須**  
Sü The beard on the chin; the cirri of fish; to wait for, to expect; slow, dilatory; to get what is wanted or is demanded, ought, must, is well to be done; necessary, requisite, serviceable, good for use;

sü, ü, momentarily, for a little while; sü yung<sup>1</sup> necessary for use; pü, sü, absolutely wanted; mü sü, needless; sü toi<sup>2</sup> shü, you must wait awhile; sü yung<sup>2</sup> sam, pray be very careful; sü ü 'ts'z' it must be this way; chüng sü, always is necessary; sü iü 'tsz' sai you must be very careful. The second form is erroneously, but commonly used.

Stopped by the rain, falling rain; to doubt, to hesitate; compelled to stop; to search; fixed on, obstinately bent on; necessary, what is required, in which sense it is interchanged with the last; the fifth of the 64 diagrams, appertaining to water; pong kwan sü, supplies wanted by the army; sé sü, a little of a thing; kap sü, waiting for it, is wanted

Chattering, talking, the indistinct hum of talking; chüp, sü, unmeaning gabble, vulgarly called *ngé ngé sheng*, a muttering; also, to restrain the expression of one's views.

To steep, to immerse, to soak; thick, jelly-like, viscid; to moisten; damp, wet; glossy, fresh; to urinate; patient, enduring, forbearing; chün sü, wet, soaked; sü chün<sup>2</sup> stopped, obstructed, flowing slowly, embarrassed; sü 'yan, patient.

Fine variegated silk like balzarine; the selvage of cloth, the edge, frayed out, a loose fringe or raveled edge.

To settle or clear wine by infusing herbs in it to give it a flavor; to disclose the figure through, to make manifest, full, supplied; rich, as a dress.

The clue or beginning of a ball or cocoon; a thread, a clue, a hint; the commencement, the beginning; the rule guide and to what follows; the course of events; what is handed down in a family, a calling; a patrimony; to succeed, as to an office; to perfect what others began; to search into; sü 'su, the beginning, the first principles; tsü, sü, to connect with what precedes; sü ü, a remnant, an addenda, a tag end; mü tsüing mü 'sü, unpleasantly situated, embarrassed, non-plussed; ki 'sü, a patrimony.

Coarse, refuse silk or cotton fibres, left after the best is gathered; coarse silk; to mingle, to mix, to compound; to reiterate, to repeat; verbose, wordy; pendent; sü tö tautological; lau 'sü, catkins of the willow; sü 'sü d' d' d', incessant jabbering, loquacious.

Bright; the light of the rising sun; sunrise, the dawn of day; manifest.

To strain wine or spirits, dregs, lees, grounds; fine, pure liquor, good flavored spirit.

An island, a small islet or rock in the sea; a detached hill near the shore; 'kä long' 'sü, the island of Kükangsu near Amoy.

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Sü.

Sü. A colloquial word. Ignorant of, not knowing how to do things; *ü ssü ssü*, all at loose ends, no regularity,

(513)

Sui.

Sui

**雖** Sui A sort of ground lizard; an animal, whose description resembles that of the proboscis monkey; a dubitative conjunction, although, if, supposing, even if, though, allowing that; to push off; *sui tñ*, although, albeit; *sui tsak, hai* even if it be so; *sui tsik, kòm*, although it is thus; *sui shuk tsám' shí 'hò*, if you do it now it may be well.

**綏** Sui The traces of a carriage; reins; a hand strap to hold by in a coach; steady, quiet, tranquil; *sui kwan*, to draw off troops; *sui p' traces*; *chap, sui*, to seize the reins; *sui sui*, tranquil; *'wing sui kat, chiú'* a happy omen of lasting peace.

**衰** A colloquial word; to ravel out, to fray out; *sui 'kau*, a raveled border.

**髓** Sui The marrow; the medullary matter in bone; *ngau kwat, 'sui*, beef's suet; *sham yap kwat, 'sui*, [your kindness] penetrates my bones; *chüt, k'í 'sui*, to suck his marrow, i. e. to be revenged.

歲

Sui

To pass a limit, to pass over; a year of one's age; the revolution of the seasons; a harvest, the year's produce; a year; age, years; *'kí to sui* how old is he? *sui' ts'z'* the characters for the cyclic year; *san sui* the newyear; *'shau sui* to keep newyear's eve; *mán' sui* His Majesty; *mán' sui* may the king live for ever! *ts'in sui* a feudal-prince, the heir-apparent; *chong' sui* robustious, sinewy; newyear's present of money, also called *át, sui* or "year's settler;" *t'ái' sui* a boy or an image to represent the Chinese Cybele, carried in procession when "meeting the spring;" also a great period of 1728 years; *kwo' sui* to pass newyear; *hü' sui* last year.

碎

Sui

To break in small pieces, to smash, to pound to bits, to comminute; bits, fragments, pieces, endings; troublesome, petty; disheartened, broken down; *'tá sui* to break in bits; *p'o' sui* smashed to pieces; *sui' fo'* retail goods, driblets; *sui' yuk* meat cakes; *shap sui* miscellaneous, odds and ends of work or things; *sui' ngan*, broken silver; *'so sui* vexatious; *san keng 'tám sui* disheartened and chopfallen.

羅

Sui

A spinning wheel, called *sui' ch'í*; a spool of thread.

災

Sui

Calamities sent from heaven, misfortunes which men can not prevent; *kwái' sui* a monstrous calamity, a judgment from the gods.

Sui

Sui

**遂**<sup>2</sup> To accord with; to follow; not to oppose, not to hinder; then, after that, next, presently, incontinently, finally, forthwith; to go through, to complete, to accomplish, to effect; to do of one's own accord; a moor; a canal or sluice for irrigation; *sui*<sup>2</sup> *i*<sup>2</sup> or *sui*<sup>2</sup> *ün*<sup>2</sup>, to have it as one wishes; *pat*, *sui*<sup>2</sup> *sk'i yuk* discouraged his requests; *pat*, *tak*, *sui*<sup>2</sup> *sam*, disappointed in his hopes; *pat*, *sui*<sup>2</sup> not to speak of, unyielding.

**邃**<sup>2</sup> In the rear, as a back apartment of a house; deep, far back, as banners in the rear.

**璫**<sup>2</sup> A gem hung upon the girdle, for its lucky qualities.

**燧**<sup>2</sup> A sun-glass; a speculum or mirror, for setting fire to things; a wooden fire-frictor; *t'ün*<sup>2</sup> *sui*<sup>2</sup> to make fire by rubbing wood; *Sui*<sup>2</sup> *yan shi*<sup>2</sup> the Chinese Prometheus; *fo sui*<sup>2</sup> a match.

**穗**<sup>2</sup> The fine appearance of growing grain; *sui*<sup>2</sup> *sui*<sup>2</sup> laughing fields of corn.

**隧**<sup>2</sup> } A path leading down to a tomb, an underground road;  
**隧**<sup>2</sup> } a bye-path; a lane, a path;  
**Sui** to revolve, to return, to turn round; *sui*<sup>2</sup> *tò*<sup>2</sup> a way, a road; *mò*<sup>2</sup> *sui*<sup>2</sup> a path to a sepulchre.

**綵**<sup>2</sup> A string to hang things to the girdle; a fringe, a tassel; a loose bordering of threads; *chéung*<sup>2</sup> *sui*<sup>2</sup> a curtain valance; *yat*, *p'o sui*<sup>2</sup> a tassel; *mò*<sup>2</sup> *sui*<sup>2</sup> the fringe of hair on Chinese caps; *tang sui*<sup>2</sup> lantern tassels; *chü sui*<sup>2</sup> knotted fringes.

**送**<sup>2</sup> A shroud; to present a shroud or grave-clothes to a family, or money to buy one; apparel presented to friends; *sui*<sup>2</sup> *i*, grave-clothes.

**啖**<sup>2</sup> To call out, to alarm; to taste, to eat; *tut*, *sui*<sup>2</sup> to call at, to hist.

**悴**<sup>2</sup> Sad, chagrined; downcast, sorry-looking; *ts'iu sui*<sup>2</sup> *ying ngán*, countenance fallen, melancholic.

**淬**<sup>2</sup> } A thing to put out fire with,  
**淬**<sup>2</sup> } an extinguisher; to temper  
**Tsui** metals in water; to dip; to dye, to color; to bring into contact with, as fire to water. The second character also means to burn.

**瘁**<sup>2</sup> Diseased, infirm, suffering; doleful, dumpish, indisposed; worn out, destroyed.

**睽**<sup>2</sup> The angles or canthi of the eye; a clear bright eye; clear, pure; to look directly at; *sui*<sup>2</sup> *t'in*, the fifth heaven.

**粹**<sup>2</sup> Unmixed, sound grain; pure, alike, mere, all of the same quality; broken, shattered; *shun sui*<sup>2</sup> unadulterated, unmingled.

**萃**<sup>2</sup> Thick, tufted, like tussocks of grass; a sort of honeysuckle; to collect, to assemble, to flock together, to be with; a collection, a selection; rustling of bushes or apparel; *sui*<sup>2</sup> *si yat*, *t'ong*, derived from the same hall or school.

**誅**<sup>2</sup> To rail at, to scold, to vilify, to abuse; to impeach, to accuse; petulant, angry; *kan sui*<sup>2</sup> to brawl; opprobrium; *sling sui*<sup>2</sup> to disgrace.

**瑞**<sup>Shwui</sup> A sign of authority held by feudatories, a signet; a favor, a keepsake, a token; a happy omen, a sign for good; auspicious, felicitous; *ts'éung*<sup>2</sup> *swi*<sup>2</sup> a lucky sign; *sui*<sup>2</sup> *mát*: a fortunate thing; *Sui*<sup>2</sup> *kwok*, Sweden.

**穗**<sup>Sui</sup> An ear of corn, a spike of wheat; the heads of grasses; a spikelet, a tufted ear; elegant, graceful; *sui*<sup>2</sup> *sheng*, a name of Canton, especially for the New City; *yat*, *no* 'kau *sui*<sup>2</sup> nine heads on one stalk—a time of abundance.

**縐**<sup>Sui</sup> Fine cloth or linen brought from the west, open and loose in texture perhaps a kind of Decca muslin. This character is correctly read *wat*<sup>2</sup> with the same meaning.

(514)

Suk.

Suk

**宿**<sup>Suh</sup> A halting place or choultry every three leagues; a stage to rest overnight, a lodging-place; a night's rest; a night; to lodge over night, to pass the night; to lodge, to dwell, to sojourn; a constellation, stars; a libation of spirits; former, long continued, old. A colloquial word, meaning moldy, sour, turned, musty, as food or things lain by too long; *clau suk*, to ask one in to lodge, to stop and stay a night; *yat*, *suk*, 'léung *ts'án*, a bed once and two meals—is a rule of hospitality to visitors; *suk* *suk*, *tik*, rather musty; *t' shap*

*pát*, *suk*, the 28 zodiacal constellations; *suk*, *in*<sup>2</sup> 'i *ch'ang*, my long cherished desire is now gratified; *kák*, *yé*<sup>2</sup> *fán*<sup>2</sup> *hai*<sup>2</sup> *suk*, rice left over night turns; *ik'au suk*, to ask for a night's lodging; *suk*, *ch'au*, old enemies.

**夙**<sup>Suh</sup> Sometimes used for the last; early dawn, morning; a morn; early; careful attention to one's business; *suk*, *yé*<sup>2</sup> morning and evening, early and late.

**踽**<sup>Suh</sup> To walk mincingly, to shuffle along; to walk carefully, where it is narrow.

**踽**<sup>Tih</sup> To walk with circumspection; to walk. This character is also read *tik*.

**粟**<sup>Suh</sup> A general name for glumaceous grain, now applied to millet (*Setaria*) and maize; also the seeds of panic grasses; a grain of millet; rent in kind, tithes; *suk*, 'mai, maize; *páu suk*, an ear of maize; *suk*, 'mai 'fan, Indian meal; *suk*, *yuk*, cleaned millet; *ang suk*, *fá*, the poppy; *tséuk*, *shik*, *suk*, bird-seed.

**肅**<sup>Suh</sup> Respectful, reverential; fear, dread, awe, caution; tremblingly alive, as to duty; religious veneration; to recede, to draw back; to render severe, stern, or majestic; to receive a guest courteously; rapid; *sim suk*, commanding, awful; *suk*, *onk*, quick; decorous.

**騶**<sup>Suh</sup> A famous charger, called *suk*, 'song, the Bucephalus of T'ang Ch'ing-kuang, B. C. 250.

**菰**<sup>Suh</sup> A grass for cattle; *muk*, *suk*, a clover, grown for fodder.

Sok

L. S.

S



(515)

Sun.

**峯** *Lun sun*, hills rising over hills; deep ravines among hills.

**徇** *Sun* All around, to go or pervade everywhere; to cast about, to consider all points, as merchants do; to cause; quick, instantly, in haste; somewhat, generally. Used for the next.

**殉** *Sun* To bury the living with the dead; to comply with, to follow; to seek, to pursue an object inordinately; engrossed in, given up to, greedy for; to exhibit; *sun tsung* to follow to hades; *sun a fo' shik* addicted to gain and pleasure; *sun ts'ing*, obsequious to other's whims; *sun kwok*, to risk and lose life for one's country; *sun ek'au*, to pursue greedily; *sh'ez' sun ming*, the hero is ambitious for fame.

**恂** *Sun* Sincere, conscientious; devoted, respectful, kind; pleased; to exert a good influence; fearing, apprehensive.

**洵** *Sun* Name of a branch of the R. Hán in the south of Shansi, the town of Sun-yáng stands at its embouchure; to cry; true; distant; *sun t'ai'* to weep silently.

**璫** *Sun* A species of gem from Liáu-tung, of which there are three varieties; a sort of utensil.

**荀** *Sun* A kind of plant, which fattens those who eat it; a surname; a feudal state, in which sense it is the same as the next.

**郇** *Sun* A feudal state in the Chu dynasty, now Púchuan fú in the southwest of Shansi and that region.

**詢** *Sun* To ask about, to inform one's self; inquiry, investigation; to inform, to communicate, to deliberate; *sun k'ap' yas*, to ask about a person.

**還** *Tsun* To recede, to retire; to act as if returning; to go back; to follow; a revolution of the moon; self-abashed, self-humiliated; *sun ts'ua*, not advancing, shrinking back, to desist; *sun ts'z'* following seriatim, in order.

**筍** *Sun* The young and edible shoots of bamboo; a tenon, a dovetail; conical, pointed; projecting; a sprout; a sort of fine bamboo for making mats; *chuk' sun*, bamboo sprouts; *sun shá*, dry, salted prawns; *ming' sun*, slips of bamboo sprouts ready for cooking; *fo' sun*, split sprouts dried for keeping; *sun ts'z'* yéung' conical; *ch'ut' sun*, bamboos are sprouting; *met.* to guess one over in playing morra.

**榱** *Sun* To point a piece of wood and fit it into a hole; a tenon; *sun' máu*, a catch on a carrying-beam; *tsu' sun*, to dovetail in; *sun t'au*, a tenon; a wooden spike; *tsu' sun kón'* it dovetails in well, it is very opportune; *sun ts'gá*, a dovetailed edge of a board.

**榑** *Sun* The cross beam of the frame on which bells are hung in temples; a sort of tree; name of a district.

**信**  
Bin Sincere, faithful, unsuspecting, truthful; a man of his word, as the two parts of the character intimate; faith, belief, truth; to believe in, to credit, to follow, to confide in, to trust, to have faith in; a seal, a stamp, which gives ground for trust; a letter; two nights' lodging; a messenger or envoy; *'m yap, sun'* beyond belief, incredible; *sun' s'ung*, an envelope; *nt' sun' tak, chan*, can not altogether believe it; *shat, sun'* authentic, worthy of belief; *sun' tak, shat* he thinks it is true; *heng f' sun'* credulous; *yat, fung sun'* a letter; *yan' sun'* a seal; *'m sun' ts'é*, I don't believe in newfangled notions; *kwo' sun'* to give credit in accounts; *shat, sun'* to falsify one's word; *sun' pò' kang*, to follow one's feet, to gad; *yam sun'* news, talk of the day; *ki' sun'* to send a letter; *sun' tak* faith, belief; *sun' pat*, a ready penman; *sun' 'm sun'* do you believe it? *kat, sun'* a pleasant letter; *ngan sun'* a letter inclosing money; *sun' shek* (also called *yan sin*) arsenic; *sun' 'ché yan, chí kan 'pún*, honesty is the foundation of character.

**囟**  
Sin The place on the heads of infants where the skull unites; the sinciput; *sun' mún*, the fontanelle; *sun' mò'* a skull-cap, a common Chinese cap; *shang mái 'nò sun'* the fontanelle is closed—you can't hoax him now.

**汛**  
Bin To sprinkle; watery, wet; speedy, quick, as a courier or the wind; a military station, a guard-house; *sun' sò'* to sprinkle and sweep; *'shui sun'* a water-side post-station; *yat, s'ong sun'* a stage between the stations, reckoned to be ten *li*, or a league; *sun' t'f'* a guard-house; *ying sun'* a military guard-house.

**迅**  
Bin Quick, swift, hasty, fleet; to go with speed, to hurry; a wolf's cub; *sun' shui pat, k'ap, 'm 'i*, a quick clap which gives no time to stop the ears—quick, as a word and a blow.

**訊**  
Bin To inquire into, to search out, to investigate; to interrogate judicially, to try; an examination; to wrangle, to speak sharply to, bickerings; to inform; to accuse; to direct; to agitate; *man' sun'* to make a bow, as Buddhists do with flat hands; *sun' man'* to question, as a judge does; *'sham sun'* to try; *chap, sun'* to catch people's words; to seize and question; *sun' tsat*, to cure ailments.

**巽**  
Sinen A stand; to grasp and place firmly; to select; the Sth diagram, relates to wind, and denotes mildness; bland, insinuating, gently; to enter, to ingratiate.

**遜**  
Sun Complaisant, conciliatory, humble, docile, mild; retiring, respectful, obsequious; to venerate, to give in to, to obey; *sun' yéung'* to give place to, to respectfully yield; *'him sun'* yielding; *yap, sun'* obeisance.

(616)

Sün.

孫 A grandchild; whatever grows again or is reproduced; 'tsz' sün, children and grandchildren, posterity; tsang sün or sün sik, a great-grandson; sün sün, a great-great-grandson; loi sün, a great-gr.-gr.-grandson; ngoi' sün, a daughter's child; sün 'nū, a granddaughter; kung sün, grandfather and grandson; né sün, a sister's children.

Also read sun', and interchanged with the preceding.

猴 A monkey; hau sün, a species of small monkey.

蓀 A sort of pretty and fragrant grass or herb; k'ai sün, a water plant, a kind of iris?

餐 An evening meal, tea, supper; a meal; to eat; to soak or separate rice, in cold water; yung sün, breakfast and supper; yung sün nán kai' hard to keep up breakfast and dinner—poverty-struck.

宣 To publish, to proclaim, to promulge by the highest authority; to circulate, as the wind does; to pervade, to revolve, to expand; extended, manifested, expansive; to summon, as a ruler does; slow; perspicacious; beginning to be bald; sün chiü' to summon, as to court; hau sün, to proclaim by the voice; put, sün, not to say more—used in letters; sün pò' fuk, yam, to preach the gospel; sün tuk

shéung' it' to read aloud the emperor's orders; sün kò' the emperor's proclamations.

璚 A jade stone, six ts'ün' broad, anciently held in the hands by princes as insignia.

悛 To stop; to change; next in order, to succeed; to rest or trust in one's opinion, willful.

痠 In pain; aching, painful; sün shak a sort of stone; sün sün 'ün 'ün, prickling, aching; kwat, sün, shooting, rheumatic pains.

酸 Acid, sour, sharp, tart, vinegarish; prickling, harsh to the skin; irritating, distressing; grieved, afflicted; loitering from debility; sün ts'ò' vinegar; sün 'koo, pickles; sün p' a grieved nose—afflicted at, as bad news; sam sün, to commiserate, sympathizing; hám sün, sour, begrimed, loathsome as a dirty man; sün 'chí muk, Chinese ebony; sün mí' acid.

霰 A slight shower.

旋 To wave a flag as a signal; the motion of soldiers' legs, as they march; to revolve, to go around, to go in an orbit; to return, to come back to the same point; curling, rippling; quick, ready; then, forthwith, next; sün 'chün, to go around; shéung sün, to go to one's village; kam sün, a new graduate going home; sün fung, a whirlwind; p'ün siün, to visit among one's friends; chau sün, to follow round; to greet and entertain

several friends; 'ho 'shí sün  
chí' make it come forthwith,  
quickly bring it about; sün  
lun, revolving, as the moon.

**漩** Siuen An eddying fountain, a cir-  
cling eddy; a little whirlpool.

**璇** Siuen A beautiful gem; sün  
kwai' an ornament worn by  
ancient monarchs; sün kí, a  
kind of armillary sphere or  
planetarium, by which the  
motions of the stars were  
anciently noted.

**鑪** Siuen A pulley, or something which  
revolves; a pewter vessel, in  
which water is put to warm  
the wine; a wine-warmer.

**損** Sau To diminish, to lessen; to  
injure, to spoil, to wound, to  
cause damage; to lose; to  
reprove, to blame, as a critic  
does; detrimental, injurious;  
damage, ill luck; the 44th  
diagram; 'yau 'sün smò yik,  
it is wholly bad without any  
advantage; ts'ít, 'sün 'shau, to  
cut one's fingers when chop-  
ping; 'sün p'o' spoiled, broken;  
pang 'sün, cracked, or a bit  
broken out; mún chiú 'sün, a  
display of riches invites mis-  
fortunes; 'sün yan lí' kí, to  
benefit one's self by other's  
injury; 'sün lán' all spoilt;  
'kám 'sün kwan léung, to  
peculate in the rations of the  
army; 'tá 'sün, to wound, to  
spoil; 'sün shéung, wounded;  
'sün 'shau 'sün kéuk, hurt his  
hands and feet; 'sün wái'  
spoiled or ruined.

**饌** Chuen The governor at a village  
feast; household gear, uten-  
sils; numbers; to arrange.

選

To select, to choose out,  
to elect; to appoint proper  
men to office; to dance in  
a ring, like N. A. Indians;  
an instant, a moment; a lakh,  
or one hundred thousand;  
apprehensive, undecided, ti-  
morous; 'kán 'sün, to pick;  
'sün chák, to select; pák  
'sün, a coin of the Hán  
dynasty with a dragon on it.

選

To number, to reckon;  
to take to task, to reckon  
with; fat, hū' kū' sün' don't  
go, lest he reckon with you.

選

Siuen

To be selected for office;  
hau' sün' candidates waiting  
for appointment; 'pò sün'  
appointed to supply a place.

算

Swan

The counting board or  
abacus; to reckon, to cypher,  
to calculate; to estimate, to  
regard; to plot; numbers,  
figures; a calculation, a plan;  
a scheme; slips of bamboos  
to reckon with; 'ní kóm' tsau'  
sün' just as you can manage it;  
kau' sün' quite enough; sün'  
'ngò p'á' I'll give in, I'll knock  
under; sün' p'ún, the count-  
ing-board; sün' fát, arithmetic;  
'hò 'tá sün' a good speculation,  
to guess well; sün' ming' to  
calculate destinies; hóp, sün'  
to reckon correctly; sün' kai'  
yan, to lay schemes against  
others, to counterplot; sün'  
lán' t'íu shéung, a most  
painful scheme; 'k'ū 'úí sün'  
p'ún, he is a ready reckoner;  
sün' tok, to calculate; sün' 'ní  
fí, I guess you're a rare one;  
sün' p'ún mat, very sharp,  
closefisted; sün' 'sz' 'ts'ò, he

would kill plants, [he's so cute]; *sūn' loi sūn' hū'* contriving about this and that, full of schemes; *sūn' kwo' ming pák* it has already been all reckoned.

**蒜** Garlic, chives; *sūn' t'au*, garlic bulbs; *ts'ing sūn'* fresh garlic; *sūn' tsai*, the shoots inside the bulbs.

**篆** Square, intricate characters, called seal characters from their use; any fanciful form of Chinese characters; to engrave old forms of characters; ornaments on bells; *sūn' shū* or *sūn' tsz'* the seal character.

**璪** An ornament, like a seal character, on the top of the tablets held by officers and princes, in ancient times.

(517)

Sung.

**嵩** } The highest of the five  
great mountains, which the  
ancient emperors worshiped;  
**松** } it lies in Honán fú in Honán, a high peak on the watershed of the Yellow River and R. Hán; a lofty mountain; eminent, high, as statesmen.

**鬆** Disheveled hair; shaggy, undressed hair; confused, disordered; to relax; to let go the hold of, to cast off, to unloose; loose, flabby, movable, slack, easy; unimportant, not urgent; not careworn, easy; spongy, soft, as some cakes; *'ki sung*, not much matter; *sung tung* in funds, moneyed;

*'shau t'au sung*, rich, able to gratify one's self; *sam sung*, contented, easy about it; *sung song*, elated, pleased, as at seeing friends; *shan tō sung*, I feel relieved, the job is off my hands; *'pong tak sung*, tie it loosely; *sung fá*, flocked cotton; *ts'ui sung*, crisp and soft, as boiled groundnuts; *sung kō*, a species of light cake; *sung tik*, *'shau*, do it quickly; *sung mō kau*, a dog with shaggy hair; *lūn sung*, disheveled; *sung hoi tik*, ease it some, loosen it a little, slack off; *sung p'at, p'at*, too loose, too open.

**從** Easy, bland, complaisant, calm, gentle; *sung sung yung yung*, graceful, not hurried—said of manners.

**悚** Fearful, agitated, swayed by hopes and fears; *sung an*, on the quiver, excited, timorous.

**竦** To stand stiffly and precise; to fear; to elevate, to bring forward, as good people; moved, excited; the flesh creeping from dread, horrified; *sung lap* to stand in a formal attitude; *so sung yan ká*, to slander people.

**聳** Interchanged with the last two. Deaf, born deaf; to urge on, to excite, to stir up; to astonish; high, elevated, as a mountain; to rise, as bread does; to respect; *sung tsun*, excited; to urge on; *sung t'ing* horrified, astonishing; *kō sung*, lofty; puffed out; *sung yan 'i muk*, to make one's ears tingle.

‘**樓**’ Interchanged with ‘**sung**’ **疎**  
**Sung** to push; to hold, to seize;  
 to stretch one's self out.

‘**送**’ To send a present, to give;  
**Sung** to send with, to accompany,  
 to attend, to go with; to see  
 a guest out; a present, a gift.  
 A colloquial word; viands, ve-  
 getables, whatever is on the  
 table besides the rice; *sung'*  
*hang*, to go with; *seung sung'*  
 to make a present of; *sung'*  
*há' ch'ing*, food given for a  
 journey; *sung' yat, ch'ing*, to  
 go with one a little; *sung' 'lai*,  
 presents; to give gifts; *'mái*  
*sung'* to buy the accompani-  
 ments; *sung' ts'oi' tái' pá*, a  
 good lot of viands, &c.; *sung'*  
*ká'* to attend a marriage; *sung'*  
*yuk, 'shéung cham*, to go with  
 the meat to the chopping-  
 board—to run into danger;  
*sung' 'pi' 'ni*, I'll give this to  
 you; *muk, sung'* to follow with  
 the eyes; *shun' fung seung*  
*sung'* may you have pros-  
 perous breezes; *ying sung'*  
 to receive guests, and to ac-  
 company them to the door;  
*sung' fo'* to send goods to the  
 purchaser; *pái' sung'* to go  
 and see a friend off; *sung'*  
*shang sz' 'má*, Jupiter's mes-  
 senger who brings down chil-  
 dren; *sung' kún*, to hand up  
 a prisoner.

‘**宋**’ A dwelling; to dwell; a  
**Sung** feudal state lying in the pre-  
 fecture of Kwaitch in the east  
 of Honán; name of a famous  
 dynasty, which lasted from A.D.  
 970 to 1280; also a shorter  
 one from A.D. 420 to 477.

(518)

Sut.

‘**恤**’ } To feel for, to compas-  
 ‘**恤**’ } sionate, to commiserate; to  
 ‘**恤**’ } have affection towards, to  
**Siuh** love; pity, affection, sympathy,  
 sorrow for; *seung sut*, mutual  
 sympathy; *'t'ai sut*, to assist;  
*lin kú sut, 'kwá*, to relieve  
 and pity orphans and widows;  
*chan' sut*, to give alms to the  
 poor; *sut, p'an 'lò*, to feel for  
 the poor and aged.

‘**戌**’ To be distinguished from **戌**  
**Siuh** *shu'*. The eleventh of the 12  
 branches, denoted by a dog;  
*sut, shí* the 11th Chinese  
 hour, from 7 to 9 P. M.; nature  
 fading, fall of the year; *sut,*  
*út*, the ninth moon.

‘**率**’  
**Suh**

A bird-net; to follow, to  
 conform, to imitate; to lead,  
 to command, to head, to bring,  
 to conduct, to direct; to cause  
 to follow; to receive under  
 one's orders; generally, for  
 the most part, in the gross: a  
 resumé; active, spry; suddenly,  
 hastily; from; a leader, a high  
 ruler, a captain; a mark, a  
 guide; *'m sut, káu'* he won't  
 hear your advice; *mok sut,*  
*'k'ü*, don't order him; *tái' sut,*  
*lui' 'ts'z'* for the most part  
 they are like this; *sut, kw'ai*  
*'kū*, to regulate the usage;  
*'piú sut*, a leader, an example,  
 a muster; *ts'ò sut*, carelessly,  
 not exact; *'i 'ts'z' wai sut*, let  
 this be a pattern; *sut, 'l, g,*  
 to take the lead; *sut, sing* to  
 conform to the light of reason.

Siuh

Söh

**帥**  
Suh Interchanged with the last ;  
to lead, to conduct on, as a  
standard-bearer does ; *sut*, *sz'*  
to lead troops.

**棒**  
Suh Name of a tree. A collo-  
quial word ; a catch, a fasten-  
ing, a button ; to fasten, to  
latch ; *mún sut*, a door latch ;  
*sut*, *chiú' k'ü*, fasten it well.

(519)

Süt.

Sih

**雪**  
Siueh Snow ; in Canton, often ap-  
plied to ice ; and to whiten,  
to blanch, to make like snow,  
to wipe or wash clean ; snowy,  
frosted, white ; to wipe out,  
as an injury ; to revenge ; to  
clear one's self ; *süt*, *fá*, flakes  
of snow ; *lok*, *süt*, it snows ;  
*süt*, *kòm' tung'* cold as ice ;  
*süt*, *han'* to take revenge ; *süt*,  
*li*, the T'ientsin pear ; *k'au'*  
*st'au sü 'tò süt*, to kneel and  
knock head often ; *fan fan*  
*tái' süt*, a fine fall of snow ;  
*süt*, *pák*, snow white ; *chá*  
*mái yat*, *pau' süt*, to make a  
snowball.

(520)

Sz'.

**師**  
Sz' Part of an army, a company,  
a legion of 2500 men ; troops ;  
to marshal a force, to call  
out the troops ; a metropolis  
or capital ; a leader, a general,  
one who collects and orders  
people ; a master, an instruc-  
tor, a professor, one skilled  
in ; a sage, a pattern to the

world ; to teach ; to imitate ;  
*sz' fu'* a workman, one skill-  
ed in an art ; *stin sz'* ancient  
wise men ; *sz' piú*, patterns  
of the world ; *sz' kú*, a nun ;  
*king sz'* the court, the capi-  
tal ; *kín' 'lò sz'* to visit a learn-  
ed scholar ; *sz' syé*, a private  
secretary of high officers, one  
who writes their papers ; *shui*  
*sz'* naval troops, marines ; *sz'*  
*ching*, a chum, a schoolfellow ;  
*pán sz'* to recall troops from  
foreign service ; *sz' syé 'kòm*  
*'fún*, taking on airs like a  
secretary ; *ch'ut sz'* to march  
out the troops ; *sz' shán*, a  
war-junk.

S

Sz'

Sz'

Sz'

Sz'

Sz'

A murex, a spiral shell ;  
crenulated shells ; *sz' kòm*, an  
Arca ; a scallop, or Pecten.

A lion ; a dog that whelps  
two pups ; *sz' 'tsz'* a lion ; *sz'*  
*'kòm st'au*, hair neglected and  
long ; *shet sz'* stone lions  
placed at doorways of yámun ;  
*'mò sz'* to play masked lions ;  
*ts'in sz'* a figure of a lion  
stuck over with cash ; *ch'ung'*  
*ts'an sz'* pi' you've just tweak-  
ed the lion's nose, i.e. he's now  
cross enough.

Sz'

Sz'

To control, to preside, to  
rule, to manage ; to attend to ;  
a commissioner, a manager, an  
officer ; an office for a court ;  
a township or a subdivision of  
a district ; *sám sz'* the three  
commissioners (of salt, re-  
venue, and justice) in a pro-  
vince ; *t'ung ching' sz'* the  
Court of Representation at  
Peking ; *'tá kún sz'* to go to  
law ; *ts'un 'kín sz'* the chief

S officer in a township; *kok*, 'you  
'*sho* *sz'* each has his own bu-  
siness.

思 To be distinguished from 思  
'*sz'* *yan*. To think, to consider, to  
reflect; to desire, to wish; to  
commiserate; an auxiliary  
euphonic particle; *sz'* 'séung,  
to reflect upon; *sz'* *nám'* to  
consider; thoughts, opinions;  
'*hò* *szam* *sz'* a good design;  
*szam* *sz'* *sz'* dwelling on often,  
continually planning; *sz'* *ká*,  
to think of one's family; *sz'*  
*ts'ín*, to recall former days.

† 儆 To reprove, to admonish, as  
'*sz'* a friend ought; to urge one's  
self on in duty.

Read *szoi*, a large beard.

樹 A tree with hard wood; *széung*  
'*sz'* *shí'* the *Abrus precatorius*,  
whose red beans are gathered  
as playthings.

紵 A coarse sort of unbleached  
'*sz'* grasscloth or hemp, used as  
half mourning for distant re-  
latives; hempen, flaxen; *sz'*  
*aná fuk*, light mourning worn  
at funerals.

屏 A board screen put before  
'*sz'* the door to intercept the gaze  
of passers, or to make a sort  
of vestibule, called *szau* *sz'*;  
a stand-in-the-way.

颶 A cool breeze; *ts'ang* *sz'*  
'*sz'* a high wind.

鷺 A wader, a sort of heron;  
'*sz'* *lò* *sz'* an egret, with whitish  
plumage, and a pendent crest.

絲 Silk as it comes out from the  
'*sz'* worm; silken, fine, silky, flos-  
sy; silk in general; to reel off  
coccons; small, minute; a  
decimal, the hundred thou-

sandth, or the hundredth part  
of a cash; stringed instru-  
ments of music; *sz'* *fát*, silk  
goods, raw silk; *sz'* *U* *sz'* raw  
silk from Kiángsú; *sz'* *t'ò* *sz'*  
Canton raw silk; *sz'* *ánin*,  
silk batting used to wrap bo-  
dies in, or for lining; *sz'* *shò*  
*ánò ts'ò* not the least error;  
*sz'* *chuk*, stringed and wind  
instruments of music; *sz'* *oní* *sz'*  
*sai* 'ú, fine, drizzling rain;  
*sz'* *hín* *sz'* *kau* exactly enough.

私 Private, peculiar, personal; *sz'*  
'*sz'* illiberal; selfish; secret, par-  
tial; clandestine, treasonable,  
underhand; sisters call each  
other's husbands *sz'*; contra-  
band, smuggled, illicit; ple-  
beian, below the throne; *sz'* *tsau*  
*sz'* to smuggle; *sz'* 'há *fo*  
smuggled goods; *sz'* *sin* *kung*  
*hau* *sz'* public before private  
interests; *sz'* *hák*, a trader  
who smuggles; a private mer-  
chant; *sz'* *szam*, partial, un-  
just; *sz'* 'há, secretly; *sz'* *o*,  
favoritism, to uphold one at  
any rate; *sz'* *ts'ap*, *sz'* to watch  
for smugglers; *sz'* *ts'ap*, *sz'* *shín*,  
a revenue cutter; *sz'* *sin*,  
smuggled salt; *sz'* *ká*, private,  
my own; *sz'* *ká* *sz'* personal ef-  
fects, household gear; *sz'*  
*ts'ing* 'kau *hòp* illicit inter-  
course.

(This and the next are also read *shái*.)

蕤 Name of an herb; to quin-  
'*sz'* tuple; fivefold; *sz'* 'p'úi *sz'* to  
raise five times, as a price.

釀 To decant and strain liquors;  
'*sz'* to pour out a libation; to  
divide; *sz'* 'tsau, to pour off  
spirits.



S

斯  
sz'

To split with an *sz*, to rive; a pronoun, this, that, these, those; this very one, this place; forthwith, presently, then; a euphonic particle; white; mean, base, low, inferior; *sz' shi*, at this time; *sz' sz'* this affair; *sz' man*, literary, polished, scholarly; *ch'ü sz' tsik*, *sz'* morning and evening here, constant; *pe sz' kwok*, Persia; *pi cho* *sz'* what sort of a fellow is he?

斯  
sz'

A menial, a camp-follower, a horseboy, a forager or woodcutter; a servant, an attendant, a waiter; to feed, to take care of; broken, in pieces, as firewood; a *melée*, in confusion, as in a battle; *siü sz'* a servant boy; *sz' t'ò* soldiers, privates; *sz' yéung tsut*, a camp-follower.

斯  
sz'

To tear apart as paper; to split, to rend; *sz' koi*, pull it in two; *t' ai sz'* to nudge, to direct attention to; *shau sz'* to tear with the hand.

斯  
sz'

To immerse, to sink in the water; water exhausted, dry, run out; *sz' müt*, thrown into the water, lost in the water. Used for the next.

斯  
sz'

The neighing of a horse; to belch, to eructate; a hoarse broken voice; *tü sz' yik*, to hiccup; *m' sz'* a neigh; to hinny, to whinny.

死

End of animal life, death of young persons; to die; dissolution, dying, death; pale, deadly, ghastly; dangerous, mortal; to the death, fearless,

to die for, a martyr to; urgent, intense; *sz' kang fu*, a work to which one is completely devoted; *hi' sz'* *yon* one who cares nothing for another's anger, insolent; *ch' sz'* rockless, regardless of consequences; *sz' tso'* dead; *sz' kan t'an*, near death; *sz'* dangerously ill; *sam sz'* indifferent to; *sz' sam*, intensely desirous of; *sz' pak*, a livid, pale complexion; *sz' sz' ü kwoi*, to regard dying as going home; *sz' tsü*, to die in defense of one's loyalty or chastity; *sz' sing' pat*, *koi*, death won't make him change; *sz' hau ngán shat*, maintain it fixedly, irrevocable; *sz' sz'* one fearless of death, a hero or a ruffian; *sz' t'ò ngán pai* died with closed eyes, a peaceful end; *sz' sz' f'ü ming'* a premature death; *sz' lo'* a dangerous road; *t' ai sz' k'v*, I look upon him as lost, as an abandoned fellow; to read one clearly, to see perfectly; *ai' sz'* to hang one's self; *hak sz'* scared to death; *tá sz'* *lit*, to tie a hard knot; *tsam sz'* drowned; *peng sz'* died from disease.

史  
shí

A narrator of events; a historian, an annalist; a history, a register of events, chronicles, acts; *kwok sz'* historical records; *sz' kin*, a historiographer; *sz' ki* history; *shap yat sz'* histories of the 21 dynasties; *tso sz'*, *yan sz'* the two court historians; *sz'* censors.

使

To send, to order on some service; 'sz' *tak*, it will do, enough; 'tsau' 'sz' a runner. This character is pronounced 'shai, because the preceding is an unlucky word.

使  
Shi

A messenger, a servant sent with presents to inquire about, an agent; *ch'ut*, 'sz' a servant; 'sz' 'shan, a legate, an envoy, 'sz' 'ché, one who is sent.

四  
肆X  
Sz

Four; everywhere; the second is the complex form, and the third the abbreviated form; 'sz' 'há, all about; 'sz' 'fong, the four points, everywhere; cubical, square; 'sz' 'hoi, the "four seas," i. e. China; the world; 'sz' 'ngán, pregnant; 'sz' 'ngán 'lò, one who wears spectacles; 'sz' *pat*, séung' very ignorant; *taí* 'sz' the fourth; 'sz' 'á' *luk*, forty-six; 'ní kóm' 'sz' 'hoi ché' what a courteous man you are! 'hiú *tak*, 'sz' 'sz' *luk luk*, he knows only a little; 'sz' 'lò' smò mún, no resource whichever way I turn; 'sz' *kwai* 'chéung' four seasons or periods for settling accounts; 'sz' 'há 'm kin' I can find it nowhere; *pák*, 'sz' one hundred and forty; 'sz' 'fong muk, a block of wood, [goes no further than it is pushed] i. e. a dolt; 'm sám, 'm 'sz' not one thing, nor another; 'sz' *kok*, four cornered; *ch'o* 'sz' the fourth of the month.

泗  
Sz

Mucus, snivel; a large feeder of the Grand Canal near Yenchau fú in Shántung; *t'ai* 'sz' 'wáng lau, tears and snivel flowing down.

驷  
Sz

A team of four horses, four horses abreast; 'sz' 'ná *kü*, a chariot and four; *t'in* 'sz' the four stars  $\beta, \delta, \epsilon, \rho$  in Scorpio; 'sz' *shing* a war chariot.

田  
Sz

To be anxious about; pure intention, pure-minded; 'i' 'sz' thoughts, wishes; 'm 'hò 'sz' 'sz' disreputable, indecent, impolite, vile, corrupting.

肆  
Sz

To expand or exert to the utmost; great, large, to the utmost; reckless, ruinous, excessive, profligate, unrestrained, dissolute; a point or position of the heavenly bodies; to refuse; a market-place, a shop for exposing goods; to spread out, to arrange; to expose, as an executed carcass; abruptly; now, formerly; *fong* 'sz' 'sz' profligate, disorderly; 'sz' smò *kí* *tán* he fears nobody; 'tsau 'sz' a wine shop; *kwá* 'sz' a conjurer's office; 'sz' *chang kíp*, *léuk* to rob without any check.

士  
Sz

A learned man, an upright man, a doctor, a scholar; a male, a gentleman, able bodied men; soldiers, officers, statesmen; one who manages a particular department; the 33d radical; *tsun* 'sz' a doctor, the third literary degree; *tái* 'sz' *hok* 'sz' a title of cabinet ministers; *shan* 'sz' the gentry; *shü* *kat*, 'sz' a Hánlin doctor without office; 'sz' *tsut*, a soldier, a man-at-arms; *k'i* 'sz' a stout horseman; *man* 'sz' a student; *kü* 'sz' a private scholar; 'tsau 'sz' a chief butler; *tái* 'sz' a title of Kwányin.

S

Z

Z

**仕**<sup>sz'</sup> To act as a magistrate, to fill an office; to serve, to fill a station, as a menial or officer; a public officer; *ch'ut, sz'* to enter on office; *chi' sz'* to resign a public post; *sz' xón' ch'í, ká,* an honorable family.

**事**<sup>sz'</sup> An affair, a matter, a concern; business, traffic; an occupation, an employment, a pursuit, a service; that which is done, an action; a subject, a theme; to serve, to obey; to manage a business; *kung sz'* public matters; *ch'ut, sz'* to go out to service; *sz' shat,* a fact, a truth, is well known; *sz' lai'* rules of business; *mò 'sho sz' sz'* nothing to do; *'kan sz'* very important; *'hò sam sz'* good natured, friendly; *sz' d'au,* master, boss, the head of the concern; *sz' tsai,* assistants, clerks; *'yau sz'* busy, engaged; something going on; *'yau mat, sz' kon'* what have you in hand? *chap, sz'* each one having his own post; the attendants of officers; to accuse one; *xón' sz'* to make trouble; *'ch'ü sz'* a grade of scholars below the Hsin-lin; *pat, sz' sz'* not to attend to business; *sz' d'au k'wò 'mai,* overrun with cares and business; *sz' d'au k'uk, shik,* above doing many a labor; *'k'í sz'* a strange affair; *sz' fú' mò,* to assist one's parents.

**傳**<sup>sz'</sup> To transfix, to stab, to pierce with a sword; to put a ploughshare in the soil; to stick into the ground, as a stake; to erect.

(521)

Tá.

C. 2. 7

**打**<sup>Tá</sup> To strike, to pound, to knock, to beat, to maul; to fight; to attack, to pummel; to set a fighting; to excite; to do anything; to add; to play with or on; a blow; punishment by blows; an auxiliary word, placed before verbs to denote action, simply to do or showing present time, according to the scope; a preposition, by, in, at, through; *'tá ai ch'ü' ch'ang,* go by this way; *'tá ka'* to squabble and fight, a brawl; *'tá i'm t'ò'* it will not reach, as a shot; *'yau ch'ung 'tá,* the worms have eaten it; *'t'í, 'tá k'è'* made of iron; *'tá t'í, 't'ò,* a blacksmith; *'tá p'á'* to frighten; *'tá s'ün' d'au ngan,* to try to raise the wind; *'ng ko' 'tá ts'at, k'ò'* add seven to the five; *'hò 'tá p'án'* elegantly dressed; *'tá sh'ek' d'au,* to throw stones; stonecutting; *'tá 'ch'í p'ái,* to play cards; *'tá d'ung,* to work in copper; *'tá pái' ch'ung'* to be defeated in battle; *'tá p'ín ch'ü' lai,* which way (or where) did he come? *'tá y'ung k'am,* to play on a piano; *doi 'tá,* to come to blows; *'tá m'ang'* to dream; *'tá kung,* to work for; *'tá 'sz'* killed; *'tá t'eng,* to drive a nail; *'tá ts'ui pá,* to beat on the mouth; *'tá má' 'k'ü,* beat and reviled him; *'tá k'ò' ch'ün'* to take a turn or little walk;

'tá 'shau 'ngán, to bribe; 'tá fát, 'k'ü hū' send him there; 'tá ũ, to fish; lúi 'tá, killed by lightning; 'tá t'ing' to listen; 'tá páu, to mat anything; 'tá t'eng hū' to go in a boat; 'tá 'h, to attend to, to manage; 'tá 'shui, to draw water; 'tá 'ngan kē' syan, a silversmith; 'tá kai skung, to fight cocks; 'tá k'ün, to fisticuff; 'tá shing, to twist cords; 'tá 'ngán, to perforate.

## (522) T'á.

ㄊ. ㄗ

他 } A personal pronoun; he,  
它 } she, him, her, it; that, the  
other; another; t'á yat, an-  
T'á other day; pat, 'kún t'á, I  
have nothing to do with him;  
t'á smún, they; t'á tik, his,  
her's; ching' shē t'á, it is  
certainly him.

## (523) Tai.

ㄊ. ㄘ

堤 } A bank, a dike, a levee to  
Ti defend against water; to stop,  
to fill up with earth; to pre-  
pare against; to oppose a  
barrier; to place firmly.

隄 } Interchanged with the last;  
Ti a fence, a ridge, a barrier; to  
dike off, bridged; a heaped  
up way to cross on; chuk, tai,  
to build a dike; tai ngon'  
a diked bank or shore; tai  
feng, a defense, as against  
floods.

鞋 } Leathern or skin shoes; lok, de  
Ti tai, leathern greaves or shin-  
plates; tai kū' buskins worn  
by actors.

氏 } Reaching, arrived at; ra- dr  
Ti dical, fundamental; an origin;  
base, mean; to return, to  
revert to; a lodging place for  
the night; the third of the 28  
constellations, consisting of α,  
β, γ, δ, in Libra; tai syan, a  
certain foreign country.

低 } To bend down, to droop, t t  
Ti to hang down; to incline, as  
the head; to sink, as money;  
in a low place, down; low,  
as a tone; cheap; low, base,  
humble; vulgar, common; kō  
tai, high and low; tai, ngong,  
looking down—looking up;  
tai ngai' counterfeit; tai  
t'au, to droop the head; tai  
ká' low-priced, cheap; ch'ut,  
shan tai, humble origin, low  
born; tai sam, downhearted;  
tai 'shui, gone to the bottom;  
sunk the capital; tai sheng,  
in a low voice; k'uk, tai, to  
stoop over; tai ngai' sz' a  
low business; 'shui hēung'  
tai slau, the water is running  
out; tai ch'ü' a low place.

抵 } A ram, a buck, a he-goat;  
Ti a ram three years old. Inter-  
changed with the next.

抵 } To gore, to push with the  
Ti horns; to oppose, to strive  
against; to push, as off a  
shore; tai ch'uk, to butt and  
gore; tai hi' pushing with the  
arms, a sort of wrestling.

弭 } The famous bow of the  
Ti emperor Shun; a red bow; a  
bow with carvings on it.

底  
Tí

At the base of, under the shadow of; the bottom of; below, underneath, beneath; at the bottom, below the level; low, mean, menial; a servant; to stop at, to reach the bottom; to impede, to obstruct; a first copy of; to fall to the bottom, as sediment; but, only; natural vigor, constitution; a classifier of cakes; 'tai mín' the lower side, the bottom; 'm tò' 'tai, it don't touch the bottom; tò' 'tai 'tím yéung' how will it turn out at last? há' 'tai, down stairs, below; 'tai há' under; 'mò' 'tai, bottomless; 'shün' 'tai, a ship's bottom; 'siú' 'tai, waiting-boys; 'tá' 'tai, to prime, as in painting; 'mat' 'yé' 'tai 'tsz' 'ch'ut, shan, what calling (or grade) did he start life with? 'ngán' 'tai 'mò' 'yan, supercilious, an upstart; 'hò' 'tai 'tsz' vigorous, hearty; well principled; 'í' 'ü' 'ú' 'tai, what do you rest upon for its completion? 'tai 'tsz' 'í' 'wái' his constitution is all gone; 'tí' 'tai, on the ground; the earth's centre; 'tai 'sái' 'tsun' 'chí, knows all about it; 'ká' 'tai, family property; 'tai 'shui, the tide against one; 'kau' 'tai, back, rear, behind; 'yat' 'tai, you've offended altogether; 'yat' 'tai 'kò, a large cake.

抵  
Tí

To oppose, to stop, to ward off, to rush against, to butt; to slap, to hit together; to substitute; to forfeit a pledge; to transgress, to offend; to sustain, to bear, to have what one deserves; to reach; to

value; up to, reaching; worth, valued at; cheap, a bargain; 'tai 'tong, to be worth; 'm 'tai 'ko' 'lán' 'kal, not worth a rotten orange; 'm 'tai 'ts'in, not worth a cash; 'tai 'shuu 'sái' clever at everything, jack of all trades; 'tai 'chü' hold it up, stop it; 'tai 'ngái' to hear as well as I can; 'chan 'ching' 'm 'tai truly I was deceived, I was not up to him; 'tai 'ts'in 'yé, a very precious article; 'tai 'tak, 'lá, well worth it; 'tai 'lái' to take or have an equivalent; 'tái' 'tai, in general, for the most part; 'chan 'kai' 'tai 'ké' it was very cheap; 'm 'tai, dear; 'tai 'ün' to swap, to exchange; 'tai 'tik, 'tak, 'ch' able to stand against them, as an army; equal in value; 'tai 'tsúi' to atone for crime; to bear the blame.

抵  
Tí

The trunk of trees, the part of a tree near the ground; the root, the foundation.

邸  
Tí

A hotel where feudatories lodged at the capital; a court, a royal residence; a lodging-house, a hotel for travelers; the basis, the bottom, the support of a thing; the stand for a sceptre; a screen outside the door; fundamental; to arrive at, to reach; 'lū' 'tai, a tavern; 'tai 'king, to reach the capital.

詆  
Tí

To vilify, to defame, to slander; to scold, to blame; to accuse falsely; 'tai 'hüm' to implicate and injure; 'tai 'yuk, to insult and reproach; 'tai 'wái, to calumniate.

**砥**  
Chí A grindstone, a millstone; a hone, a whetstone; smoothed, level, as a whetstone; to polish one's conduct, to regard rules and civilities; *'tai lai'* a grindstone; to reform one's self.

**帝**  
Tí One who judges; celestial virtue; one whose virtue is like that of heaven and earth, and made their vicegerent among men; *ergo*, a sovereign, a judge, a prince, a potentate, an autocrat, an emperor, of whom the world can only have one; it is applied to several deities denoting their supremacy in their peculiar attributes, as *'Kwán tai'* Mars; *'Man tai'* Apollo; *'Wá tai'* God of Fire; *'Shéung tai'* the Supreme Ruler, one at the head of Olympus; there are now several of them; *'swong tai'* the emperor; *'tai' swong*, a sovereign; *'tai' hau'* an empress; *'ng tai'* the five rulers of the five regions; the five elected emperors, before Yú the Great, B. C. 2597-2255.

**諦**  
Tí To judge, to examine into; to scrutinize; *'sham tai'* to examine and decide upon.

**蒂**  
Tí The peduncle of a flower, the foot-stalk of a flower or fruit; stem of a melon; rootlets; *met.* rootless, unfounded; *'fá tai'* a flower-stalk; *'ping tai'* *'lín*, a double flowered lotus; *'tai' kái'* little prickles, motes, straws, trifles.

**禘**  
Tí A quinquennial sacrifice to the manes of the emperor's predecessors; a worship of royal ancestors.

**蟬**  
Tí Small insects, like ephemera, generated in the ether; it is supposed the rainbow is made of them; *'tai' tung'* the rainbow. The first also means a snake; and the second, when read *chüt*, a spider.

**弟**  
Tí To twine and bind with leathern straps; rising by degrees; a younger brother; to act as becomes a younger brother; a junior, a friend, a scholar; *'á tai'* a boy, a lad; *'hing tai'* brothers, younger brothers; *'ling tai'* your younger brother; *'shé tai'* my own brother; *'nü tai'* a younger sister; *'tai' 'tsz'* scholars; *'siu tai'* I, my humble self; *'ngoi' 'hing tai'* brothers-in-law.

**悌**  
Tí Used for the above as a verb; to act brotherly, to act as a younger brother should.

**第**  
Tí To wind around in ascending order; a consecutive series, an order, a rank, a gradation; to gradate, to make in a series; arranged in order; a literary degree; a mansion, a house; makes the ordinal numbers; a conjunction, but, however, yet, merely; *'ts'z' tai'* rank; *'tai' yat*, number one, the first; *'tai' yat' 'hò*, the best; *'tai' 'sám kán*, the third house; *'tai' 'ki hò'* which number? *'tai' 'chá k'* an officer's house; *'tak tai'* to get a higher degree; *'k'ap tai'* a doctorate, a Hánlin; *'k'ü 'yau mat' 'kò tai' 'hí*, what high grade has he reached—what cleverness has he? *'ts'z' tai'* to confer a mansion on a deserving officer.

*第*<sup>2</sup><sub>Ti</sub> Used for the preceding as a conjunction; but, yet, only; name of a plant; *pat tai*<sup>2</sup> a double surname.

*遞*<sup>2</sup><sub>Ti</sub> } To transmit, to send on, to convey, to pass from hand to hand; to hand up or in; to exchange, to alternate; for, instead of; distant; *tai*<sup>2</sup> *'hi kéuk*, to change the legs over; *tai*<sup>2</sup> *'nin*, next year; *sch'ün tai*<sup>2</sup> to send on, as by post; to remit intelligence; *tai*<sup>2</sup> *'pan*, to petition for; *t'iu tai*<sup>2</sup> to go far, distant; *tai*<sup>2</sup> *'séung wong wán*, alternating, neighbors seeing each other; *jún cū tai*<sup>2</sup> *chong*<sup>2</sup> to stop an officer's sedan and hand up a paper; *fán 'ní tai*<sup>2</sup> *'chün*, may I trouble you to take this for me?

*棣*<sup>2</sup><sub>Ti</sub> A sort of small plum, not larger than a cherry; a wild cherry, common in Shánsi; a piece of wood put under a carriage.

*隸*<sup>2</sup><sub>Li</sub> Attached to, belonging to, joined; attendants in offices, underlings; menial, abject, base, vile, ignoble; *puk tai*<sup>2</sup> servants, suite; *tai*<sup>2</sup> *'shū*, the square, plain character; *chik tai*<sup>2</sup> attached to directly, as the superior *chau* and *t'ing* departments are under the governor; *chik tai*<sup>2</sup> *'sháng*, the province of Chihli, so called because it is the metropolitan province.

*杅*<sup>2</sup><sub>Ti</sub> Standing alone, as a tree; solitary; exuberant, flourishing; distinguished, eminent.

Read *'to*: a tiller to steer with, a scull.

T'ai.

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*梯*<sup>2</sup><sub>Ti</sub>

A ladder; stairs, steps; to recline against; a means to reach an end; *yat t'au t'ai*, a pair of stairs; *lau t'ai fong*, closet under the stairs; *'shau t'ai*, a hand ladder; *t'ai tang*<sup>2</sup> a step-ladder; *'pán t'ai*, board steps; *'ün t'ai*, a rope-ladder; *'shéung wán t'ai*, to mount the cloudy ladder—to become a high scholar; *t'in t'ai*, a ladder leading up a roof, a scaling rope ladder; *'shéung t'in t'ai kóm' nán*, as difficult as to climb up the sky; *t'ai 'han*, *t'ai kéuk*, head of the stairs, and foot of the stairs.

*稊*<sup>2</sup><sub>Ti</sub> } Tares found among rice, like that grain with small seeds, and not easily distinguished; rice cockle; shoots on a willow trunk.

*綈*<sup>2</sup><sub>Ti</sub> Lustrous pongee, used to make robes or gowns, which were given as presents; a coat or pelisse.

*鴟*<sup>2</sup><sub>Ti</sub> A water-fowl, called *t'ai shi*, a species of gregarious pelican, having a red bill, and plumage like an owl.

*啼*<sup>2</sup><sub>Ti</sub> To bewail, to howl and cry; the cry of birds; to crow, as a cock; to coo and call, as a pigeon; to scream, as a parrot or an ape; *t'ai huk*, to cry and weep; *kai t'ai*, a cock's crow; *kai 'ch'o t'ai*, first cockcrowing—at the 3d watch; *kai lün' t'ai*, general cockcrowing at dawn.

**蹄**  
T'i A hoof, both solid and cleft; the feet of pachydermata, solidungula, and ruminantia; to kick; a trap to catch hares; *met.* a horse; *má t'ai*, a horse-hoof; the water-chestnut; *áp, ná t'ai*, a flat foot like a duck—sign of a poor man; *t'ai kok*, hoofs and horns, i. e. horses and cattle.

**提**  
T'i At ease; *t'ai t'ai* beautiful, fascinating, as *Sí-shí* was. Read *chí*, a mother.

**提**  
T'i To lift in one hand, to lift up, to take up; to hold, to raise, to carry; to bring forward, to bring into notice; to bring before a magistrate; a drum or sounding-tube, used on horseback; a syllable used by Buddhists; *t'ai shíp, tsing shan*, to rouse one to action; *t'ai fong*, to watch; *t'ai shing*, to lift on high; *t'ai kw' ai*, to lead by the hand; to bring up, to nourish; to lead forward, to help on; *t'ai ying*, the sentencer of punishment, a provincial judge; *t'ai tuk*, a major-general; *'shui sz' t'ai tuk*, an admiral; *t'ai t'ong*, a courier; *t'ai sz' 'king kok*, to bring to notice fully; *t'ai 'hí*, to bring to notice, to suggest; *t'ai lung*, to carry a lantern; *t'ai tiú' kún*, overseer of the candidates; *t'ai kon tiú' 'tám*, in a flutter, scared.

Read *'tai*; to throw away.

**提**  
T'i Name of a gem, called *t'ai t'ong*.

**提**  
T'i To go out to see; to sit and observe; to look at from a distance.

**提**  
T'i Name of an insect; *t'ai 'lò*, a kind of cicada.

Also read *shí*, name of a bird.

**提**  
T'i Reddish spirits, clear pure liquor; the essential oil of milk, a liquor refined from the coagulum of butter, elain; *t'ai sú*, an unctuous liquor flowing from cream; *met.* the beneficent temper of Budha.

**提**  
T'i Fully, handsomely dressed; *t' hau' t'ai t'ai*, properly clothed in an elegant manner. Also read *shí'*, with the same meaning.

**題**  
T'i The forehead, the front; the head, the forefront; conspicuous; a theme, a proposition, a subject for writing, a preface; title of a book; to look at; to notice, to discuss, to praise, to bring forward; to subscribe; to do, to attempt; to compose, to write; *t'ai muk*, a theme; an authority for; *tái' t'ai muk*, an important matter, an urgent order from high officers; *t'ai 'seng*, to bring to mind; *p'o' t'ai*, the exordium of an essay; *shing t'ai*, the enforcement of the subject; *'siú t'ai tái' tsò'* to make too much of a little matter; *'ní t'ai 'há t'au*, do you broach the matter, you try first; *ts'im t'ai*, to subscribe money; *t'ai shí*, to indite verses; *t'ai tsau'* to write a memorial to court; *shü t'ai*, the title to a book; *snán t'ai*, hard to do, impossible; *pat, siú t'ai*, don't say any more about it, keep still; *'m t'ai*, to forget all about.



騾 A frisking, fine horse; *k'üt*,  
驄 *t'ai*, a nimble palfrey; *t'ai*  
*tsz'*, a place in Shántung.

莠 Weeds, tares; plants just  
T' sprouting.

Read *t'ai*; to cut down grass;  
name of a flower; *san t'ai fá*,  
the *Magnolia purpurea*.

霽 The sky clearing up; fair  
T' weather, cessation of rain.

鷓 A sort of pheasant; *t'ai t'ai*  
鷓 a kind of pelican. Read *t'ai*;  
T' *t'ai yan*, a flying squirrel.

鰓 A sort of cottus or bullhead,  
T' with projecting eyes; the sour  
things found in fish's stomach.

體 The body, the frame, the  
T' whole person; a body, a  
trunk; a class, a body of  
officers; real, substantial;  
the important parts of, the  
essentials; decorous, dignified,  
becoming, decent, proper;  
respectable, reputable, influen-  
tial; to realize, to embody,  
to make substantial, to repre-  
sent in action the views of  
another; to partition; to join,  
to attract, related to; to re-  
ceive courteously; *shan t'ai*,  
the human body; *t'ai t'ai min'*  
having a great reputation;  
*yat t'ai*, the whole, all con-  
cerned, accordant; *t'ai t'ai*,  
courtesy, politeness; *sz' t'ai*,  
the four limbs; *shik t'ai t'ai*,  
to understand the great rules  
of propriety; *hò t'ai t'ai*,  
personable, well limbed, ele-  
gant; *shat t'ai*, unbecoming,  
rude, impolite; *kwai t'ai*  
*woi woi*, I fear your good  
self is indisposed; *t'ai sut*, to  
befriend; *fú fú yat t'ai*,

husband and wife one flesh;  
*t'ai chang*, to put in practice;  
*t'ai kú* to regard, to assist;  
*t'ai pák kóm tsò* do it this  
way and no other; *t'm hòp*  
*t'ai shik*, inelegant, as style;  
indecorous, unusual, as dress.

睇 Read *tai'*; to view slightly,  
T' to glance at.

A colloquial word. To see  
to, to look after; to deem, to  
regard; to keep watch, to look-  
out for, have an eye on; to  
conclude, to suppose, to think;  
*t'ai k'ü m'hi*, I think he will  
not answer; *ngo t'ai tak*,  
*yau*, I think there is some;  
I guess it is so; *t'ai kang*, to  
watch, as a watchmen; *t'ai*  
*kéuk*, look to your footing,  
be careful how you walk; *t'ai*  
*kwán* used to, seen such be-  
fore; *pí yan t'ai siú*, you'll  
make men condemn you; *t'ai*  
*tak t'm t'ai tak*, do you think  
he will pass? can such things  
do? *t'ai kwó* I've seen it;  
*t'ai chap*, look sharp; *t'ai*  
*ngan*, to shroff money; *t'ai*  
*ch'ün shek*, to look through a  
stone, sharp-sighted; *t'ai tsz'*  
*sai* look very carefully after  
it; *t'ai há t'in*, look to hea-  
ven [for help]; *t'ai kwó*  
*lung*, to look beyond the  
mark; *t'ai t'ai t'ai m't*, I've  
seen they are all right; *t'ai*  
*pung kat shau*, lookout for  
your empty hands!—a street  
cry; *ngán t'ai t'ai*, staring at,  
not taking his eyes off; *há*  
*t'ai h'p* gone to see the play;  
*yau mat yé hò t'ai*, what fine  
things have you?

**姊** T'í A younger sister; 't'ai 'ts'z' sisters-in-law; 't'ai fú, a younger brother's wife; 't'ai 'tsai, a waiting-boy; ká shang 't'ai, a slave boy; á 't'ai, my boy, my little fellow.

**涕** T'í To weep, to shed tears; name of a lot; yap, 't'ai' to lament and weep; yat, 't'ung pi 't'ai' a foolish blockhead.

**髮剃** T'í To shave; to eradicate grass, to clear off land; rubbish, underbrush; 't'ai' á'au 'lò, a barber; 't'ai' sò tò, a razor; ch'ü 't'ai' to root out; 't'ai' fát, sau shang, to turn priest; üt, há' 't'ai' á'au, to shave in the moonshine.

**掃** T'í To reject, to cast away from one.

Read chár'; a hair-pin to secure the hair in a knot.

**結** T'í An indissoluble knot; 't'ai' káu, inseparably joined, as when married; closely shut.

**替** T'í To change, to put another instead of, to substitute; to abolish, to reject, to set aside; to wait; to stop; for, instead, in place of, in behalf; a sign of the dative; tor' 't'ai' 'ní kú' I'll go for you; 't'ai' shan, a substitute: 't'ai' tak, ch'ut, 'm.

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Tái.

**𪛗** Tái A colloquial word, acting like a fool; 'tsz' a silly booby; dress out of order, sh

**歹** Tái Bad, vicious, evil, p the 78th radical of ch denoting misfortunes corpses; 'm chí 'hò does not know good from wai fi tsok, 'tái, to confusion and evil; déu nán fan, not easy to bad from the good.

**袋** Tái A colloquial word. Aín 'tái, a tobacco pipe; ín 'tái, a hubble-bub water pipe; shik, 'tái, smoke one pipe.

**帶** Tái A sash, a girdle; a region of country, a z bandage, a compress; a a tape, a ribbon, a sc narrow kerchief; to ta carry; to take along wit to pilot, to conduct, to and guide; to remind longing to, related, im ed; places connected each other as a neighbor

to entrap and carry off girls; 'mò kwá' tái' no cares on my mind; tái' 'shui 't'eng, pilot boats.

蒂 tái

The rootlets of plants; unimportant, trifling; tái' tái' a little matter, a mote.

戴 tái

To carry or wear on the head; to bear, to sustain, to uphold; to have over one, as the sky; to respect; to meet, to occur, to happen; tái' mò' to put on a cap; tái' 'ngán keng' to wear spectacles; oi' tái' 'k'ü, I respect and like him; pat, kung' tái' 't'in, the same sky shall not cover us; 'teng tái' a button or knob; 'tám tái' to undertake for; tái' üt, p'i sing, to wear the moon and wrap in the stars, i. e. to travel and peddle.

大 tái

Great, big, grand, large; noble, old; chief, distinguished; fat, plump; important, prominent; a common superlative, much, very; to enlarge, to exceed, to surpass; to grow large; the 37th radical; tái' 'm 't'ung, very different; tái' 'ü 'siu pat, 't'ung, the large is unlike the small; tái' tak, how fast he grows; tái' 'mün, the front gate; tái' 'ts'in, the "great thousand," the world; tái' 't'au há, "a big headed prawn," you booby! tái' 'hoi 'mün tsò' do it with open gates, i. e. let every body know it; 'hò tái' 'mün' á' you think yourself rather great; tái' ká' 'tsz' a vain fellow; tái' fong tik, be more lenient, don't gripe him; á' tái' my

elder brother; tái' léuk, in general; tái' 'ts'in yat, day before yesterday; léung tái' 'sin, wife and concubine; tái' 'hán the "great limit,"—death; 'hang tái' sz' to kill the emperor; tái' kuk, a fine appearance; 'shui tái' high water; tái' 'séung 't'au, a grand plan; tái' 'yan 'sho yik, he has made a great gain; it will be very advantageous; tái' 'to, too many; tái' pat, 'ho, impossible.

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T'ái.

舵 tái

A colloquial word. A rudder; tái' tái', to steer, to hold the tiller; sung tái', to crane up a rudder; to let go the tiller; 'mán tái', to luff; tái' tái', to ease the helm; tái' tái', a tiller.

Read tái'; a long narrow boat.

太 tái

Great, excessive; too, very; broad and extensive; slippery; a title of honor for men and women; tái' tái' the old lady, Madam; 'lò tái' tái' an officer's lady, her ladyship; tái' tái', overmuch, excessive; tái' tái' overstepping his place, intrusive; more than enough; tái' tái', k'ap, insufficient, will not do at all; tái' tái', kung, a great-grandfather; tái' tái', 'tsz' the crown-prince; tái' tái', p'ing, general peace; 'lò tái' tái' custom-house examiners; tái' tái', koi, truly I am to blame, I beg pardon.

泰  
T'ai

Interchanged with the preceding; exalted, high, honorable; superior in station or excellence; extreme; pervading; peaceful; the 11th diagram; *t'ai' d pat, kiú*, high and still condescending, as the emperor; *T'ai' shán*, a famous peak in Shantung; *kook, t'ai' man on*, the country prospering and the people at peace.

汰  
T'ai

Slippery; waters rushing and overflowing; excessive, overpassing; to wash, to rinse and clean; *shé t'ai'* to scrub with sand; *ch'é t'ai'* extravagant; fond of women.

貸  
T'ai

To lend; to loan on interest; to intrust to another; a loan; to confer, to give; to release, to pardon; *tse' t'ai'* to lend, to use a while; *p'ong t'ai'* to borrow for another; *hat, t'ai'* to beg a loan; *chák, fát, pat, t'ai'* to punish and not pardon.

態  
T'ai

Figure, form; the habit of a person, his gait, air, motions; the expression of an idea; configuration, circumstances; manner; *kiú t'ai'* haughty; *shai' t'ai' am chung*, the cordiality or the disregard of the world; *mí t'ai'* seductive

得  
Teb

a favor; grateful; to incline happy; *tak, hang'* visitations; *sz' tak* four [see] duties; *'yan tak*, he is well; *yan tak*, beneficence; *tak*, great kindness; *tsò' tak*, to perform meritorious acts; as Buddhists do; *ok*, a bad efficacy; *chi' yan' tak*, to be grateful.

To obtain, to attain, to succeed, to get what one wishes to get from heaven; to wish to desire; special; an auxiliary verb, can, may; able to do; often forms the present tense in colloquial; *'m t' impossible*, very difficult; *kwo' tak, t'* I am truly sorrowful; mortified; *tak, ts' in má' fò* to take bribes to let a thing go; *kam yat, tak, kin'* I had sight of him to-day; *t'ai ta kin'* able to see it; *pat, ta k'í'sz'* a premature death; *'kong tak, ch'ut*, inexpressible; I will not say it; *'m t'ang ta* I cannot wait; *hang tak, t'* walked much; *lok, tak, t'* it, it rained much; *'sé ta shiú*, you've written but little; *tsò' tak*, very well, it can be done; *tak, tsui'* to sin, to offend

特  
Teh

A bullock fit for sacrificing; a three-year stallion; male of beasts; team of four; to pair, to match; to stand forth; alone, single, separately, insulated; special, purposely; *tak, tang doi*, I came on purpose; *pat, tak, 'kòm*, not so alone; *tak, iú* specially; *tak, í* a special design; *k'í tak* truly unique, a strange thing; *tak, t'í* purposely; *lak, tak*, brusque, eccentric, peculiar; *tak, ú* a special edict.

杙  
Yih

A pear from Annam; a post to tie animals to; a pillar; a spike; *shek, tak*, a stone which divides lands; *ch'ung teng tak*, a long spike, a nail to hang things on; *'tam tak* to drive down a post or stick.

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Tam.

杙

A colloquial word. To pound, to hammer; to strike with the fist; to rap; to throw at; to throw away; *'tam áp*, to stone ducks; *'tam náu*, to drop anchor; *páu 'tam páu cháp*, I'd let you pound or cut it—for I know it to be good; *'tam yan* to "chop" dollars; *'tam kwat*, or *'tam shan*, to pommel, to shampoo; *ch'ui t'au 'tam 'nò*, to hammer and beat one harshly; *'tam hū* to throw away.

杙

A colloquial word. To drop down; to drool, as saliva; to hang down, as a laden pocket; to sound; *'tam t'ò*, to throw

the lead; *'tam' tam' chung'* very heavy, burdensome; *chán' chung' tam'* to make a large fortune; *'tam' lok, dai*, to hang down, suspended; *'tam' cū*, to fish with a line; *'tam' p'áng k'í*, to angle for crabs; *'tam' shau' ké'* stupid, gloomy; *'tam' t'úi*, sad looking, melancholic; *'tam' lám'* to drop a hawser so that a boat can cross it.

窩

A colloquial word. A low place, a bog; to press down, to crush; to stamp on; *tai tam'* a low spot, as in a yard; *'tam' k'ū*, crush it, as with the foot; *'má tam' t'ai*, the horse paws; *hau' tam' tam'* very thick; *yung' kénk, tam' pán*, push the board down with the foot.

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T'am.

T'am.

A colloquial word. To revolve, to whirl; round, rolling over; *t'am t'am 'chūn*, to whirl round and round; *t'am t'am hūn*, the circuit of, as an islet; a round plat; *t'am t'am sheng*, a rumbling sound.

池

A colloquial word. A cesspool; a pit, a tank; *'shui t'am*, a tank for manure; *'nai t'am*, a hole, dug for transplanting in.

欺

A colloquial word. To deceive, to swindle, to play a trick on; to try; an imposition; *'k'ū t'am' ní*, he is deluding you; *t'am' t'am' 'há*, try once; *'m t'eng 'ní t'am'* I'll not be taken in by you.

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Tám.

**擔** } To carry on a pole across  
**擔** } the shoulders; to bear, to  
**担** } undertake, to sustain; to  
 Tán } grab at; responsible for, to  
 be security for; *tám ní kó*  
*seung*, carry this box; *tám*  
*pò*, to be security, to insure;  
*tám tak*, 'hi, you can lift it;  
*tám kon* 'ki, to stand security  
 for; *tám t'au*, a patron, one's  
 security; *tám 'shéung shan*,  
 I'll take the responsibility; *tám*  
*sam chü* to remember care-  
 fully; *tám do t'au*, peddlers,  
 hawkers; *tám tak*, *ngáng*  
 can certainly be assured of it;  
*tám chau* 'fú, or *tám tám* 'lò,  
 a coolie, a porter; *tám kok*,  
 to retard, as by delay; 'kau  
*tám 'tsung*, the dog grabbed  
 the pudding, i. e. he does not  
 take the hint; *tám ying* to  
 stake one's credit.

**擔** } Interchanged with the last  
 Tán } and the next; a load of two  
 peculs of grain; the name of  
 a large town in the northwest  
 of Hainán I.

**耽** } Interchanged with the next;  
 Tán } also pendent ears, long ears,  
 regarded as a sign of wisdom.

**耽** } To look at and yet think of  
**耽** } something else; to look about,  
 Tán } as a tiger when eating; giv-  
 en to pleasure, lustful; 'fú  
*shí* *tám tám*, eyeing fiercely  
 like a tiger.

**聾** } Dull of hearing; a man's  
 Tán } name; 'Lò, *Túm*, or Láu-kiun,  
 founder of the Rationalists.

**統** } Fringes or pendants hang-  
 Tán } ing on the border of crowns  
 or coronets, to conceal the  
 ears; flaps on caps; sound of  
 a drum.

**耽** } Interchanged with *sham* 燒  
 Tán } a poison; exhilarated by drink,  
 given to wine; *tám t'au*,  
 fond to drink.

**膽** } The gall, the gall-bladder;  
**胆** } courage, bravery; fortitude,  
 Tán } endurance; 'tám 'shui, the  
 bile; 'tam sai' timid, fearful;  
*chan* 'hò 'tám, really brave;  
*hák*, p'ò 'tám, scared so as to  
 split his gall-bladder; *kon* 'tám,  
 liver and gall—very intimate;  
 'tám chí' moral courage; 'tám  
*tsok*, 'tám wai, as we plan we  
 will do, to carry out a purpose;  
 'tám shang mò, "his gall has  
 got hairs,"—audacious, daunt-  
 less; *wong* 'tám, gall.

**噴** } The hum of a full table; the  
 Tán } noise of many eating; craunch-  
 ing, grinding of the jaws.

**擔** } A burden, a load; a pecul  
**担** } or 100 catties; 'hò tái' *tám*  
 Tán } a very heavy load; yat, *t'iu*  
*tám* 'kon, a carrying-pole;  
*tám* 't'iu t'au shang i' to get  
 a living by carrying burdens;  
 yat, *tám* 'chung weighs a pecul;  
*tám* 'kon tsò' ch'ek, the beam  
 makes a cubit, i. e. it's as long  
 as it is broad; *tám* 't'au, a  
 peculage levied by the hoppo's  
 office; tsíp, 'chün tám' I'll re-  
 lieve your load; yat, *tám* 'tám,  
 take it all at one load.

**啖** } To eat, to taste, to chew,  
**啖** } to masticate, to swallow; to  
 Tán } entice, to hold out baits; a  
 bite, a morsel, a mouthful;

a swallow; wild, incoherent; *yat, tám<sup>2</sup> fán<sup>2</sup>* a mouthful of rice; *shí 'shé tám<sup>2</sup> fán<sup>2</sup>* give a mouthful of rice [to a poor man]; *chap, 'mò tám<sup>2</sup> háp*, not even a suck of gravy—a bare board; *'ngáu tám<sup>2</sup> 'ní*, I'll bite you; *t'au 'kòin tám<sup>2</sup>* to steal a bite; *'ní yák, tám<sup>2</sup>* take a bite.

**淡**<sup>2</sup> } Fresh, tasteless, flat, insipid; thin, weak, watery; light, volatile, heartless; distant, as a friend; light, as color; indifferent to, temperate; dull, as trade; *tám<sup>2</sup> 'shái*, detestably flat; *sam tám<sup>2</sup>* no liking for; *tám<sup>2</sup> tak, tsai<sup>2</sup>* very weak, as ten; *ts'ing tám<sup>2</sup>* poor; *'shang t' tám<sup>2</sup>* business is dull; *'láng tám<sup>2</sup>* abstinent; no cordiality for; no trade, a dull market; *tám<sup>2</sup> 'shui*, fresh water; *tám<sup>2</sup> pok*, poor, thin.

**葵**<sup>2</sup> } Marshy plants, low sedge; a sort of reed useful for making brooms.

**蓓**<sup>2</sup> } Opening flowers; mallows; budding flowers; *'ám tám<sup>2</sup>* the *Hibiscus mutabilis*.

**禪**<sup>2</sup> } A sacrifice offered to the manes of parents at the end of the three years' mourning.

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T'ám.

**貪**<sup>2</sup> } To covet, to long for, to desire inordinately; ambitious of, bent on; avaricious; *t'ám sam*, a covetous disposition; greedy, *clám*, *t'ám* covetous; *t'ám 't'ai mín<sup>2</sup>*, fishing for praise; *t'ám ts'in*, anxious to

get on; *t'ám tsong*, open to bribes; *t'ám t'au*, the object of desire; *t'ám 'yam t'ám yák*, a gluttonous drunkard.

A colloquial word. The quadruped drawn on the screen in front of offices, for good luck; it is like a unicorn, and should warn officials against bribery.

**痰**<sup>2</sup> } Phlegm, thick mucus from the lungs; *chung' t'ám*, to fall dead; *t'ò t'ám*, to cough up phlegm, to spit; *t'ám 'in*, phlegm; *t'ám t'ò* or *t'ám kún<sup>2</sup>* a spittoon, a cuspidor; *fá' t'ám*, an expectorant; *t'ám 'shéung 'keng*, in the death rattle.

**談**<sup>2</sup> } To converse, to discuss, to talk about, to speak upon; to prate, to cavil; a patois, any peculiarity of speech; conversation, talk, chitchat; *shán t'ám*, small talk; *'shau t'ám*, to play chess; *t'ò t'ám*, a local dialect; *t'ám siú<sup>2</sup>* to laugh and chat; *kò t'ám*, loud talk; *kung<sup>2</sup> 'ní t'ám t'ám*, let us talk a while.

**餡**<sup>2</sup> } To serve up food; cakes with flesh rolled in them, and sliced, a sort of sandwich; to bait, to allure.

**覃**<sup>2</sup> } Reaching, extending to; to arrive at; great, extensive; *t'ám yan*, royal favor.

**燂**<sup>2</sup> } To burn in the fire; to scorch, to bream; to dry at a fire, to put in the blaze; to warm, to boil; *t'ám shün*, to bream a boat's bottom; *t'ám 'kí tsò' 'fo*, burn some faggots of grass; *tang t'au t'ám 'há*,

dry it in the lamp; *t'ám* 'shui, to warm some water, as in a boiler; *t'ám tám* 'ch'á, warm a cup of tea; *fo t'ám wok* 'tai tsau' 'chí sk'ung, when the fire scorches the boiler, you'll know what poverty is. Also read *ts'am*.

**譚** T'an To converse, to discuss; to manifest; large, big; to talk big; an ancient feudal state, lying east of Tsínán fú in Shántung; a surname.

**潭** T'an Name of a river; deep, bottomless; an expanse of water, with deep holes; *kon pák ingo t'ám*, as well dry up the Macao Passage! i. e. you talk extravagantly; *t'ám 'tsz' syéung mín* passage between the Bar Fort and Typa; *mán' chéung' sham t'ám*, very deep, no bottom; *met.* I can't see the end of it.

**罍** T'an A wine jar, an earthen vase to contain spirits; *yat, t'ám 'tsau*, a jug of spirits. Often pronounced *t'an*.

**曇** T'an Clouds spreading themselves; *t'ám t'ám*, lowering, the sky overcast.

**醃** T'an Minced meat salted; salted or cured delicacies; brine; gravy, the serous juice oozing from meats; *t'ám 'hoi*, preserved or salted meats.

**探** T'an To feel for with the hand, to search for; to go to discover; to explore, to sound; to try, to essay; to make inquiries about, to visit, to ask after; to examine, to spy, to investigate; *tá t'ám* to learn about; *t'ám mong' ts'an ts'ik* to visit

relatives; *t'ám' shá 'shui*, to sound; *t'ám' fá*, the third on the list of the Hánlin doctors; *t'ám' t'eng'* to seek news of; *loi t'ám' 'há 'ní*, just came in to see how you are; *t'ám' 'tsz'* a spy; *t'ám' t'ong*, to try the heat of water; *t'ám' yat, t'ám'* try it once.

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## Tan.

**墩** } A heap, a tumulus, a mound, *t'ám' 'tsz'*  
**想** } a barrow; a pile; a hillock on  
**想** } a stepp; a square pillar of  
**想** } bricks; the base of a post, a  
**想** } plinth; a company of boat-  
**想** } people settled ashore; a ton, used to imitate the English word; *shò tan*, Oyster Heap, or Second Bar; *áp, tan*, Duck Hillock, opposite French Folly; *tan kéuk*, a settlement near Macao Passage Fort; *láp, chuk, tan*, a candle-stand; *án tan*, a fire-signal; *'hí tán cū iú' 'tá tan*, pillars must be made in single brick walls; *sau' tan*, cushions used by courtiers; *p'áu' tan*, a bundle of straw; *met.* a squat, strutting fellow. The second form is vulgar.

**躉** A colloquial word. To stop when it ought to go on; to put down; a dépôt for opium; *á p'in' 'tan*, an opium ship; *'tan ká*, opium dealers; *chái' 'tan*, an insolvent; *'tan tsoi' mín 'hau*, put it in the doorway a while; *'tan fo'* goods left on hand; *'tan p'ò'* a small flower boat.



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T'an.

吞  
Tun

To swallow, to gulp, to bolt; to devour, to swallow up, to seize, to engulf, to grasp, to appropriate; to merge in one; *t'an cun*, to bolt a pill; *t'an 'hau 'shui*, to swallow one's spittle; to make one's mouth water; *t'an t'in*, to swallow the sky, i. e. grasping; *t'an t'in há'* to seize the empire; *t'an ping'* to engross all; *t'in lok há'* swallowed; *t'an t'm lok 'keng*, I can't swallow it down; *t'an kam*, to swallow gold-leaf—a Chinese mode of suicide; *t'an p'in'* to overreach; *wáng t'an fán t'áp*, to gulp a pagoda crosswise, i. e. inordinately greedy; *t'an sheng*, to keep silent; *t'an lám'* to take a swallow; *pún' t'an pún' t'ò'* to tell only half.

餛  
T'un

A sort of meat cake or nut, made of flour and boiled; *wan t'an*, meat dumplings, eaten with sugar.

褪  
T'un

To undress, to disrobe; flowers fading and falling off. A colloquial word. To pull the arm within the sleeve; to take out bones; to push along; *t'an' kwat, kai*, a boned chicken; *t'an' há' shong*, drive it into the next line; *t'an' ch'ut*, overrun it, as in correcting types; *t'an' lat*, to slip out of, as from a jacket; *tá tò t'an'* the food rising on the stomach; *t'an' yuk, 'hái*, scoloped crabs.

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Tán.

丹  
Tan

A carnation or cinnabar color; sincere, honest; medicines or other substances decocted or distilled; a prescription, a remedy; *shing tán*, an efficacious remedy; *tán fuag*, a good recipe; *tán tán*, to distil medicines; *tán shá*, cinnabar ore; *tán sam*, pure-minded; *sin tán*, a divine medicine; *tán t'in lík* constitutional energy; *yat p'in tán sam*, entirely devoted to.

單  
Tan

Single, alone, isolated, by itself; odd numbers; a single garment; individual, an orphan; only, entirely; thin, poor, bad; debilitated, exhausted; to surround, around; sincere, credible; a check, an agreement, a bill, a receipt; an adverb, but, only, nothing but; *shéung tán*, double, single; even, odd; *tán tak* only one; *kú tán*, orphaned, isolated; *tán há'* only that, merely, just; *tán 'ngán*, one-eyed; *hoi tán*, to make out a bill; *shau tán*, a receipt; *ái tán*, a draft, a promissory note; *tán pok*, thin, deficient, poor; *tá tán ts'ák*, blackmail paid; *tán pín lò'* only one way there; *fo' tán*, an invoice; *hín' tán*, money owing; *tán ting yat, kò'* only one; *chi tán*, an order to pay money; *cháp, tán fu'* to keep goods out of market; *tán tò t'íp* a rattan shield and sword; *tán*

*shan 'tsai*, only myself; *tan yat*: 'ái, do it on the odd days; *ngan tán*, a check.

**殫**  
Tán The extreme, the last stage of, to the utmost; *tan kan* to dive to the bottom of a subject; *tan lik* the entire strength.

**簞**  
Tán A small open basket for holding boiled rice; a pannier; *tan q'ín lú' hung* the baskets and gourds were often empty—in a famine; *kwé' tán qoo shéung* a begging priest.

**禪**  
Tán A garment without lining; a single garment; *tan mat* stockings without lining; *p'í tán*, a sheet.

**覃**  
Tán A region in the south of Chihli province, now the district of Hántán in Kwángping fú.

**旦**  
Tán Men who act the parts of females; *fá tán*, those who act girls; *tá 'mó tán*, those who act as female warriors; *ching' tán*, actors of elderly ladies; *shang tán k'í* a play of a love affair.

**誕**  
Tán To talk wild, to boast, to brag; fabulous, incoherent, unfounded, nonsensical; to enlarge; great, wide; to bear children; to nourish, to bring up; *fong' tán* to lie, to brag; *kwái' tán* strange, boasting; *tán 'tsz'* to bear a son; *tán yat* a birthday; *pò tán* or *q'ò sít, tán* an idol's birthday; *ho' tán* to congratulate one on his birthday; the second character only is used in this sense.

**旦**  
Tán The morning, the dawn; a morning; light, dawn; clear, bright; used for *shan*, a god;

*tan tán* newyear's day; *tan' to-morrow morn*; to watch for the morn; *toi' tán* to sit waiting dawn; *yat, tán* in a m instantly.

**但**  
Tán But, only, simply; but whenever, as soon as strained, set at liberty placed at the beginning of sentence to add force; *'kong t'm p'á'* speak *tán' pat, chí*, but I know; *tán' kin' yan yan 'hoi*, he sees me hills or waves—a vast tude; *tán' fán*, but, how whosoever; *tán' tak* then; *tán' an' sù 'ts'z'* I wish it so; *pat, tán' 'At* not only does so, but.

**彈**  
Tán A pill; a bullet, a ball; a pellet; to shoot snap; to fillip; to hit; to a bow; *tan' cún*, a pellet a little plot of ground; *'s* to shoot balls with a *p'án' tán* a cannon ball *ang' ngán*, to have at shot out; *p'án' tséung' ts'an*, the fire-crackers against one.

**懼**  
Tán To dread difficulty or tired out, sore; fearful *mo' k'í tán* no fear of body, reckless; *pat, tán* don't be afraid of duty.

**蛋**  
Tán A tribe of the Miáuts egg; *tán' ká*, the boat-p about Canton; *tán' ú'* people; *kai tán* a hen's *tán' ká 'tsai*, a boat chi reproachful term; *tán' k* tauka-boat women.

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T'án.

攤  
T'an

To open and spread out, as for sale; to spread and make thin; to gesture; a stall, a mat or shelf on which goods are displayed; to pay in instalments, to pay dividends; to share, to apportion, to divide amongst; slow, remiss; to prorogue, to defer to another time; *t'án pán*, negligent, as in working; *t'án tung* the food will grow cold; *fan t'án kún*, gambling shops; *p'á t'án*, to quadrate cash—a mode of gambling; *kwo t'án*, fruit stalls; *t'án shau t'án kéuk*, to gesticulate much; *t'án fan*, to pay the shares; *t'án tin* to make up a loss in proportion, as in insurance; *t'án hoi t'án pok*, to spread out thin, as to dry; *t'án sp'i*, gambling cash; *chá t'án*, to grab a handful of cash for the game; *shik t'án*, dice; *mái t'án*, to bet at quadrating.

灘  
T'an

Rapids, the water rushing through a rocky pass, a torrent; *shá t'án*, rapids and shoals; *t'án sz* a pilot through the rapids.

喘  
T'an

To pant, to breathe hard; asthmatic, broken-winded, as a horse; easy; *t'án t'án*, full, vigorous, many; to rejoice.

彈  
T'an

To fillip, to play with the nails; to snap, to throw at; to mark straight, as with a marking-line; to depreciate; to report against; *t'án min fá*

to bow. cotton; *t'án chéung*, an accusation; *t'án ch'éung tsai*, a singing girl; *t'án sk'am*, to thrum the lute; *t'án im*, to dye by sprinkling; *t'án 'ché sū sū*, a very little while; *shau t'án*, to be blamed; *t'án mak sin* a marking line; *t'án át*, to put down by authority, as a mutiny.

壇  
T'an

An altar on which to offer sacrifices; the altar before shrines; a terrace or high place for worship or meeting on; an arena for a gathering, like Olympia; *shé tsik t'án*, altar to Ceres; *hoi t'án*, to begin the ceremonies of the Lemuria; *pái há t'án*, to worship wandering spirits; *man t'án*, a hall for literary meetings; *tán ká t'á tsíu mō t'án* the tánká people erect no altars for worship, i. e. there's no good in accusing him; there is a play on the last word in this phrase, as it refers both to this and the last character.

檀  
T'an

A tough wood fit for axles; sandal-wood; *'ts'z' t'án*, a kind of rosewood; *t'án kéung*, sandal-wood; *t'án sik*, incense sticks of sandal-wood.

寬  
T'an

True, sincere; to trust; plenty, abundant; name of a far country beyond sea.

瘡  
T'an

Disease arising from overwork; fatigued, worn out; to reprove; ulcerated, inclined to sores; the erysipelas; *soong t'án*, the jaundice. Also read *tán*, a disease in children like the piles or strangury.

**坦** Plain, level, even; composed, quiet, tranquil; a son-in-law; *sam t'án ín*, gratified, at peace; *t'án fuk tung sch'ong*, a son-in-law; *ling t'án*, your son-in-law; *'lí tò t'án t'án*, a fine, level road.

**姐** A vile woman, *T'án 'kí*, the concubine of the tyrant Chausin, B. C. 1130.

**袒** To bare the arm, to strip up the sleeves; to bare the body; next to the skin; to disclose; *yuk t'án*, a naked breast; *tso t'án*, to help one even when in the wrong.

**毯** To strike, to brush away; a small basket; bamboo mats for roofs; a kind of felted hair ratteen or serge, very rough, used under beds, for which the first character is the most correct; *sch'ong t'án*, a bed wrapper; *tsung t'án*, coir mats.

**憚** Quick, hasty; the whole heart engaged; to move, to annoy; urgent; *t'án nò* dire anger; *'ngán t'án t'án*, to look at sharply, flashing eyes.

**癱** A numbness of the tendons; *fung t'án* or *t'án ún*, palsy or paralysis; *t'án 'shau*, a crippled arm.

**灘** A colloquial word. Beach covered at high tide; a flat beach; reclaimed land lying along river banks; *t'án t'ín*, reclaimed paddy fields; *t'úi 'shéung t'án*, push [the boat] up the beach; *yat fuk t'án*, a line of beach; *'shai 'shéung t'án*, sail her ashore; *'nai t'án*, a mud flat.

**歎** To sigh, to moan; to admire, to applaud; a drawl, an expiration after singing.

**嘆** A colloquial word. Given to vicious courses, licentious, drunken, or gambling; *hoi t'án ts'ing*, to bewail before marriage, as a girl does; *t'án sik*, a sigh; *t'án 'kí* a moan; *hò t'án* lecherous; *t'án á p'ín* given to opium smoking.

**炭** Charcoal, charred wood; fossil coal; *sch'ái t'án* charcoal; *múi t'án* coal; *chéuk t'án* burning coals; *kín t'án* best coal; *t'án 'kí* coal cakes; *shang man t'ò t'án* the people suffer calamities and outrages; *'tan t'án 'kí*, to make coal cakes.

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Tang.

**登** To step up, to ascend; to advance, to go up higher; to attain; to record, to note; to commence, to start; to ripen, to complete; when done, as soon; *tang shí*, at present, immediately, at the time; *tang t'ín*, to go on the roof; *tang pò* charge it to account; *tang fo*, to become a graduate; *tang kò*, to ascend heights on the 9th of the 9th moon; *tang ch'ing*, to start on a journey; *tak tang loi* or *chün tang lai*, came purposely; *'ng kuk fung tang*, an abundant harvest; *tang t'úi* suitably matched; *tang 'shí pin séung* inson.

linently he changed his countenance; *tang kung tsò* doing it for a special purpose.

A colloquial word. To push off with the foot; *tang hoi 'k'á*, push it aside.

**燈** A lamp; a lantern; met. laws or precepts of Budha; **燈** *yat 'chán tang*, a lamp; Tang *tang tung*, a lantern; *t'ín tang*, a mid-street lantern; *fung tang*, a screened lamp; a safe to keep meats in; *kuk tang*, an opium-lamp; *tang t'ai*, a riddle, a conundrum; *hoi tang*, to make a display of lanterns; *tsau 'má tang*, a horseracing lantern; *'lí tsú tang*, fish-shaped lanterns; *'tim tang*, to light a lamp; *tang sam 'ts'ò*, the *Scirpus capsularis*, Lour., pith is used for wicks; *tang fá*, the snuff of a lamp; *tang cháu* a lamp-globe; *shau tang*, put out the lights; *tang shü* a lantern handle; *tang ngo*, a miller, a moth; *yéung tang*, a chandelier; *tang hoi fá ngan kwai 'ká*, the flowers on the lampwick indicate good luck.

**簾** A bamboo mat shade or umbrella, like those made to shelter hucksters.

**蔞** A sort of plant; *kam tang*, a kind of golden-rod or hypericum.

**等** A comparison; to compare; an order, class, quality, kind, degree, species, sort; equal, like, same; a grade, a rank; to wait, to attend; sign of the plural; to allow, to permit, to let; after a verb, *'tang* often

gives it the force of a noun; *'tang 'kan 'shai*, instantly wanted; *'tang 'há*, wait a little; *'tang hau* to wait for; *'tang*, same sort or class; *'tang k'ap*, official grade; *poi 'tang*, unlike, as in price; a variety; *hoi yik 'tang*, those seditious persons; *'tang tak noi* waited a long time; *shéung 'tang kung fá*, the best workmanship; *'tang shán pat ch'at*, ordinarily she did not go out; *'tang ts'ai*, wait and go together; *'há 'tang*, inferior; *'tang yan* or *'tang yau*, such circumstances; *'ngo 'tang*, we, us, ourselves; *'tang 'shai kwò 'káu* when there's water we can cross the creek; *'tang ngo tsò* let me do it.

**凳** A form, a stool, a bench; a seat without a back; **凳** *tang* square stools; *k'íu Tang tang* long benches; *kéuk táp tang* a footstool, a cricket; *t'ai tang* a step-ladder; *sám kéuk tang* a three-legged stool—a cheat.

A colloquial word; a stem, a petiole; *ts'z' tang* stem of a persimmon; *'tíu tang* intractable, perverse.

**鄧** An ancient feudal state, now the superior district of Tang in Nányang fú in Honán; a surname.

**踏** To miss a step; to tread, to step; at one's wits' end; exhausted, to give up in despair.

A colloquial word. To pity; *tang 'ní pai 'ai* I pity your misfortunes; *'ní tsang tang* you act as if you was possessed.

**戥** A small sized steelyards used for weighing money; *lí tang*<sup>2</sup> a money yard; *tang*<sup>2</sup> *sing*, the marks on the beam; *káu tang*<sup>2</sup> *p'ún*, to test the yard.

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T'ang.

**騰** To leap, as a horse; to run, to gallop; to ascend, to mount; *t'ang swan ká' mò* to rise to the clouds and ride the mist—unusually clever.

**謄** To copy, to transcribe; to copy out; *t'ang luk* to copy out; a copyist of essays; *t'ang ch'áu*, to copy off.

**騰** A flying serpent, fabled to be able to rise to the clouds and cause rain.

Also read *tak* a locust.

**滕** Water dashing up, spurting about; to mouth words; empty; name of a feudal state, now the district of T'ang in Shántung.

**藤** Vines, trailing stems, creepers; especially, the rattan; a district in the east of Kwáng-T'ang sí; *shá t'ang*, rattans; *t'ang soong*, gamboge; *t'ang sz'* rattan shavings; *tá t'ang*, to bind with rattan; *t'ang ts'ung* the skin of rattan; *t'ang t'íu*, a rattan whip; *t'ang peng*, a braided whip; *mò íp t'ang*, dodder; *t'ang kòm' ngan'* tough as rattan.

**疼** Pain, an ache; affection for, extreme regard for; *t'ang fung'* dolorous pain; *t'ang oi'* ardent love; *t'ang chung*, a painful swelling.

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Tap.

**Tap** A colloquial word. the pot like a teapot, u heat spirits or water in *tap*, a wine-pot; *lap la tap*, very dirty; mean an To hang the head, to down, as an animal's tail *tai*, to hang down; *tap kai*, a drooping cock—a without spunk, a dastard

**Tap** A colloquial word. ing rain; to be rained or throw away; to let fall; *tap lok t'í tsau<sup>2</sup> lán<sup>2</sup>* if it it will smash; *'mai tap* *'k'ü*, don't let the rain w

**Tap** A colloquial word. tering, sulky; *'kún tak* *t'ap t'ap sheng*, let him a in his sulky grumbling.

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Táp.

**答** A bamboo hawse for di  
ging boats; an answer,  
**答** echo; to answer, to respo  
Tah to reply, to echo, to rejo  
to recompense, to feel an  
ligation; suitable, congeni  
thick, coarse; *man<sup>2</sup> táp*, qu  
tion and answer; *táp tsui*,  
interfere; *pò' táp*, to requ  
favors; *táp ying'* to reply t  
*ch'au táp t'in yan*, to gi  
thanks for heaven's kindness  
as in saving a house from fire  
*'tsung s'm táp*, made no rep  
at all; *s'm táp s'm sáp*, r  
satisfactory answer; there  
not enough for any use.

**答** Táh Used as a contraction for the preceding; a sort of pulse; to take upon one; *k'ū táp*, a sort of chevaux-de-frise; *'chá táp*, cow's bezoar.

**搭** Táh To touch, to handle; to strike; to place on, to pile up; laid on, made higher; to join to; to lodge at, to become a guest; to suffix, to add to; to suspend; to lean against; *táp, 'shūn*, to take passage; *táp, hák*, passengers; *táp, chū* to lodge, to stay at; *táp, 'ká*, to make a scaffolding; *táp, pok*, to lay on the shoulder, as a scarf; *táp, ch'ing' t'au*, to add for loss or tare, in weighing goods; *táp, tán*, additions to a manifest; *táp, tán ning hū* take this along also; *táp, 'shau k'íu*, a kind of fisticuffs with crossed arms; *'m kau' táp, t'au*, that'll never make up enough; *táp, sui* to make full weight of specie with bits; *táp, p'áng*, to put up mat awnings; *táp, 'fau k'íu*, to put up a foot-bridge.

**水** Táh Bubbling, rippling water; jabbering, prattling; to join, united; to pile on; greedy, avaricious; blindfold; to back-bite; foolhardy; a pile, as of books; a roof of a hong; *'tá táp*, to put on top; *yat, táp, uk*, one division in a hong; *i' táp*, the second division; *yat, táp, 'chí*, a pile of paper; *táp, táp*, slow, remiss; *táp, 'hí*, pile them up.

**踏** Táh To tread, to step on; to walk in step when singing; a step; *táp, shat, tí' pò* to feel

a firm tread, i. e. look before leaping; *tsín' táp*, to trample on; *táp, hóm'* to go around on an examination; *táp, ts'ing*, to worship the tombs; *yat, k'uk, táp, 'léung 'shūn*, one foot on two boats, *met.* two irons in the fire; *táp, p'ò* broke it by stepping on it.

**還** Táh Abundant; repeated, reiterated; mixed; *tsáp, táp*, things mixed up, a medley.

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T'áp.

**塔** Táh Sound of things falling; a pile of earth; a pagoda, a tower; a dagoba; *man t'áp*, a three-storied literary pagoda; *yat, tso' t'áp*, one pagoda; *'Fá t'áp*, the Ornamented pagoda; *'Kwong t'áp*, the Plain pagoda; *Ch'ik, kong t'áp*, Lob-creek pagoda; *'P'á-chau t'áp*, Whampoa pagoda; *Lín fá t'áp*, Second Bar pagoda; *t'áp, 't'ò*, a fearless man; *'fán t'áp*, a pagoda; *pát, 'pò t'áp*, a dagoba at Honam temple.

**榻** Táh A long bed; a sort of wooden couch; *'shéung t'áp*, to go to bed; *'há' t'áp*, "to let down the bed,"—refers to a story of Tsü Jú in the After Hân dynasty; *'ch'ong t'áp*, a bed.

**榻** An unauthorized character, for which the last is often used; a large unglazed jar, used to warm things in, or to hold flour; *'ch'ing t'áp*, earthen jars and jugs.





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T'at.

**椿** To punish, to chastise, to castigate; to strike, to beat; a slap, a blow. A colloquial word. A dead loss, to get nothing back; *pín t'at*, to horse-whip; *t'at, kon tseng* I've lost the whole, has not repaid me a cash; *t'at, shá cū*, the sole fish; *t'at, chang chái*, slipshod; *t'at, shan ká*, to run through one's patrimony, to injure one's self; *t'at, chéung muk*, a bad account; *lát, t'at, ké* dirty, filthy; *shái t'at*, to throw away the leavings; *t'at, yan ngan t'm ngap*, 'ngán, he thinks nothing of swindling people; *t'at, mái ts'lung*, throw it against the wall.

**門** A door, a gate; an inside door, door of the hareem; a screen; *kwai t'at*, door of hareem; *ngo t'at*, a bed, a nook where the bed stands; *met*, the recesses or nooks of a country.

**担** M'wed, grieved, distressed; urged by oppression; alarmed, dreading; to pity, to feel for. Also read *tán* to compassionate.

**簞** The heavens suddenly becoming dark. A colloquial word. A patch, a spot, a daub; a classifier of patches, spots, &c.; a bamboo mat; *lán tak, tás t'at*, tore out a large piece; *'ün t'at*, flexible mats; *yat, t'at, yan* a daub, a grease-spot; *chuk, t'at*, heavy mats used for fences or sheds; *ko t'at, t' fong*, that spot or place.

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Tau.


**兜** A sort of helmet, a morion; helmet-shaped; to incite, to irritate; to doubt; *tan man*, an iron helmet; *tan táp*, an impolite interference; *t'ang tan*, a soup-tureen; *tau t'ò*, a large bag carried at the girdle; *ká' p'á tan*, an old man's chin; *tau man*, repulsive, as an ugly face.


**抄** To correct, to criticise; to clip, to cut smaller; to lift up, to raise by the hands; to retain, to scheme after; *tan 'lám*, to engross, to meddle with, to grasp after; *tan koi*, to lift aside, to raise and put elsewhere; *tau shan*, to keep wrongfully what is received; *tau t'an*, to make off with; *tau tak, 'shui*, to throw or take up water in the hands; *tau 'kai*, to receive in hand, as money; *tau 'tò lok*, I have got it; *tan 'hi kiú* to hit a sedan; *tau 'kan*, lift it carefully.


**筴** A horse-trough, a pail for giving a horse drink; an open bamboo sedan; a classifier of trees; *kwo' shán tau*, a mountain chair; *yat, tan shí* a single tree.

**斗** A dry measure of ten shing or pints,—it varies in size; vessels like pocks; small, contracted; the eighth of the 28 constellations, composed of  $\mu$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\sigma$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\tau$  and  $\xi$  in Sagittarius; also  $\omega$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\nu$ , and  $\epsilon$ , in Her-


cules; the 68th radical of characters relating to measures; a wine vessel; *shui* 'kún' *tau*, the customs' peck, containing 14 catties; *ts'ong* 'tau, the granary peck, contains 6½ catties, and measures 309.51748 cubic inches, or 1½ gallons; 'tau 'tám, great courage; *pak* 'tau, the Dipper; 'mún 'tín 'sing 'tau, sky is covered with constellations; 'tau 'tai 'fong, a very small room; 'tau 'shat, a little house; 'fán 'tau, playing, rollicking; *pái* 'tau, to worship the Great Bear; *fat* 'tau, a dust-board; 'shui 'tau, a dipper; *shing* 'ching 'kwo' 'tau, to live from hand to mouth; 'tau 'kok, a carpenter's bevel; *fú* 'tau, a hod.


 *Tau* The capital of a pillar; the square block put on top of a pillar. Also read 'chú, a long handled ladle.

 *Tau* A tadpole; 'tau 'man, called the tadpole headed. An ancient form of characters.

 *Tau* A yellow silk; to announce; to propose, to agree; 'tau 'mán 'man, to inform the people; 'tau 'hòp, to make a coalition; 'shing 'hín 'tau 'mau' to warn a friend of his misdeeds.

'pán, a regatta; *cháng* brawl, to fight; 'tau' 'au, together, as villages do; *san* 'sz' to debate about; *fan* 'to squabble about shares; 'tau' 'ng, to go on; 'shéung 'mún 'tau' 'long' to one and ask for work; 'lún' 'sái' thrown all into order; 'tau' 'muk, 'lò, a penter; 'mai 'tau' don't it; 'tau' 'ní 'mò 'chú' I care much about buying; 'tan' 'm 'chú' I can't stand you, I'll knuckle under; 'sun, to mortise; 'tau' 'má, to race horses; 'tau' pleased, joyous.

 *Tau* To arouse, as one's spirit. A colloquial word, for with the preceding character is ferable. To touch; to in wood.

 *Tau* A trencher, a charge platter; a sacrificial dish ancient weight equal to grains of millet, and the 1 part of a tael; to measure a peck; pulse, beans; the 1 radical of characters relating to leguminosæ; *muk* 'tau wooden trencher.

A colloquial word. A father 'lò 'tau' my father.

**痘**<sup>2</sup> The small-pox; *ch'ut, tau'* sick of the small-pox; *chung' tau'* to inoculate; *im tau'* to vaccinate; *im kang tau'* sporadic cases of small-pox; *tau' mo*, goddess of small-pox; *tau' tsung*, vaccine virus; *tau' ch'ong*, pox pustules; *tau' im*, the scabs; *tau' p'i*, pock-marked; *tau' pau' shau*, a crippled hand.

**逗**<sup>2</sup> To detain; to delay, to stop, to loiter about; to remain, to stay without permission; to peer and peep, to skulk around, in order to escape; *tau' lau*, to delay and loiter, to skulk about, not to go when ordered; to stop, as a clock.

**竅**<sup>2</sup> An aperture, a hole, a den, a burrow; a cavern; to burrow, to dig through a wall; an aqueduct, a drain; a waste-weir; *shui tau'* an aqueduct; *'kau tau'* a dog's kennel; *tau' ui*, a burrow, a hole; *sak tau'* to let down the water gate; *fong' tau'* to drain the water off, as from a field.

**讀**<sup>2</sup> A period, a full stop in the meaning; *fan ku' tau'* to divide and punctuate a writing.

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Tau.

**偷**<sup>2</sup> To steal, to pilfer; to obtain unfairly; to make a pretext for getting; remiss; stealthily, underhand, clandestinely; privately, secretly; disrespectful; *tau' ye*, to steal; *tau' shan*, to laze about, to shirk

work; *tau' tau' hui* to steal away; *tau' tau' shi' ha*, just try it secretly; *tau' shang*, to shamefully save one's life; *'kau tau*, a petty theft, a shop-lifter; *tau' tsau*, to go along silently; *tau' kai man' d'*, to be banished for stealing a chicken—a disproportionate punishment.

**鎔**<sup>2</sup> An ore resembling gold, and which forms an amalgam with quicksilver; perhaps it is gold quartz, said to come from Persia.

**頭**<sup>2</sup> The head, the skull; the chief; the front, the top; the first, the best; the end of a stick; the entrance of a matter; a classifier of affairs, acts, &c.; it is added to many words, in some cases because they are roundish like a head, and in others merely to make a dissyllable; *tau' hok*, the skull; *tau' wan*, the vertigo; *kek tau*, a corner; *ui tau*, to turn the head; *ui tau*, taro; *yau tau' ts'an sz'* a marriage affair; *'m' ho tau' shan* an unlucky omen; *tau' ko' tau*, go around that way; *shung' tau*, *ha' tau*, above, below; high, low; *wan tau' tau' lo* seeking for work; *chit tau*, discount on specie; *mo tau' kung on* a doubtful case at law; *kung' k' u' yat ko' tau*, an intimate friend; *ping tau*, a military officer, very generally applied to all foreign officials; *tsò sz'* *'yau tau' mo' mi*, he begins things he never finishes; *tau' muk*, leader of

banditti; *tá t'au chan* the van in a battle; *mò 'séung t'au*, no other way; *ch'ut, t'au*, distinguished, successful, rising; to take the lead; *t'au tin* all right; a straight road; *t'au t'au kó' shí*, that first time; *t'au yat, kó'* the leading man, the most famous; *'ngo tong t'au*, I am the manager; *t'au wai t'au shai* the first thing one meets — auspicious or unlucky; *kwo' t'au*, over head, i. e. too, too much, in excess, very.

投  
T'au

To throw at or down; to cast away, to reject; to lay down; to give, to present; to receive; to engage one to do, to intrust; to have recourse to, to go to, to give one's-self up to; to dip; to suit, to agree upon; to raffle, to bid for; towards, inclining to; *ming t'au*, to bid at auction; *t'au muk* a written offer for; *ch'ut, t'au fò mat*, to sell by auction; *shüt, wá' t'au kí*, to agree in opinion, unanimous; *t'au pan long*, to consult with the neighborhood upon a matter; *t'au shing*, to return to allegiance, as rebels; *t'au man shü*, to hand in a dispatch; *tsz' t'au lo 'mong*, fell into his own snare; *t'au t'ip*, to leave a visiting-card; *t'au sai*, westward; *t'au 'shui*, to throw one's self into the water; *t'au k'i 'sho hò'* to like what he likes, sycophantic; *t'au kwan*, to enlist.

股  
T'au

Dice; often used for *kú* 股 the thigh; *t'au 'tsz'* dice.

抖

A colloquial word. To pant, to take breath; to rest; *t'au hi* to pant, to gasp for breath; *t'au lo*, go to sleep; I'll take a nap; *t'au 'há 'shau*, hold up a while; *t'au yat, yat*, to rest a day; *t'án t'au*, to rest; *t'au séung*, to take an airing.

透  
T'au

To pass over, to leap over, to go from this to that; to pass through, to penetrate, as light does glass; to comprehend; thoroughly, throughout; to fear, alarmed. A colloquial word. To light a fire; to offer, as a price for; *t'au' ts'ing 'kong*, to tell all one's feelings; *t'au' sam séung*, to chill one through, as ice-water; *t'ai t'au'* to see a thing clearly; *t'au' fu' yan sam*, to thoroughly convert the heart; *t'au' ch'it*, to understand fully; *t'au' kwong*, a skylight, an opening for light; *t'au' 'fo*, to light a fire; *t'au' chéuk t'án* the coal has kindled; *t'au' 'fo sò*, make a fire in the grate; *t'au' 'tai shiu*, to offer a very low price for; *t'ung t'au'* thoroughly.

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Té.

爹  
Tie

A father; *á té* or *té té*, daddy! papa! *'lò té*, venerable sir! addressed to old men; *kon té*, an adopted father.

嗒

A colloquial word. Remiss, slovenly, lazy, inattentive to one's duties; *té 'té tiú'* very careless and untrustworthy.

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## Téung.

**啄** A colloquial word. To peck at, as a bird does; to thump one's head and wound it; 'ní 't'ai kai téung, see lest the hens eat it; téung t'au hok, to get money by threats of self injury.

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## Téuk.

**啄** To peck; to pick up grain with the bill; a fowl eating; to preen the feathers, to plume; téuk, mò, to dress the plumage, as ducks do; téuk, muk, 'niú, a woodpecker; mok, téuk, to knock at a door.

**搥** To push; to strike; to carve, to cut, as letters; a sound of rapping; to reverberate; to throw down.

**搥** To pound on wood, to strike, to bang; to castrate, as a punishment; téuk, chi ting ting, striking it with repeated blows.

**涿** To drop, to fall in a stillicidium, to trickle; to strike on the water; a small stream southwest of Peking; a district in Shuntien fú.

**琢** To work in gems; to cut, to carve, to dress, as stones; to choose; tiú téuk, to polish and cut gems; yuk, pat, téuk, a gem unwrought — is a useless thing; téuk, mò, carving and polishing; tun téuk, to select.

**切**  
Choh

To cut, to sever, to hew, to chop, to hack, to rive, to split; to hash, to mince; téuk, kún, to split open coffins; téuk, lán, to hash up; téuk, cham 'pán chau' yan, to curse one wishing him to be chopped on the block; téuk, yuk, tscung' to mince meat.

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## Tí.

**Tí.** A colloquial corruption of **地** tik; a diminutive adjective, a little; 'hò tak, tí, a very little better; 'pí tí t'ím, give a little more; fú' tí hang, go quicker; hurry! 'ch'ui tí tá' to blow a trumpet; tí kòm' to, a very little.

**地**  
Ti

The earth, the globe; one of the three powers; a place, a territory; grounds, a spot; terrestrial; earthy; in the ground; the ground, the bottom, the support of; only, merely; tí' há' on the ground; tí' fung, a place, a space, a region, a locality; shán tí' burial places; tí' lò, an underground refuge, a souterrain; tí' sín, sorcerers, villains, loafers; tí' kéuk, a spot; a reputation, connections; tí' 'chú, a landlord; a god of the land; tí' fung kún, the local authorities; tí' tsò, ground rent; sam tí' the disposition, the nature of; 'tá tí' to prime in painting; 'ní sín 'tá tí' do you broach the matter; 'k'ü 'yau tí' he is a man of sub-

stance; 'pún tî' *yan*, a native of the place; *tsò' tò' kòm t'in*, tî' has it come to such a pass! tî' *li t'ò*, maps, charts; *lok*, tî' fell down, as on a floor; 'hò tî' *wai'* a good situation, a fine locality; tî' *li'* products of the earth; 'k'ü *chan hai' tî'* kî' he has great influence; òm' tî' in secret, *sub rosa*; a dark place; *kam tî'* a gilt ground.

地<sup>2</sup> A colloquial word. A sign of the plural of persons; a sign of the possessive, in which sense it is a contraction of the next; *ngo tî'* we; 'k'ü tî' they; *chung chung tî'* so so, ordinary; 'k'ü tî' *ts'in*, it is his money.

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Tik.

-t i k

的  
Tih

Clear, bright; evident, real; a target, the bull's eye; an important circumstance; a red or white spot which shows distinctly; after pronouns, *tik*, makes a possessive case, after nouns the genitive, and after verbs a participle; a person; a small quantity; an adjective of comparison or implying a quality; *kwa' tik*, dearer; *yat, tik*, a very little; 'yau *tik*, there is some; *tik, k'ok*, fully substantiated, really; *tik, tong'* careful, trustworthy; *cháng tik, yam*, the tones differ; *mò 'tim tik*, you do not take care; *pák, tik*, whitish; *tik, sik*, neat and small; miniature; 'siú *tik*, the little one, i. e. I;

'ngo *tik*, mine; *tik, pat*, my own handwriting; 'tá t'it, *tik*, a blacksmith; oi' *tik*, loving; *tik, kòm' noi'* in a little while; *kan' tik*, the nearer; come near.

勒  
Tih揚  
Tih

A bridle; *chap, kî tik*, to seize the reins. t i k

To stir up by the hand, as with a ladle. A colloquial word. To lift up, to bring with both hands; to excite, to animate one's spirits; *yat, lik, tik*, raise it with all your strength—it is heavy; *tik, 'hi hū'* hurry off with it; *tik, 'hi sam kon*, to rouse one's spirits, to inspirit.

嫡  
Tih

The wife, a consort; *tik, shat*, the wedded wife; *tik, 'tsz'* children of the wife; *tik, ts'an*, blood relatives; *tik, t'ong hing tai'* cousins german of same surname; *tik, 'mò*, the wife-mother.

滴  
Tih

To drip, to ooze; a drop, a very little; *yat, tik, 'shui*, a drop of water; 'pí *tik, yau*, put in a little oil; *tik, lik*, dripping out; 'tim 'tim *tik, tik*, drizzling and dropping, as the rain; *tik, hüt*, to drop blood — into water, thought to be a proof of relationship; 't'iu *yat, tik*, take up a little in a spoon.

甌  
Tih

A tile; *ding tik*, jars or amphora with ears on the long neck; large tiles.

蹄  
Tih

The hoof of an animal, of a pig or horse in particular; a foot; to join a party, to enlist, to go over to.

**鏑**  
Tih The barb of an arrow, the point of a dart; a sharp point; *ming tik*, a whirring arrow.

**敵**  
Tih An opponent, an antagonist, a person matched against one, a competitor; an enemy, a foe; the enemy; an equal; to oppose, to fight, to withstand; to compete, to contest, to strive for; *ch'au tik* an enemy; *tik tak*, *chū* well able to match him; *pat tik* unequal, not matched; *tik shūn*, the enemy's fleet; *st'ung tik* a powerful foe; *tik t'ai st'ung tsūn*, equally honorable — said of a married pair; *tik shau*, a foe, a competitor; *seung tik* opposed, inimical.

**狄**  
Tih Name of Scythian tribes on the north of China, in the Desert; a stag or great deer; musical officers. Used for the next.

**狄**  
Tih To remove to a distance; to put away; remote; *tik tik* zealous, earnest to succeed.

**荻**  
Tih Delicate water plants, with whitish fragrant flowers; a sort of arrow-leaf: *lò tik* a tall species of arundo.

**覲**  
Tih To see a person, two persons seeing each other; to have an audience; *tik min* to see one face to face; *sz' tik* a private interview.

**涤**  
Tih To wash, to cleanse vessels; to purify; to reform, as the heart; to dilute spirits; stall for keeping cattle in; *tik hū* to wash away; *tik tik* warm, dry, breezes; *tik tu* to wash the inkstone — and be ready for study.

**迪**  
Tih To tread in the way of others, to follow, to advance in knowledge; to obtain; to direct, to teach; to go to a place; the right path; *tik kat*, to be happy; *yan tik* to admonish, to put in the right way; *k'ai tik* to set a good example, to point out a right way.

**翟**  
Tih The Tartar pheasant; dresses ornamented with feathers; a flabellum of feathers, a panache held by worshipers; an ancient state, now Yen-gán fū in Shensi; *yan shau xing tik* their right hands held the feathers.

**簠**  
Tih Long, tapering, bamboo rods, cut off at the point, and suitable for fishing-poles.

(The four next are often pronounced *tek*.)

**笛**  
Tih A flute, a fife; *ch'ui tek* to play the flute; *soang tek* a fife; *shéung tek* flutes in pairs.

**籴**  
Tih To buy rice, to lay in grain; to wash rice; quick; *tek mai*, to purchase rice; *at tek* to forbid buying grain; *peng tek* to buy rice cheap.

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Tik.

**剔**  
Tih To cut the flesh from the bones, to scrape off, to hew away; to pick up or dig out; *t'iu tek* to cut, as with a graver; *t'ik ch'i*, to clean the teeth; *tek sing k'u*, hint it to him, as an impending danger.

éik

TIK.

**踢**  
T'ik To kick; to kiak up; t'ek, 'in, to kick the shuttlecock; yut, kéuk, t'ek, "at a kick," i. e. lumping the lot; t'ek, 'sz' yan, to kill by a kick; fú sing t'ek, 'tau, Boötes kicking at Ursa Major—a picture; k'ui t'ek, a cock's spur; t'ek, k'au, to roll iron balls with the foot—a sort of game.

**惕**  
T'ih Respect, regard for; sorrowful; quick, careful of giving offense, diligent in duties; t'ik, t'ik, love for.

A colloquial word. To place on, to lay down; t'ik, lok, pok, d'au, to put on one's shoulders, as a shawl; t'ik, moi, to put aside.

**揭**  
T'ih To expose the arm and breast; a vest or waistcoat; t'án t'ik, to expose the bosom; to bare the arms and square

TIM.

red; to punctuate, to with dots; to blot out, to mark for corn to see that all are corn point out; to soil or disgrace one's self; to nate, to prick off; to candles; to nod in asses colloquial word. How, manner? what? 'tim, shall it be done? 'tim á, 'tim k'ái, what is its meaning? 'chí, what does he say? 'chí, to point out, to show; 'chí, to arrange, to sort; to mind; 'tim yéung, he what way? 'tim sún, 'hò, do you think will be best? 'tim chung, one o'clock sam, a luncheon; 'tim, what does he intend to 'tim ping, to detail troops 'tim, to light a fire.



店 Tien A place to put goods in; a shop, a stand; an inn; *kít tim* lodgings, an eating-house; *'tsan tim* a wine-shop; *'lò tim* the old stand; *'kún tim* a porter in a shop, a coolie; *ch'at tim* perquisites to clerks; *tim' ká*, boys in eating-shops; *'yé tim* a rest-house.

玷 Tien A flaw in a gem; a defect, a bad spot; to split, to injure; chipped, spouted; disgraced. A colloquial word. To run against; *'shün tim' shek yap*, *'shui*, the water runs in when the ship strikes; *tim' ynk*, to disgrace one's self; *tim' ts'an' k'ü*, run on it, hit against it; *'t'ai tim* lookout for yourself! — a street cry; *shí' tim' shí' chéuk*, it is a good hit for you; *tim' d'au hok*, to bump one's head; *'t'ai tim' kéuk cháng*, I'll hit your heels, lookout! *pún' 'sz' tim' 'k'ü*, to threaten self-destruction in revenge.

陷 Tien Dangerous, imminent, as a tottering wall; disagreeable, harsh, as a sound; *tim' 'it' 'sz' mong*, in danger of death.

拈 Tien Read *dím*, to try the weight of a thing with the hand. A colloquial word. To lay up and down, to lay straight; straight, direct; ahead; *kai' 'im tim* innumerable, can't be reckoned up; *pat, kóm' tim' ló* a road straight as a pencil; *'lá tim' fong* to lay along; *tim' pat, lut*, go on straight ahead; *tim' sín* straight; *'im tak, tim'* I can do nothing; I am quite shut up; *'im tim'* they are not straight.

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T'IM.

添 Tien To add, to increase, to augment; to put in more, to throw in; additional, extra, more than was counted on; *ká' d'im*, to add more; *d'im d'ing*, to have a son born; *'pí tik, d'im*, give a little more; *d'im ká'* to raise the price; *'shéung 'há d'im*, put on more, as coloring; *d'im 'pó tik*, make it a little more; *mo' kái d'im*, has no meaning either; *'yau 'ü d'im*, the rain is coming too; *d'im shat doi*, make your real offer.

恬 Tien Peaceful, tranquil, contented; to pass life tranquilly; *d'im tsing'* at rest, quiet.

恬 Tien Water flowing along without noise or murmuring; a gentle, still stream.

甜 Tien Sweet, pleasant; agreeable, excellent, well-tasted, savory; to like; *d'im shün'* smooth, oily, as wine; *'sam d'im*, gratified, appeased; *d'im 'im mat' 'ü*, smooth and honeyed words — but deceitful; *d'im shui'* a sweet sleep; *tak, d'im d'au*, pleased with a little advance, had winnings at first; *d'im nam' nam'* very sweet; *d'im ch'áng*, sweet oranges.

添 Tien Ashamed, humiliated; to disgrace, to dishonor; to bring infamy on; in disgrace, out of favor; *'t'im tsoi' 'shéung' hò*, to be intimate with — a polite phrase; *'t'im yuk*, disgraced by guilt; *'t'im pat, 'chí san*, brazen faced.

簞 <sup>bo</sup>  
 T'ien ga  
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(554)

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sofa cushion; *tín' chái'* to repay a loan; *tín' yuk*, a mattress; *kung' 'ngo tín' 'chün*, please pay him for me; *t'án tín'* to pay the shares.

**奠**<sup>2</sup> Tien Fixed and settled, as mountains and streams are; to set up, as a god; to offer libations to the gods; to lay down; *tín' 'tsau*, to pour out a libation; *tín' 't'ò*, to put up the terminalia; *tsai' tín'* sacrifices and libations; *tín' ngán'* to worship the geese at marriages.

**佃**<sup>2</sup> Tien To till the ground; to cultivate and dress fields; to fowl, to fish; *tín' ú'* or *tín' ding*, a farmer, a ploughman; *kún tín'* government lands.

**甸**<sup>2</sup> Tien Royal domains extending 500 lí around the capital; government lands measuring 64 square roods, which furnished a war chariot, three men-at-arms, and 71 soldiers; to cultivate, to plough; to extend; frontier lands; *ü tín'* the empire; *tín' yan*, royal foresters.

**甸**<sup>2</sup> Tien Inlaid shell work; inlaid work with figures; *do tín'* lackered-ware with shells and figures inlaid.

**電**<sup>2</sup> Tien Lightning; a flash of lightning; electricity; *tín' kwong*, glare of lightning; *'shím, tín'* a flash; *tín' 'mò*, Lightning Mother, the goddess of lightning.

**靛**<sup>2</sup> Tien Indigo; to dye blue; indigo color; *yéung tín'* prussian blue; *tín' lám*, an indigo dye made from the Isatis; *tín' fá*, indigo leaves; *tín' kung*, dyeing jars.

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T'ín.

**天**<sup>1</sup> T'ien The highest of things; the sky, the heaven, the air, the empyrean, the firmament; a day; a season; ages of the world; weather; heavenly, celestial; the powers above, Providence, Nature, Heaven, the overruling power, but the Chinese give it no personality; *met.* the emperor; to regard or honor as heaven; *t'ín tí' yan*, heaven, earth, man — are the three powers; *t'ín há'* the empire; the world; *t'ín 't'z'* the emperor; *'hò t'ín*, fair weather; *'mún t'ín shan fat*, gods and Budhas enough to fill the sky; *t'ín kí'* vapors, air; *t'ung t'ín há'* the world over; *fi t'ín 'pún sz'* extraordinary talent; *luk t'ín 'shui lò'* a passage of sixteen days; *t'ín 'kong'* descended from heaven, an advent, as of Jesus; *t'ín 'ngán kan'* Heaven's eye is near, i. e. the gods know it; *t'ín hoi 'ngán*, heaven has observed it; *t'ín man*, astronomy; *t'ín shang t'ín 'yéung*, nature bore him and takes care of him; *t'ín kwai' chi'* marriageable; *t'ín án*, naturally; *t'ín t'ong*, paradise; *t'ín fan' kò*, he has noble endowments; *t'ín t'ín loi*, comes every day; *t'ín ngán*, the emperor's face; *t'ín fá shing' 'mò* the goddess of small pox; *chung t'ín*, the middle ages, the Chau dynasty; *há' t'ín* summer.

**田** T'ien A field, a patch laid out in  
plats; to plant grain in rows;  
land, cultivated fields; lands;  
a plantation of; to cultivate;  
to hunt; the 102d radical of  
characters relating to land;  
*t'ün t'in*, lands occupied by  
soldiers; *'shui t'in*, fields  
overflowed; *t'in ki pok*, the  
dykes between fields; *sh' t'in*,  
to transplant a field of grain;  
*shap mau t'in*, a field of ten  
acres; *chuk t'in*, a bamboo  
plantation; *kwai t'in kün*, a  
retired officer; *t'in fu* the  
crown tax; *t'in tsò*, the  
ground rent; *háng t'in*, high-  
lying fields; *sam t'in*, the  
natural disposition, the pro-  
pensity; *shū t'in*, fields whose  
rental is given to scholars;  
*'yau 'ki to t'in 'mau*, how  
many acres in all? *t'in kau*,  
a drain; *'tsò 'wo t'in*, fields for  
bearing two crops; *mín 'hau  
t'in*, village fields; *kwon t'in*,  
to hoe fields; *mái' t'in s'm 'mái  
shui'* to sell ground and not  
deduct the rental, *met.* not to  
think of the future.

**畝** T'ien To cultivate, to level lands  
for cultivation; to hunt, to fish;  
*'tá t'in lip* to go a hunting.

**鋪** T'ien Flowers, or inlaid work for  
headdresses; *ch'ái t'in*, hair-  
pins and inlaid work in gold,  
nacre, or feathers.

**填** T'ien To fill up, to fill in; to make  
up a deficiency, to supply a  
lack, to add to; to pay, as a  
debt; to forfeit, as life; com-  
pliant, flowing along; a rum-  
bling sound, as of a drum;  
noted for, characteristic of,

said of officers; *t'in wán fai  
hung'* to repay a deficit; *t'in  
'pò*, to make complete; *t'in  
fong*, to take a new wife; *t'in  
't'am* to fill in a hole; *t'in nín.  
'lò*, noted as superannuated;  
*toi' t'in*, to pay for another;  
*t'in chái'* to liquidate a debt;  
*san t'in t'i'* the new filled up  
land, a place in Canton; *t'in  
onún 'lò chái'* duns filling the  
door; *t'in fán 'mún*, fill it up  
entirely; *t'in kau'* filled up  
full, cancelled.

Read *t'in*. Diseased, infirm.

**磗** T'ien The sound of stones or rocks  
falling down.

**聞** T'ien To fill up, to stuff; abundant;  
a sound; *t'in t'in*, rattling  
of drums; the rumbling of car-  
riages; *t'in smún*, filling up  
the door.

**愧** T'ien Ashamed; to blush from  
shame; to feel disgraced.

**渾** T'ien Dirty, muddy; to sink in  
the water; *'t'in 'yan*, filthy.

**贖** T'ien Abundance, much, plenty,  
enough of; skilled at; excel-  
lent; thick, rich, good, as  
food; to forget; a long time;  
*pat, 't'in*, deficient, trifling,  
unworthy of receiving; *ts'z'  
smò pat, 't'in*, well able to  
speak.

**贖** T'ien A blushing face; to redden,  
as from shame, or sense of  
insult.

**殄** T'ien To terminate, to finish, to  
make an end of; to exter-  
minate; *'mí 't'in*, no end to,  
interminable; *'t'in tsüt*, to  
destroy utterly.

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## Ting.

丁  
Ting

A sting; a nail, a pin; the fourth of the ten stems, connected with fire; a person, an individual; robust; a strong fellow, a brave; to bear, to sustain, as an office; to order; *ting kán* or *ting yau*, to lose a parent; *muk pat shik ting*, does'nt know a single character; *shing ting*, of age; *yan ting*, a man; *'siu ting*, a youth; *ü ting*, camp-followers; *ting tsz' lö' hau*, a corner where a cross street ends; *ling ting*, lonely, disconsolate; *ün ting*, a gardener; *fát ting*, fortunate, as a grave; *cháng ting*, differs a very little; *ting héung*, a clove.

叮  
Ting

To enjoin; *ting ning*, to charge; *ting ning kò' kái'* repeatedly bid him to be careful; *ting chuk*, to order.

汀  
Ting

Alone; *ling ting*, solitary; *ling ting yéung*, the Bay of Lintin, south of the Rogue; *kú ting ting*, alone by itself.

汀  
Ting

The noise of jingling stones; a hand gong; *ting ting*, a jingling sound; *ting tong*, a hand gong hung in a heap, used by peddlers; *üt ting*, a blind fortune-teller's gong; *'siu ting tong*, a silk-thread peddler's call.

疔  
Ting

A venereal ulcer, a bubo, a chancre; pox, syphilis sores; *shang ting*, to get syphilis sores; *'fo ting ch'ong*, a pimple, a tetter sore.

釘  
(The two next are often pronounced *teng*.)

釘  
Ting

A nail, a spike, a bolt, a brad; to purify gold; to nail, to fasten up with nails; to bind, as books; *do sz' teng*, a screw; *'it, teng*, iron nails; *teng shü*, to bind books; *teng 'sz'* nail it firmly; *teng fung*, an important dispatch from the throne; *pát, hū' ngán chung teng*, take away that nail (or eyesore) from my eye.

頂  
Ting

The top, the summit; the peak; the crown; a knob, a ball or a button worn by officers; to carry on the head or top of a thing; to point the head at, to interfere; to substitute, to put instead; a classifier of hats, caps, and sedans; rising on the stomach; *'pi t'au hok, ting chü'* carry it on your head; *chiü' teng*, to treat about selling out a shop; *ting shau'* to take the stock of a shop; *ting páu*, to sily put a worse instead; *'teng t'in lap, ti'* one who can reach to heaven — very talented; *ting shau' ngau*, purchase money of a stock; *yat: nap, 'teng*, an official button; *'ting tsim*, curious in, seeking strange things; *chák' teng*, to degrade from office; *'ting lán' shi*, to spoil the market by under-selling; *'ting sam muk*, highly displeased at, as at what one says; *chung 'teng*, the red button; *ting 'kò* the very best; *'ting t'm chü'* unable to carry it on, as a business; *'ting t'au fung*, a head wind.

**町**  
Ting Waste land; a dyke or foot-path between fields; a parcel of land; a lane near a house.

**酩**  
Ting Drunk, reduced to stupor; *'ming ting*, dead drunk.

**鼎**  
Ting A tripod or caldron with ears; a three legged kettle; firm, stable, settled, secure; *met*, the state; to establish, to fix; the 206th radical; the 5th diagram; *lap ting* or *ting ting*, to get and settle the empire; *ting tsuk*, tripod, an equal trio; *isám ting káp*, the three highest of the Hánlin.

**訂**  
Ting To criticise, to compare; to edit, to collate; to settle terms of, to arrange, to deliberate and adjust; to adjust taxes; to loiter; a consultation, a meeting; *'háu ting* to examine and edit a work; *ting ming*, to settle upon, to promise; *ting k'i*, to fix a time.

**碇**  
Ting } Ballast to steady a ship;  
a stone used for an anchor;  
a grapnel; *há ting* drop the anchor.

**挺**  
Ting High, stout grain. Incorrectly used for the last in the Fan Wan. A colloquial word. The stem of a fruit; *tut ting* *luk yau*, a pumelo with a broken stem—a worthless fellow; *chau chun ting* adam's apple.

ten taels make an ingot; the matter is a certain *'pò ting* an ingot.

(The four next are often called *ting*.)

**定**  
Ting Tranquil, secure, fixed; certainly, really, absolutely; brought to a state, a state of rest; to fix, to settle on, to decide, to adjust. A colloquial word. A place, a certain *yat ting* positively; *pí* it must be, certainly; *ts'an*, to betroth; *teng* contract for goods; *mí* or *'m teng* uncertain; *agan*, bargain money; *teng 'chun*, undecided; fixed; *kám ting iú* I have it at any rate; *teng* particulars of a contract; *tat, teng* that place; *'m teng* I don't know the place for it; *ting kuk*, i fix; *tám teng* deliberate, and sure; *luk teng* to pay earnest money; *chi tak, t* I know it certainly; *yap t* in advance, lost in abstract as Buddhists pretend to be.

**掙**  
Ting To throw away, to throw down in a pet; *teng* throw it at him; *teng 'ch'á* *ch'á* to smash a tassel.

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## T'ing.

**廳** A hall, a drawing-room, a parlor; a court, a place where causes are heard; *tái' t'eng*, the great hall; *kák' t'eng*, a reception room; *mún kún' t'eng*, a porter's lodge; *king' t'eng*, a deputy assessor in a prefect's office; *pò' t'eng*, a superintendent of police in a district magistrate's; *sho' t'eng*, the superintendent of boats on the river at Canton.

**聽** To hear, to listen; to understand; quiet, still; to decide cases. A colloquial T'ing word. To-morrow; according to; *'ngo t'eng lai ké'* I heard it said; *t'eng man*, heard about it; *t'eng m' man*, I can not hear it; *t'eng kín'* to hear; *t'eng tak kín'* I can hear, I have heard it; *t'eng tak ch'ut*, I can understand him; *t'eng 'kan 'k'ü wá'* I've just heard what he said; *t'eng yat* to-morrow; *t'eng 'mán*, to-morrow night; *'hò t'eng wá'* docile, teachable.

Read *t'ing'*; to hearken to, to receive, to comply with; to wait, to tarry for; *'tá t'eng'* to learn the news about; *t'eng' ts'ung 'ní*, I agree with you, I'll obey you; *ch'ung t'eng'* hard of hearing; *t'ing' 'k'ü léung sam*, as his kindness prompts, as he is willing to do; *t'ing' tsung'* to decide cases; *t'eng' 'há 'k'ü*, wait for him.

**亭** A portico, a pavilion; a cupola, a roof or dome supported on pillars; a shed for travelers; equal; straight; to stop at; to fashion; *pat' t'ing*, in disorder; *t'ing 'ng*, high noon; *ch'á t'ing*, a tea-stall on a roadside; *pái' t'ing*, a porch in a temple-court; *léung t'ing*, a summer-house.

**停** To rest, to cease; to delay; to stop, as when there is enough; *t'ing kung*, to rest from work; *t'ing 't'o* or *t'ing tong'* arranged well, everything in its place; *t'ing 'há* rest a while; *mo' shí t'ing*, ceaseless.

**婷** Handsome; *p'ing' t'ing*, beautiful, graceful, said of a woman.

**汀** Water stopping; stagnant, as a pool in a stream; a level bank along a stream, the low T'ing banks.

**廷** A court, the place where audiences are held; straight, correct, regular; *ch'íu t'ing*, the court; *met.* the emperor.

**庭** An open court in a palace, a vestibule before a hall; a hall; straight; *ká t'ing lok*, domestic felicity; *t'ing fan'* parental instruction; *mún t'ing sü 'shí*, his doorway is like a fair, i.e. as a statesman's besieged by applicants.

**蜓** A dragon fly; *tsing t'ing*, the Libellulidæ, vulgarly called *t'ong mi*.

Read *'tim*, a sort of lizard.

**霆** A thundering; *lui t'ing*, rumbling thunder; *tin' t'ing*, a flash of lightning; *lui t'ing*

*chí nò* the king's wrath; thundering mad.

**挺** *T'ing* To pull up, to pluck forth, to draw out; straight, to hold straight; to relax a little, as with prisoners; to lead out; to rush forth, to stand forward, to bolt out; *t'ing shan*, to take upon one's self, to assume; *t'ing ch'ut*, to rush out; *t'ing hung*, to stretch the arms; *t'ing ngáng* to push against firmly.

**挺** *T'ing* A single branch; a staff, a club, a stick; *chai' t'ing*, to brandish a club.

**挺** *T'ing* Meat or fish dried in the sun after it has been salted; jerked meat.

(This character is usually read *t'eng*.)

**艇** *T'ing* A boat, a punt, a canoe; small craft; long and narrow boats; a boat to live in; *siú t'eng* or *t'eng tsai*, a small boat; *há kau t'eng*, a pull-away boat; *fúí t'eng*, a fast boat; *hong t'eng*, hong boats; *má lóng t'eng*, a covered coracle; *shü sun t'eng*, a letter boat; *mái' sü t'eng*, fish boats with water in; *wá t'eng*, a lorcha; *fá t'eng*, flower boats; *tan p'ò t'eng*, brothel boats; *p'á lung t'eng*, fast paddling-boats, used by thieves; *sò ts'ong t'eng*, the last chopboat of a ship's import cargo; *t'eng ká*, boat-people.

**挺** *T'ing* Copper or iron ore; the barb of an arrow; empty, hollow, all exhausted.

**頌** *T'ing* A straight, narrow head; straight, as a road; correct.

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Típ.

**疊** *Tieh* To redouble, to pile upon, to make a heap; to repeat, to reiterate; to fold; to add; to fear, to tremble with dread; a fold, a doubling; *ch'ung ch'ung típ típ* to reiterate tiresomely; to pile up in a pile; *tá típ shang lí*, put the luggage in a pile; *típ hí*, pile it up; *típ cheng* pile it up straight; *típ mái sam shui*, don't give yourself any trouble on that point; *típ mái kò kán p'ò* that shop's business is to be closed; *típ mái*, pile it up well; *típ ts'z'* repeatedly, as visits.

**喋** *Tieh* Loquacious, fluent; to taste blood, to smear with blood; *típ típ* wordy, talkative.

**牒** *Tieh* Tablets for writing on; a diploma, a warrant; records, genealogical registers; instructions, acts, dispatches; *yuk típ* royal genealogies; *tò típ* a priest's diploma or certificate, entitling him to three days' lodging; *man típ* dispatches of government; *pò típ* family records.

**謀** *Tieh* Interchanged with the two last; to tamper with soldiers; to spy, to intrigue, to sound the views of others; to inform the enemy; a minute, a paper; *típ là* or *kán típ* a spy, a secret agent of another party.

**堞** *Tieh* A parapet with embrasures, a battlement on a wall; to surround with a parapet.



**屨**<sup>2</sup> The lining or stuffing of the soles of shoes; a model for a shoe; a patten; 'héung t'ip, long, the Clattering Patten Corridor, refers to an ancient story.

**揲**<sup>2</sup> Similar to *ship*, **攝**; to take up and count; to fold; to grasp. Usually pronounced *ship*, in the phrase, *ship shí*, to divine by marked straws; *ship t'ip* to fold up in the hands.

**牒**<sup>2</sup> Interchanged with **葉** or **葉** *ip*, a thin plate or leaf; also a window. Read *t'ip*, a bed mat.

**濞**<sup>2</sup> Waves surging along. Also read *sít*, like **洩** to exclude; to clean a well; to scatter; to stop and rest; to disclose, to leak; to dirty.

**碟**<sup>2</sup> To curry leather. A colloquial word. A plate, a platter, a flat dish; 'ún t'ip, bowls and plates; *ping t'ip*, a platter; *shí' yau t'ip*, sweetmeat or side plates; *ts'at t'ip*, lacquered plates; 'shéung t'ip, a douceur to a waiter.

**蝶**<sup>2</sup> A little boat, a punt, used by poor people.

**蝶**<sup>2</sup> A butterfly; *ái t'ip*, a butterfly; *há p' t'ip*, butterflies and moths; *sú t'ip káu'* a broad hinge or butt; *sú t'ip fá*, an iris or fleur-de-lis; *sho fáu sin t'ip*, gigantic butterflies from the Lofau hills.

**蹀**<sup>2</sup> To walk along, to step, to stir the feet; to put the foot down, to stamp.

**鏃**<sup>2</sup> Plates of metal used in making plate armor; the end of an arrow.

**鏃**<sup>2</sup> A thumb ring of gem or ivory, an archer's thimble, commonly called *kung 'chi*; *t'ip kau*, a quiver.

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T'ip.

**帖**<sup>2</sup> Written scrolls; a writing, a document, a manuscript, a billet; a visiting card; a copy-slip; a card, a placard; 'pau t'ip, a petition; 'chiú t'ip, proposals for a contract, to invite proposals; *fát t'ip*, black paper copyslips; *ming t'ip*, a visiting card; *tán t'ip*, a single folded card; *ds'ün t'ip*, a five fold card; *ch'ut pák t'ip*, an anonymous placard; *shang t'ip*, to send a card; 't'o t'ip, settled, decided; 'shéung t'ip, cards offering a reward; *t'ip t'ò* envelope or case for cards; *shí' t'ip*, an examination of essays in poetry.

**貼**<sup>2</sup> To leave as pledge, to give in gage; to cover or throw over one, as a cloak; to supply, to make up; to paste up, to post; to lean on, attached; *nim t'ip*, to paste on; 't'ai t'ip, to assist another, to patronize; *t'ip sam*, intimate, fellow-feeling; *t'ip shan*, attached to, as a servant; *t'ip kan kák shí*, near neighbors; *t'ip kò' shí* to paste up an edict; *pò t'ip* to make up a deficiency.

**帖**<sup>2</sup> Quiet, still, peaceable; to be resigned, submissive; *on sam t'ip fuk*, quietly resigned, as to God's will.

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T'it.

跌  
Tieh

To slip, to stumble and fall; to fall over or down; to kick out; reduced, as in price; to pass or jump over; to make a false step; to walk quickly; 'tá tit, to fall down; tit, chéuk, to slip down; tit, 'tá 'sün shéung, to get hurt by a fall; tit, lán' it fell and broke; sháng tik, tit, lok, came very near falling; tit, 'kám 'léung ko' two fell out and were lost; tit, ká' the price has fallen; tit, 'tò, fell over; tit, tsuk, to stamp the feet with vexation; tit, yat, káu, had a tumble.

迭  
軼  
Tieh

To alternate, to change; reciprocal, alternate, changing; to take each other's places; rotation; tit, yung' syau kong, alternately use kindness and severity; tit, hing tit, fai' now rising and then declining.

帙  
Chih

A cloth or paper case to cover Chinese books; a book wrapper; a little bag, a satchel; to arrange in order; shü tit, a book envelope.

表  
Chih

Interchanged with the last; to stitch, to pierce with a needle; a period of ten years; hoi ts'at, tit, entered the seventh decennium, as at 61.

秩  
Chih

Order, in a series, regular; to dispose in order; to multiply; a station, a post, an office; usual; skillful in, acquainted, wise; a decennium; clear and explicit, as teaching; luk, tit.

跌  
Tieh

official salary; shang k'i tit, tit, each one went in his order.

垤  
Tieh

Melons just set, young cucumbers or melons, gherkins; kwá tit, large and small melons, met. posterity.

經  
Tieh

High, raised ground; an ant-hill; a cavern.

耄  
Tieh

Badges of coarse cloth worn on the head and waist, for mourning; mourning scarfs; iú tit, funereal waistbands.

耄  
Tieh

Age of eighty, an octogenarian; old, infirm; hard featured, as old people are; the setting sun.

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T'it.

鐵  
鐵  
Tieh

Iron, called hak, kam, the black metal; made of iron; firm, decided; t'it, hi' iron tools; t'it, shek, sam, ch'éung immovable, firm; t'it, 'shí kóm' shut, hard as iron cinders; t'it, shá, iron filings; 'tá t'it, to work in iron; 'tá t'it, 'lò, a blacksmith; pák, t'it, or géung t'it, tin plates; t'it, p'in' hoop iron; t'it, t'iu, rod iron; t'it, sm' iron wire; t'it, pat, pat, 'koi, an unalterable writing, like a decided officer's verdict; t'it, shá ch, "an iron pear," one who will not fork out; 'ling t'it, t'it, very cold.

發  
Tieh

Greedy, gluttonous; t'ò t'it, avaricious, inordinately greedy; an emblem of avarice, a monster drawn as a head without a body. Read t'in in the Fan Wan.

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Tiú.

刀 The original form of *tò* 刀;  
Tiau perverse, recusant, seditious;  
restless, cabaling, artful, in-  
croaching by falsities; *tiú*  
*fung*, depraved manners; sedi-  
tious cabals; *tiú pat*, rabid  
writings; *tiú tiú*, lightly  
moved by the wind; *tiú ok*,  
malignant; *tiú mán*, outrage-  
ous, violent; *tiú k'íu 'nau*  
*ning* willful, one who can't be  
pleased; *fung' tiú*, dogged,  
uncontrite; *'ch'ing tiú*, dic-  
tatorial, assuming and over-  
bearing; *tiú swán*, reckless  
of consequences.

丟 To cast away, to throw away;  
Tia to lay down; to rid, relieved of;  
to cast off; *tiú 'láng*, let him  
cool off; *tiú lok*, lay it down;  
*tiú lok 'shui*, thrown into the  
water; *tiú mín* to blast one's  
credit; *tiú t'át*, wasteful, care-  
less of things; *tiú shū p'áu*,  
to quote a maxim against one,  
to bring up a wise saw; *yéung*  
*sz' tiú hoi*, cast your cares  
to the wind; *tiú hí* to reject,  
to heave away; *tiú 'm há* I  
can't get them off my hands;  
*tiú 'ngán kok*, to ogle.

雕 To engrave, to cut figures  
彫 on, to carve and adorn; to  
Tiau polish, as a composition; or-  
namented, engraved; to tat-  
too; sometimes used for the  
next; *tiú fú*, to adorn with  
carvings; *tiú hak*, engraving;  
*tiú ts'éung*, a wall adorned  
with sculptures.

凋 Fading, falling, as the sere  
Tiau leaf; exhausted, injured; *tiú*  
*ling*, fallen and scattered;  
dying, as plants; *tiú tsé* fall-  
en, withered, as flowers.

凋 To cut and work gems, to  
Tiau engrave precious stones; *tiú*  
*téuk*, to polish gems.

鵟 An eagle, a lammergyr; a  
Tiau large bird of prey, whose pre-  
sence even makes other birds  
cast their feathers; *tiú tiú*,  
clear, bright.

貂 The marten or sable; *tiú*  
Tiau 'shū p'í, marten fur; *'kau 'mí*  
*tsuk, tiú*, a dog's tail tacked  
on a sable—incongruous; *tiú*  
*'mí*, fur tails, worn by mili-  
tary officers.

弔 To condole with mourners,  
吊 to ask respecting the dead;  
Tiau to wail, to assist at a buri-  
al; condolence, sympathy; to  
compassionate others, feeling  
for; suspended; to hang up,  
to suspend; to take, to move;  
to order a rehearing; *tiú*  
*'sz'* mourning, sorrowing for  
friends; *tiú 'on* to order a  
second trial; *tiú 'song*, to wail  
for the dead; *fál, yéung tiú*  
a paralytic fit; *hoi tiú* to  
prepare for a funeral; *tiú fán*  
to remove a criminal to an-  
other court; *tiú 'hí*, hang it  
up; *'té tiú* flighty, having no  
application; *tiú 'keng*, hung  
by the neck; *tiú 'fung*, a  
hanging bucket; a fortune-  
teller's sign; *yut, tiú 'ts'in*, a  
string of 1000 cash.

窩 Deep, profound; *'iú* (or  
Tiau 'míu) *tiú* in a deep place.  
Read 'niú in the Fau Wau.

to sow discord; *t'iu' m' hi*, too heavy to lift; there are none fit to choose; *t'iu' koi*, to lift off, to put aside.

**祀** T'iau To move or replace the family tablets; the ancestral hall; *tsung t'iu*, an ancestral temple, a patrimony; *'shau t'iu*, to guard the lares.

**調** T'iau To harmonize, to blend; to restore the peace, to bring about an end, to adjust properly; to mix up, to compound, as medicine; to attend to, as one's health; to temper, to regulate, to moderate; to tune an instrument; to try notes, to find the tone of a character; to unite, as syllables; to spell; *t'iu' 'há kó' tsz'* run through that word; *t'iu' yam*, to harmonize sounds; *t'iu' m'í* to blend tastes, to spice; *t'iu' ch'í* to cure a disease; to put to rights; *t'iu' 'ch'ü*, to manage; *t'iu' t'au' hang' hang*, to act sullenly, to refuse obedience; *t'iu' kang*, to season soups; an earthen spoon; *t'iu' tin*, to tune a fiddle; *t'iu' 'yéung*, to nurse one's health; *t'iu' hi'* lewd dalliance.

**蜩** T'iau A cicada or broad locust; *t'iu' káp*, the cast-off skin or exuviae of the cicada.

**芳** T'iau Clover; a reed, whose tops are fit for brooms; *ding t'iu*, a marshy plant whose juice dyes the hair black, also called "rat-tail grass;" a sort of ivy or vine cleaving to walls; *t'iu' iú*, clover, turned in for a subsoil in Chelkiáng; *t'iu' t'iu*, high, lofty.

**迢** T'iau Distant, remote; to go far away; *ts'in 'hi t'iu' t'iu*, thousands of miles away; *t'iu' t'iu*, remote.

**髻** T'iau Ringlets; hair of children falling down; *t'iu' nín*, young, youthful.

**齠** T'iau To shed teeth; young, childish; *t'iu' mín*, a lad; *t'iu' ch'an*, to get the new teeth.

**條** T'iau A pair of reins, made of leather; a bridle.

**鰈** T'iau A long narrow fish, called *pák t'iu*, perhaps a species of *Thryssa* or *Engraulis*.

**條** T'iau A branch, a twig; anything long and slender; a classifier of long things, as a cane, a chain, a string, a snake, a bill, a queue, a worm, a river, a rainbow, a feather; an item, a section; an article, a division; a law; a manner; *kák, 'ki t'iu' kai wui'* only a few streets off; *yat, t'iu' t'ai muk* one thesis; *fat, t'iu'*, a main spring or hair-spring; *yat, t'iu' 'shau kan*, a handkerchief; *'ki t'iu'*, several items; *kw' ai t'iu'*, regulations; *yat, t'iu' 'ts'ò*, a spear of grass; *t'iu' t'iu' 'yau' 'hi*, every sort of thing has its rules.

**條** T'iau A bamboo basket for carrying hay or muck, used by husbandmen; *ho' t'iu'*, to carry a basket.

**跳** T'iau To leap, to skip, to bounce, to jump; to dance, to hop about; to palpitate, to beat, to intrude upon; to advance, to shoot, as sprouts; to fling, to cast; *t'iu' ho'* to lay a crime to another's charge; *t'iu' lok, loi*, jump down; *t'iu'*

*kò*; to jump up; *ts'ui ch'ü*  
*t'iu'* hopping and skipping  
 about; *sam puk, puk, t'iu'* my  
 heart beats with terror; *t'iu'*  
*'fan ts'ung*, to leap a wall  
 — an assignation; *t'iu' chung*  
*mun*, to jump the dragon's  
 gate — to rise rapidly in de-  
 grees; *há kòm' t'iu'* techy as  
 a crab; *t'iu' ts'd*, jumps from  
 his manger — to leave an  
 employ causelessly.

**眺** To look aslant, to glance  
 furtively at, to peep; to look  
 T'iau afar; *t'iu' mong'* to gaze at.

**類** High officers sent to visit the  
 court from princes; to have  
 T'iau an audience; to send envoys  
 to the princes.

Read *'fú*; to incline the ear,  
 to look at closely; *'fú 'shau*,  
 hanging the head and skulk-  
 ing away.

**糶** To sell rice, to dispose of  
 grain; *ch'ut, t'iu'* to sell corn;  
 T'iau

*kòm' to*, not so much has  
*'mai lai kòm' to*, don't  
 so often; I don't want so  
 to come; *t'ai' ngo to to*  
*hau'* make my best ret  
 to him; *'hò to*, a great u  
*to chi*, to admire him; a  
 many thanks; *'m to*, not  
 much; *chuk, sam to*, to  
 for the three manies, i. e.  
 wealth and age; *to 'shau*,  
 dling; *to kai' avong*, a se  
 ing fellow; *to chung lok*,  
 much indebted to you.

**唾** Hard, compact earth, cl  
 To firm ground.

(This is often pronounced *tà*.)

**朵** Branches hanging; a  
 sifier of flames and flow  
 to lead by the hand; to m  
 To *yat, 'to 'fo*, one flame; *'fà*  
 flowers, bouquets; *'t' to*,  
 ear; *'to t'*, the chops; *'tù*  
 all sorts of flowers.

**靶** A target: side anartm

**惰**<sup>2</sup> The mind flagging; nerveless, indolent, lounging, lazy; rude; *'lān to'* loitering, lazy; *toi' to'* remiss, cold and rude.

**墮**<sup>2</sup> To fall in ruins; fallen, ruined, dilapidated, destroyed; decayed, reduced, poor; to fall over, to fall down; to hang down, to sag; to flow down, as tears; disused, effete, worn out; setting, as the moon; occurs for the preceding; *to' lok*, to fall down; degraded, fallen, poor; *to' lok kai*, damn you! *chit, to'* may you be cursed! *ai' ui to'* push it over; *tsut' to'* fell down drunk; *to' lok u'* a reduced family; *to' 'mā*, to fall off a horse; *to' lok hau'* to fall behind.

**墮**<sup>2</sup> The undulating line of a range of hills, having peaks and hollows.

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T'o.

**拖**<sup>2</sup> To pull, to drag along; to draw; to draggle; to lead, to take by the hand; to drag into, to implicate; to protract; *ai' dai 'shau*, to join hands in walking; *ai' shūn*, to track a boat; a fishing smack that drags nets; *ai' mai tai' 'shui*, dragged through the mud, *met*, verbose, turbid, as a style; *ai' lai'* involved, as in loss or danger; *ai' kū shūn*, a fishing smack; *tai' ai'*, a large smack; *ai' sat*, as if bending the knee; *ai' chū' k'ū*, lead him along; *ai' cin*, to put off;

*ai' tai' 'há*, help me on a little; *ai' t'ip, kwo' 'k'ū*, I was obliged by a loan from him; *ai' au kōm' 'hō*, mutually pleased; *ai' ling*, to wear a peacock's feather

**佗** Often used for *ai'*, 馱 to carry on the back; *ai' pu'* humpbacked; *ai' ai' ai'*, elegant, genteel.

**佗** A crooked person, a humpback; having a diseased spine.

**他** A man's name; *'Wan kung ch' ai' ai'*, a general in the days of Mencius.

**沱** Streams diverging, a tributary; a heavy rain; falling tears; the *Fu - ai' ai'* is a branch of the Tsz'-yá, one of the affluents of the Pei-ho.

**惰** To sling stones; *'ai' ai' ai'*, to play at throwing slung stones and pulling them back. The next occurs in this sense.

**砣** A stone roller; the balance-weight on a steelyard; *'ai' ai' ai'*, to throw slung stones; *ch'ing' ai'*, steelyard weight; *tam' ai'*, to throw the lead.

**絙** A skein or hank of silk or floss; silken tassels used as ornaments on furs.

**羴** A fabulous animal like a sheep with four ears and nine tails; *ai' do yung*, or *ai' do ai'*, velvet.

**訛** To deceive, to insult; lying boasting. Read *ai'*, in the phrase *ai' ai'*, self satisfied.

**跬** To slip; *ai' ai' ai'*, to stumble in going uphill; to miss a good chance, to let an opportunity slip.

**酩酊**  
T'o Face flushed with drink, rubicund; *t'o t'oling* dizzy, giddy, half-drunk; *t'o ingún*, flushed, red in the face.

**陡**  
T'o Steep, dangerous, as a path; a common Buddhist syllable; *p'o t'o*, rugged; a road along a cliff; *pò t'o shán*, the island of Pooto near Chusan; *shá t'o*, sandy steppes.

**駝**  
T'o A camel; to carry on the back; *lok t'o*, a camel; *t'o p'oi* hunchbacked.

**駝**  
T'o A horse carrying burdens; to ride or carry on horseback; to back a burden; *fú t'o*, to carry a pack, a packhorse.

A colloquial word. To hang upon, to suspend, as from the neck or girdle; *t'o tsoi k'am t'au*, hang it on the lappel; *t'o t'o*, with child.

**鼯**  
T'o A sort of water gaviol, which burrows in the sand; also a small species of dog fish or lamprey.

**鼯**  
T'o Like the preceding; a dragon, a large iguana, whose skin was used for drums; *t'o kú p'ung p'ung*, the rattling drums.

**舵**  
T'o A rudder; *t'o kung*, a helmsman; *t'o t'ung*, a tiller; *t'o 'mí*, the rudder; *t'úi t'o*, to port the helm; *pá t'o*, to steer.

**妥**  
T'o Secure, safe, stable, fixed, firm; quiet, at ease, settled; *t'o tong* all proper, secured, everything right; *t'o t'ip*, well arranged, secured; *yau tik*, 'm t'o, there's something unsafe, there's a screw loose; *kong t'o*, well said.

**唾**  
T'o To spit; saliva; *t'o* to spit at one; *t'o* revile; *'hau t'o* to exp and spit; *t'o müt*, ph

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Tò.

**刀**  
Táu A knife; a sword with edge; a knife-shaped or rent in the Hán dynasty, a canoe; a class quires; the 18th radical characters relating to pons, cutting, &c., *t'o t'o*, a knife; *t'o t'oi*, knife; *t'o yuk*, the blade; *'hau*, edge of a knife; *t'o* point of a blade; *t'oi* cleaver; *ch'ái t'o*, a ch *shun t'o*, a stiletto; *t'oi* shears, scissors; *t'au fú* *'lung m'au t'o*, a beat knife; *met.* a double-faced phant; *t'o hok*, scabbard *t'sín t'o*, a guard of sword men; *'shá 'há 'má t'sí* make a fair show of it *t'o 'chí*, six quires or in paper; *mò t'o fà*, to f *kwán t'o*, a claymore, st Kwántí wielded; *t'au t'o*, a case knife.

**舢舨**  
Táu A long narrow boat, a load of 300 *huk*, or *'tau* or pecks, probably cause this sort of boat c that quantity.

**都**  
Tò A metropolis, the resi of the court, the capital where is an imperial te a fief granted to princ imperial city whose rent

granted to statesmen; the state, the empire; abundant, fine, full; an exclamation of delight, excellent! to dwell; to occupy; all, altogether, the whole, in general; also, together with; still, not at all, may possibly be, probably; *tò mî' kin' kwo' 'k'ü*, I've not seen him at all; *tái' tò ü shí'* all are about the same; *sung' tò 'm iú'* I don't even wish it as a gift; *'ngo tò hū'* I will go too; *king tò*, the metropolis; *hai' tò 'hò*, all are good; *tò kwo' tak*, can manage to get by; I can get along, I think; *tò hai' chán' wan'* had nothing but trouble; *tò 't'ung*, a major-general; *tò ch'át, ün'* the Censorate.

**閤** *Tú* A tower or watchman's turret over a city gateway; a doubled door at a city gate.

**睹** *Tú* To look, to see, to observe, to view; perceived, manifested; *'tò mat' sz' syan*, to remember people by looking at what they left one.

**堵** *Tú* To obstruct, to close, to shut; to guard, to ward off; a wall, as around a yard; 50 cubits of wall; at peace, settled, as if at home; *'tò sak*, to close against; *'tò tsít*, to guard; to wall off the way to; *o 'tò*, coin, pelf, lucre — an old term; *'tò ü'* to defend.

**賭** *Tú* To gamble, to play, to wager, to game; to risk, to stake; gaming, play; *'tò kwan'* a gambler; *lán' 'tò 'mò wai*, a confirmed gambler is useless; *'tò pok*, to play; *chai 'tò*

*sch'éung*, to open a table; *'tò ming'* to risk one's life, as in war; *'tò meng' t'it*, try the chance, as in trading; *'tò ts'ia* to game; *'tò 'ts'oi*, see how it will turn out; *'tò chan'* to swear, to take an oath; *'tò tong' 'lau*, to leave security for a debt of honor.

**島** *Tau* An island in the sea, an islet; *'hoi 'tò*, an island; *'p'ung loi sin 'tò*, fairy isles.

**搗** *Tau* To beat, as clothes; to pound, as in a mortar; to ram down, to make solid, as a wall; to lean against; to collect; *'tò lán'* to beat fine; *'tò ch'ut, chap*, to pound out the juice; *'tò í*, to beat clothes in washing.

**禱** *Tau* To pray, to make supplications, to intreat the gods; to request, in courteous phrase; *'k'í 'tò*, to pray; *'tò kò'* to make known to the gods; *shí' 'tò*, thus I request — used at the end of letters.

**倒** *Tau* To fall down, to fall prostrate; to invert, to subvert; to throw one's self down; sign of the past tense, in which it is like the next; an adverb, still, yet, indeed; *'tò ch'á clai*, pour out tea and bring it; *'sz' 'tò t'í* he fell dead; *'tò 'nong kwá*, a rotten melon, one who is bloated; *'tá 'tò*, fallen over; tip it over; *'tá 'm 'tò*, you did not hit him; *shí' 'fi 'tín 'tò*, to confound right and wrong; *'tò 'ch'ong*, to take to one's bed; *'kong 'tò 'k'ü*, convinced him, made him see it so; *tsüt' 'tò*, very laughable;



**TÒ.**

*chuk*, 'tò, seized him; 'k'í 'tò *ch' u* 'stand there; 'tò t'í 'ú d'ò, a sot rolling on the ground; 'tò shūt, t'ik, 'hò, indeed you speak well; 'tò shong, bankruptcy of a house; 'tò wan' unlucky.

到  
T<sub>25</sub>

To arrive at, to attain, to reach, to extend to; to go or come to; to, at, up to; finished, completed; still, but, yet, till. on the contrary; sign of the past tense; *hū' tō' pín ch'ū'* where's he gone? *tō' ch'ū' yat, yéung'* everywhere the same; *loi tō'* he has come; *tō' ū kam* till now; *'ai tak, tō'* he will be on the watch; *'séung tak, tō'* have thought all about it; *tō' 'tai*, to the bottom; however, after all, finally, at last; *sz' tō' t'au loi*, the matter is even now pressing; *and 'sho pat, tō'* omnipresent, it reaches everywhere; *chau tō'* all around, complete; *shau tō'* received; *tō' ká*, reached home; *'hà tō' ká kó* one who

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*tò' yik* extortionate  
men; *tò' smò sch'ung*,  
caterpillars.

妬 } Jealous, as a wife; en-  
 妬 } feeling ill will towards  
 Tú } averse; tò 'fú, a jealous  
 woman; tò k' jealous;  
 tò envy, jealousy.

毀 To fall in ruins, destroy  
to besmear, to dirty; 毀  
to 'tò, to do detriment  
earthly things.

**道**<sup>1</sup> A road, a path, a way; thoroughfare; a zone; a cuit; virtue, rectitude; reason, doctrine, principle, what common sense approves; Reason or the Logos of Rationalists; a principle; reason; to follow out; to accord with, to lead in the way; to direct, in which it is the next; to speak, to talk converse; by, from, the way a thing comes; a classification; dispatches and edicts; *tô* reason, doctrine, propriety; *tô tôk* virtues; *tô tôk* actions.

**導**<sup>2</sup> To lead, to conduct; to point out the way, to induce to do right; to regulate; to exhort, to teach; 'yam tò' to show the way; to direct in right courses; 'fan' tò' district instructor; 'kai' tò' to teach first principles; 'héung' tò' a village guide.

**度**<sup>2</sup> A measure; a degree, a limit; capacity, endurance; a degree of latitude or longitude; a rule, a regulation; to measure; to arrange, to spread out; to pass, as time; 'tok' yat, 't'íú tò' take a measure of it; 'léung' sám tò' 'yan' ts'úi 'k'ú, sent two or three messengers to hasten him; 'ki' ch'éung tò' how long is it? 'mò' tò' no limit, unlimited; 'fát' tò' a regulation, a law; 'tò' yat, to pass the day; 'shik' kwo' tò' eaten too much, stuffed; 'ch'íú tò' to get souls out of hell; 'hò' tá' tò' 'léung' very liberal, generous in feeling; 'tò' huk, to keep time in a tune; 'tò' út, to support one's self.

**渡**<sup>2</sup> To pass over a stream, to ford, to cross; to go through, as a road; a boat; 'tò' shün, a passage-boat; 'wáng' 'shui' tò' a ferry-boat; 'tò' 'á'au, a ferry; 'lok' tò' to go aboard the passage-boat; 'tò' 'ts'in, to ford shallows; 'tò' 'hoi, to cross the seas; 'fan' tò' 'ts'in, to divide the ferrage.

**鍍**<sup>2</sup> To gild, to adorn with gold, to wash with gold; to plate; 'tò' kam, to wash with gold; 'tò' 'shan' shik, gilded ornaments; 'tò' 'ngan, silvered over.

**杜**<sup>2</sup> A sort of bullace or plum; to stop, to shut out, to restrict, to impede; a surname; 'tò' tsüt, to stop the way; to put an end to; 'tò' 'má' pat, 'ch'ut, to shut one's door, and remain at home; 'tò' 'wing, a sort of grass, whose fibres can be made into cords; 'tò' 'kūn, a goatsucker.

**稌**<sup>2</sup> A sort of glutinous rice, or millet, growing in marshy places.

**稻**<sup>2</sup> Rice in the plant, paddy; 'tò' 'tò' upland rice; 'sát' tò' to sow rice; 'ts'ò' tò' early rice.

**踏**<sup>2</sup> To step down, to tread on, to walk, to put down the foot; to tread under foot, to violate; 'tò' 'fát, to disregard laws; 'shau' 'mò' tsuk, tò' to move the hands and feet, gesticulation; 'tò' 'kò, to walk far.

**悼**<sup>2</sup> Wounded in mind, afflicted; to grieve for, to pity an ignorant offender; to fear; to die early in life; 'tò' huk, to bewail for; 'tò' 'án' to sigh for; 'tò' 'mong, grieving for one's relatives.

**盜**<sup>2</sup> To covet, and take by force; to rob, to plunder; to abduct; to commit piracy; a pirate, a footpad, a highwayman; to appropriate another's goods or country; 'k'éung' tò' a bandit; 'pò' tò' to seize robbers; 'yéung' tò' pirates; 'tò' 'ts'ák, a thief; 'tò' 'ming, to rob one's good name; 'tò' 'tò' a robber; 'n' tò' to be waylaid; 'shat' tò' robbed of; 'tò' 'kwan' kí' to steal arms; 'siú' tò' a thief, a pilferer.

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T'ò.

-i- a- u-

滔

T'au

Waters rising and swelling; overflowing, rushing waters; to overpass bounds; to be rude to; a branch of the R. Hân in Shenst; *t'ò t'ò pat, tūn* flowing without cessation; *t'ò yik, t'ò t'ò*, making money fast.

惜

T'au

To rejoice, greatly pleased; indulgent, in excess; to treat disrespectfully; to doubt; suspicion; a long time; to refrain from, as grief; *t'ò t'ò pat, kwai*, did not return for a long time; *t'ò sam*, reckless, insolent.

縹

條

T'au

A plaited sash; a cord; a tassel or fringe of threads; occurs used for the next; *t'ò t'ò*, to twist or braid silk fringe.

韜

T'au

A sheath or case for a bow; a scabbard; a covering for weapons; a vantbrace; just; liberal; *t'ò leuk*, plans for fighting, strategy, tactics.

𠂔

To desire food, to love ho-

polite phrases; *hang kün* all enjoyed the k of heaven; *t'ám t'ò*, of, addicted to— as it

切

T'au

Grieved, sorrowful; *t'ò t'ò*, the heart with grief.

饕

T'au

Gluttonous, gormand rapacious; *t'ò shik*, to drink voraciously; avaricious and gluttonous; *fuk*, one who makes a his belly.

嗥

T'au

To cry and weep; bawling and screaming *t'ò*, squalling, as child

桃

T'au

A peach; a flower called from their plum *ying t'ò*, the beaked *pin t'ò*, or *hòp*, *t'ò* flat peach; *hà mat*, *t'ò* Khamil peach; *hà* a walnut; *t'ò yan*, peach-*n* *t'ò sh'p* a sword cutter *fú*, the peach charm, hu door lintels; *t'ò kòm* pouting, impudent; *t'ò 'ü* olibanum; *yeung t'ò*, carambola; *t'ò ch'ung* "peach bug," the wre *t'ò* or *shan' tái' t'ò*, flow

as a child; *t'ül*, *d'ò*, to get clean away; *d'ò yan*, a deserter, a fugitive; *d'ò p'ò* to avoid, to get out of the way.

**鼓**  
T'áu A hand-drum with two buttons tied to strings, twirled by silk peddlers, as they go through the streets, commonly called *ling lam 'kú*, or rattle drum.

**涂**  
T'ò Name of a river in Sz'chuen, and one in Shántung; the last flows into the Gulf of Chihli; *d'ò üt*, the twelfth month; *d'ò d'ò*, a heavy dew.

**塗**  
T'ò Mud, mire; a miry road; to daub, to defile, to besmear, to dirty; to plaster, to white-wash; to blot out, to efface; to fill up a hole; thick-headed, dull; thick; *d'ò d'ò*, inapt, stupid; *ch'an d'ò*, dirt and dust; *met.* the world, the age; *d'ò müt*, to blot out, to erase; *lò d'ò*, a muddy road; *d'ò d'ò t'ung* to plaster a wall; *d'ò mün* to discolor the face, as actors or robbers do.

**途**  
T'ò A path, a way; a pursuit, a mode; interchanged with the two last; *ch'èung d'ò*, a long road; *pün' d'ò d'ò fai* to fail in a pursuit, to stop half way; *cün d'ò*, along the road; *ch'ing d'ò*, the road, the distance.

**涂**  
T'ò A fine and solid variety of pine wood used for making furniture.

**茶**  
T'ò A bitter herb, perhaps a sort of colt's foot (*Tussilago*); the tea shrub; a weed; *d'ò mäu*, light, lithe, graceful as a girl; *d'ò tük*, bitter troubles; *shaa d'ò*, a god, whose name is

written on doors, as a charm; *sin' d'ò*, to borrow; *d'ò m'í fá*, a red rose.

**酒**  
T'ò The lees of spirits, the sediment of wine; *d'ò m'í*, a sort of gin; *d'ò s'ü 'tsan*, mulled wine, medicated spirits, anciently drank.

**馬**  
T'ò A gentle palfrey; *d'ò d'ò*, a well-trained horse.

**鵲**  
T'ò A bird which burrows with marmots or rats; the notice of its habits resembles those of the burrowing owl.

**陶**  
T'áu An earthen vessel of any kind. Read *siü*, a kiln for burning earthen or other ware. Interchanged with the next.

**陶**  
T'áu A furnace for burning pottery; earthenware; mournful thoughts; to nourish; to please, to exhortate; to give vent to the feelings; correct, straight; *d'ò yan*, a potter; *d'ò yung*, to melt; to reform or transform; *p'ò d'ò*, grapes; *d'ò yan*, a kiln.

Read *siü*; a man's name, *Kò Jü*, a minister of Shun; *siü siü*, well satisfied.

**淘**  
T'áu To scour, as rice; to wash out, to sift, to stir about, to cleanse and search for, as for gold dust; *d'ò 'mai*, to scour rice; *d'ò kon tseng* to wash out clean; *d'ò shá*, to wash out the sand; *d'ò shá 'ò*, scavengers who wash out rubbish; *shai shai d'ò d'ò*, gently flowing waters.

**綯**  
T'áu To braid cord; to bind; a cord, a twisted string; *d'ò chü* to tie up, as a dog.

**萄** The vine; *p'ò t'ò 'kwo*, grapes; in Canton, a kind of rose-apple is so called; *p'ò t'ò 'tsau*, wine from grapes; spirits flavored with rose-apples.

**袖** The cuff of a coat, the end of the sleeve; it is often embroidered and shaped like a horsehoof.

**陶** Drunken, tipsy; *mò t'ò*, reeling, tipsy, drunk, staggering along.

**鞀** The wood used in a drum; the wooden part of a drum. Read *siu*, a drum.

**梲** A block of wood, a useless stick; an auspicious animal; *t'ò ngat*, perverse, intractable, doggish; *t'ò múi' chí 'ng'* passed it over ignorantly.

**濤** Waves, billows; angry waves dashing on the shore; *po t'ò*, dashing waves.

**翽** To cover with feathers; a kind of feather flag or fan, used by dancers or actors; a funereal banner; *k'í t'ò*, standards of the army.

**曉** A strong wind. Read *ch'au*, a gentle rustling breeze.

**徒** To go afoot, to walk; a footman, a soldier; a disciple, a follower; a crowd, a multitude; a sensualist, a low fellow: banditti, ruffians; servants about an office; empty, as an open hand; in vain, futile, to no purpose; only, barely; to transport for three years; *t'ò tai'* a disciple, an apprentice; *mò láir' chí t'ò*, a faithless fellow; *t'ò pò'* to foot it; *'m hai' hò t'ò*, a vile fellow; *t'ò lò mò kung*, all trouble and

no gain; *lán' t'ò*, a rascal; *t'ò sín*, in vain, uselessly; *man' t'ò*, transportation for three years; *'fí t'ò*, banditti.

**圖** A map, a drawing, a chart, a diagram; to delineate, to sketch on paper; to scheme, to contrive; to plan how to get out of trouble; to plot, to intrigue; to estimate, to calculate; to wish for, to try for; *t'ám t'ò*, to earnestly wish; *t'ò tsik*, books and drawings; *t'ò ying*, the form of, the contour; a plate of; *t'ò shü*, a stone or metallic seal; *t'ò chéung*, one's seal; *t'ò ko' ch'ut shan*, to contrive how to get the situation; *t'ò lí'* to scheme after gain.

**屠** To butcher, to kill and dress animals; to kill, to rip up, to rend; *t'ò fú* or *t'ò yan*, a butcher; *kam' t'ò*, to prohibit butchering animals.

**瘠** An animal when sick; worn out by travel; *'má t'ò*, a jaded horse.

**土** Earth, soil, clods, ground; the fourth of the five elements; a region, a place, a country; possessions; lands; a clayey, sallow, or earthy, color; on the ground; made of clay; local, peculiar, native to the place; the 32d radical of characters relating to earth; *'t'ò sing*, Mercury; *'shui 't'ò*, the climate, the peculiarities of a place; *'fung 't'ò yan ts'ing*, local manners, spirit of a people; *'t'ò 'ch'án*, productions of a country; *'t'ò yan*, the natives; *'t'ò t'ám*, a patois; *'t'ò fú* a

gn-down, the ground story; *t'ám* 't'ò, to test the soil for a grave, as geomancers do; *t'ò shan*, the terminalia; *han* 't'ò, the guardian of graves — a dragon; *t'ò muk'ngau yan*, a blockhead, a statue, a dolt; *t'ò sz* Canton raw silk; *kwai* 't'ò, to bury, to return to dust; *t'ò kwai*, traitors, fellows in league with the enemy; *kú* 't'ò, one's native place; *t'ò fí*, local banditti; *t'ò pá* a village tyrant; *t'ò t'í'p'ò sát*, gods of the land; *t'ò t'í' tán* festival of the gods of the land on the 2d of the 2d month.

*討* T'áu To manage, to govern; to make war on, to punish criminals, to destroy the seditious; to kill, to put to death; to investigate, to search; to put away, to put down; to ask for, to seek; mixed; to bring upon one's self; *t'ò ts'ák* to attack the enemy; *t'ò chí* to dun for a debt; *ts'ü* 't'ò, to dun, to demand; *t'ò hò*, to get a good opinion for one's self, to toady; *t'ò im* to make people dislike one; *t'ám* 't'ò, to search out, to explore.

*肚* T'ú The belly, abdomen; a belly-full, a good deal; the mind, the understanding; *t'ò fuk* the stomach; *ch'éung* 't'ò, the bowels; *yat* 't'ò 'fo, irascible, angry; *ngo tsau tak*, *yat* 't'ò *hi* I ran myself out of breath; *chí chü* 'kò'm 't'ò, fat, big-bellied; *t'ò t'ái' hò ch'áng* *shán*, a liberal minded man, patient; *siú* 't'ò the bladder of animals; *yau* 't'ò, pregnant;

*t'ò lü ming pák*, intelligent; to comprehend; *nám* 't'ò, a stomacher; *fám* 't'ò 't'ang' a colic.

*吐* T'ò To vomit, to spew; to open, as flowers; to spit out; to disgorge; to disclose, to tell all, to confess, to make a clean breast; *am* 't'ò to puke; *t'ò ch'at*, *shai*, to vomit; to tell; *t'ò shü*, to run out the tongue, as in surprise; *t'ò sz* vomits and purges; *ts'ám* 't'ò 'sz' the silkworm voids the silk; *t'ò fa*, to blossom; *púa* 't'ám *púa* 't'ò not to tell all.

*兔* T'ú A rabbit, a hare; *pák* 't'ò a rabbit; *yé* 't'ò a hare; *t'ò tsz* a rabbit.

*菟* T'ú A medicinal plant like sesamum, called *t'ò tsz*; *t'ò kwá*, a gourd.

*套* T'ú Large, wide, what envelopes; to envelope, to enwrap; to add, to superadd; to include in the whole, of general use; a scabbard, an envelope, a wrapper; a bend in a river; a snare, a trap; a cave; a classifier of sets of books, of plays, and suits of clothes; *'m lok* 't'ò did not fall into the trap; *fung* 't'ò a letter envelope; *yat* 't'ò *shü*, the whole set; *t'ò fú* overalls, leg wrappers; *t'ò chü* put it in the case; *t'ò tsou* arm coverings; *yat* 't'ò *á fuk*, a suit of ceremonial robes; *kün* 't'ò a noose, a snare; *t'ò wá* polite and general talk; *sho* 't'ò the great bend in the Yellow R.; *t'at* 't'ò to disregard usage; *ngai* 't'ò great-coats, over-coats.

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Toi.

Tae

代  
Tái

A generation, an age; a dynasty; delegated, vicarious, deputed; to change, for, instead of, in the place of; *shai' toi'* an age; *'ng toi' d'ung d'ong*, five generations alive at once; *ds'án : Tong 'ng toi'* the Five Dynasties (A.D. 907-959) trode down China; *kau' loi'* posterity; *toi' pán'* to manage for one; *lik' loi'* successive ages or reigns; *toi' 'at hū'* I'll go for you; *toi' tū : kwong using*, a fancy name for a lantern; *toi' shkū*, one who writes for another, a clerk; *toi' 'shū* a deputy.

岱  
Tái

The high peak in Shántung, the easternmost of the five mountains, called also *t'ai' shán* or Great Mt.

玳  
Tái

Tortoise-shell; *toi' mui'* precious tortoise-shell, brought from the south; *toi' mui' 'ngán keng'* spectacles with shell bows.

袋

A bag, a sack, a case, a

黛  
Tái

To blacken the eyes or paint black ones; *toi'* a tint of invisible

雲  
Tái

Cloudy; *'oi toi'* obscure, as when clouds cover the sun; perplexed, as a

待  
Tái

To wait for, to expect; to wait upon, to wait till; have to, to treat; wait against; *'tang toi'* to wait for one; *toi' shi' d'ung'* at the right moment come; *ká'* watch the price; *'to* to behave towards; *ta* disrespectful towards; *'ngo 'hò*, he treated me

怠  
Tái

Impertinent, careless, liking, remiss, lazy; indulgent, inattentive; negligent in courtesy, sluggish; indolent; *toi' kán'* tire; *tak, shi' mò toi'* do not hurry when the time comes.

埭  
Tái

A dam; a lock or in plane on a canal where a boat can be passed by a winch; *toi' kak*, the scale of a lock.

迨  
Tái

An adverb of time; even till, to; *toi' k'a*, even to; *toi' kan'* till

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T'oi.

*cal*  
 胎 T'ai The womb; a pregnant womb; to commence; congenital; to resist, to rebel; 'yuu t'oi or wai t'oi, with young; t'oi í, the placenta; mò' t'oi, an official cap without fringe; shek t'oi, barren; lok t'oi, a miscarriage; t'oi kò, unyeaned lamb's-wool; t'oi shang'shau, born with a stiff hand; lí t'oi, a white, furred tongue; mìn t'oi, a cotton quilt; on t'oi, to still the womb; t'oi shang, viviparous; sz' t'oi, illicitly pregnant; má t'oi, twins.

*cal*  
 駝 T'ai A miserable hack of a horse; jaded, lame, weak and useless; t'oi tong' wide, vast—said of opening spring.

台 T'ai Eminent, exalted; your worship, your honor; venerable; 'lò t'oi, great sir; hing t'oi, exalted sir; 'lò fú' t'oi, our district magistrate; t'oi ká' eminent sir.

Read í; I, me; pleased; grateful; to rejoice.

*cal*  
 臺 T'ai Interchanged and contracted to the preceding. A square high terrace or platform built up; a turret, a lookout staging, an observatory; a gallery, a stage; on open terrace; a fort; a watchman's lookout over a gate; an appellation of officers; a term of compellation; a menial, a servant; t'in t'oi, a roof terrace, a verandah; shái' t'oi, a drying terrace; p'áu' t'oi, a fort; sho chung t'oi,

a woman's dressing-case; t'oi tsé' a pic-nic house in a garden; tsò' yat, t'oi k' to have a play; k' t'oi, a staging for plays, the boards; 'kí shí hoi t'oi, when will the play begin? chai' t'oi, 'fú t'oi, and fán t'oi, are the three highest civilians in a province; hok t'oi, the literary chancellor; chung t'oi, a president of a Board; hín' t'oi, a censor; a magistrate; t'oi ts'in, in your presence, in court; fà t'oi, the receptacle of a flower; t'oi wán 'fú, Formosa.

*cal*  
 檯 抬 T'ai Name of a tree; a table; a theatre, the boards—and then interchanged with the last; yat, chung t'oi, a table; 'sé tsz' t'oi, a writing-table, a desk; 'pái t'oi or hoi t'oi, to set a table; k'am t'oi, the table or altar before a shrine; a magistrate's table; lí t'oi, to leave the table; shau t'oi, clear the table; yat, t'oi sung' a tablefull of viands; pát, t'oi, a table for eight sitters; t'oi pò' a table-cloth; yat, tsz' t'oi, a sofa table; shek t'oi mìn' a marble top table.

*cal*  
 擡 抬 T'ai To carry between two; to to raise, to lift; to move, to shake; t'oi 'kiú, to carry a sedan; pát, yan t'oi, he has eight bearers to carry him; t'oi 'kiú 'lò, chair-bearers; kò t'oi shí ká' to raise the current price; t'oi fán hū' carry it back; 'm t'oi tak, 'kí, we cannot carry it; t'oi 'kū, to advance, to recommend.



**藎** A sedge or rush growing in damp places; a vegetable which can be eaten.

**郢** An ancient feudal state, situated in the modern superior department of Kien chau in the centre of Shensi.

**炆** The soot from fire, dust arising from cinders and fire; smoky soot.

**苔** Moss, lichens, conservæ; the small plants growing upon damp places; mossy, moss-grown; *ts'ing t'oi*, fucus on water, green mold; *ts'ing t'oi shek*, a mossy stone; *met.* one who inveigles others; *t'oi 'sin*, mossea; *t'oi ts'oi* a sort of lichen used for food.

**殆** Dangerous, imminent; to expose, to hazard; beginning, approaching, familiar; nearly at, about, on the limits, almost; lazy; *hang t'oi*, to run into danger; *ngui t'oi*, hazardous; *t'oi chi' yat*, *tsoi*, nearly a whole year; *t'oi k'ap*, nearly, about.

(570)

Tok.

de u

**度** To guess, to conceive, to conjecture; to estimate, to reckon, to calculate; to throw in, as into a caisson; *tok t'iu* to measure the size; *ch'ai tok*, to guess.

**鐸** A bell or cymbal, used in the army to convey orders; one who arouses the age; *muk tok*, a bell with a wooden clapper; *fung tok*, wind jingles.

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T'ok.

**托** To carry on the palm, to bear up, to take on the hand; to carry on the shoulder; erroneously used for the next; *t'ok, 'shau 'keng*, to waive off, to refuse; *t'ok p'ün*, a waiter, a tray; *t'ok, 'shéung pok, t'au*, take it on your shoulder; *lok lok, t'ok, t'ok*, disheartening, unsocial, unfavorable times; *pok, t'ok*, to shoulder a thing.

**託** To charge with, to intrust with, to confide to, to commit in trust to; to commission, to engage one to do, to depend on, to ask of; to trust, to rely on; to make an excuse of, to use as a pretext; *pái' t'ok*, to request as a favor; *t'ok, lái'* by your favor, I've been well — a polite phrase; *t'ok, 'nt tsò' sz'* I request you to do this; *t'ok, mung'* to see in dreams, to be requested by an apparition; *t'ok, kú'* to make an excuse for; *t'ok, kú*, to commit an orphan in charge; *ki' t'ok*, to send by one; *shau yan t'ok*, engaged by another; *kat t'ok*, the cackling of a hen — a colloquial phrase.

**飴** A bun made of wheaten flour; *pok, t'ok*, baked meat cakes.

**蕹** Faded, withered, fallen, as leaves or bark; rotten, dead, as trees; split and dead bark.

**箨** The sheath of the bamboo, which covers the joints of the plant.

**橐** A bag or sack open at both ends; a porte-monnaie, worn around the waist; an implement of potters.

**柝** A watchmen's rattle or stick which he beats on; to mark the watches; *kik, t'ok*, to strike the hours.

**駝** A camel with one hump on its back; *t'ok, t'o*, or *lok, t'o*, the Bactrian camel.

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TOM.

**𩇛** Erroneously used for *t'an* 𩇛 a tank, a pit, in the Fan Wau.

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Tong.

**當** A proper value set on a field; what is suitable, opportune, convenient, proper, just; adequate to, competent; to bear, to sustain, to take the responsibility; to be equal to, to stand over against or in contrast, to match, to mate; to meet, to occur; at the time of, when, a certain time — in which sense it is often the present participle; to manage, to decide upon, to meet out justly, to superintend; to act as, to be; to bear against, to withstand; to screen, to protect; *tám tong*, I'll assume the matter, I'll be security for it; *t'm kóm tong*, I cannot presume, i.e. you are too kind; *tong ká*, to be head of a family; *tong ying*, to be a soldier;

*ying tong*, ought, is proper; *tong t'm 'hi*, inadequate to; *tong shí*, at that time; *tong kam*, now, at this present time; *tong tak, to yan*, equal to many persons; *kam tong*, a business, an intrigue, a job; *tong par* falling away, declining; *tong kái*, in the street; *tong t'in*, out of doors, open to the sky; *tong chung* to act as a midman; *'hi 'sho tong in*, what propriety requires.

**鐺** Ear-rings, ear-pendants; jewels used on the head; *tang tong*, jingling stones hung in the wind; *kam tong tang*, a silk peddler's gong; a gold locket.

**鑰** Interchanged with the last; a clasp or lock, called *tong tang*; sound of a drum.

**黨** Not a few; a village of 500 houses; the elder of such a village; to fraternize, to club, to form cabals against government; to assist in doing evil; associates, companions; a cabal, a faction, a brotherhood, a league, a club, a banded company, seditious junto; to compare; to intrigue; to side with, to bring to mind; a place; *héung tong*, a village; *t'ung tong*, of the same party or faction; *ts'ák tong*, banditti; *kit, 'tong*, to band together; *'fi 'tong*, a clan of thieves; *'tong ching* the village headman; *kok, 'u k'i 'tong*, each in his place; *'tong 'u*, adherents of a faction; *yang tong*, a brotherhood.

**檔** A waistcoat or wrapper, an undershirt; the crutch of a pair of breeches, called *fū tong*; *kwan tong*, a pair of trousers.

**黨** Right, forcible words; honest, faithful advice; to exhort to virtue.

**鐮** An unauthorized character. A sort of poleax made crescent shaped; *dau kam tong*, a halberd with side hooks.

**擋** To strike; to impede, to stop, to obstruct, to resist; to cover, to screen; to push; *tong chū* to hinder one; *tong ká* to stop the coach — of a visitor, i. e. to take his card instead of his visit; *tong t'au chan* the vanguard in a battle; *pí shau tong chū* stop or brace it with your hand; *tong chang*, a screen or something to stop the way.

**擋** Constantly used for the last; to screen, to cover over; *tang ping tong* to put aside securely; *tang mang*, a scoop to take fish out of a net.

**當** Suitable, favorable; to pawn, to pledge; to consider, to look upon as, reputed as; instead of, for, as; to deceive, as a pawnbroker does; basis, foundation; safely, properly; *tong p'ò* a pawnbroker's; *on tong* to pledge; *shuk tong* to get out of pawn; *tong p'iu* a

licensed pawnbroker; *ngan tong shui*, money as water; *t'ò* ably done; *tong* and treat you as a slave; *t'ò mò sz* he thinks I've to do; he acts as if no importance.

**檔** A wooden bed or purlines on a roof; a tree. A colloquial word heat on a course; *pí tong má*, to ride once the course; *tong tsz* racehorse, one used military examinations.

**湯** A stone with streaks, or stripe running through to overrun; an excess; *tong* hills in the district in Kiángsi.

**湯** Large, level, vast, magnificent; still; agitated, d here and there, ready to Tang over, shaking; unsettled; agitated, vagrant; to squander to wantonly waste; *tò fū isiu*, to waste riotously; *m chí tong hū pin*, I know where he has wanted; *tong ch'án*, to sper estate; *fong tong* car dissolute, profligate; *shuk* lost his way, out reckoning; *tong tong* v deep; to overturn, as the *sán tong* wandering; *da*, all wasted, spent;

**湯**<sup>2</sup> A tub to wash in; large, great; moved, disturbed; to shove a boat on land. A colloquial word. To smear, to rub over; *tik, tong*<sup>2</sup> to shake about, as when washing; *t'iu' tong*<sup>2</sup> in a panic; *tong' fú*, to plaster, as a wall; *tong' hak, min*<sup>2</sup> to blacken the face of one who passes bad money.

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## T'ong.

**湯** Hot water; broth, soup; clouds passing in showers; to bathe in warm water; *chū yuk, t'ong*, pork soup; *t'ong 'shui*, broth of meat; *pò t'ong*, to make soup; *t'ong t'au*, a recipe for medicine; *t'ong min*<sup>2</sup> vermicelli soup; *t'ong 'pau 'tsai*, meat dumplings; *t'ong tau*, a soup tureen.

**割** An unauthorized character. To butcher, to cut open, to kill and dress meat; to dissect; *t'ong ngau*, to butcher an ox; *t'ong syan*, to dissect a body; *t'ong hoi*, rip it open; *t'ong 'tò*, to cut up; *shang t'ong*, to cut up alive.

**塘** A pool, a pond, a tank; a stagnant pool or ditch; a classifier of leagues; *cū t'ong*, a fish-pond; *ch'í t'ong*, a pond; *lín t'ong*, a lily-pond; *yat, t'ong sun*<sup>2</sup> a league; *'hin t'ong* a muscle tank; *kon t'ong*, to drain a pond; *t'ong hò*, celery.

**塘** A kind of locust; *t'iu' t'ong* a species of cicada or broad T'ang locust.

d'ong

**唐** Wayward; to stretch out; *t'ong tat*, abrupt, brusque, rude, froward, lacking in proper humility; *t'ong sak*, to stop one's mouth, to answer.

**唐** Boasting language, gasconade; a path to an ancestral temple; a dynasty which flourished A.D. 618—913; a Chinese; *T'ong shán*, China; *T'ong syan*, a Chinese; *t'ong fán swo hòp*, natives and foreigners at peace; *fong t'ong*, exaggeration.

**糖** Sugar; honey; candy; sugared; *shá t'ong*, granulated sugar; *pák t'ong*, white sugar; *ping t'ong 'fan*, pingfa sugar; *wong t'ong* or *p'ín t'ong*, sugar in cakes; *ping t'ong*, sugar candy; *t'ong 'shui* molasses, syrup; *kít, t'ong*, unclarified sugar; *t'ong kán* half candied molasses; *cū t'ong*, lost its sweetness; *met. losing one's powers of mind*; *chá' t'ong*, to press the cane; *t'ong 'kwo*, sweetmeats; *t'ong 'kwá*, a sort of sugar plums; *'héung t'ong*, sugar images carried in marriage processions.

**堂** A hall, a mansion, a seat; a palace; a temple; a courtroom; a public hall or establishment; a hall in a house, the principal chamber; the officer who presides in a hall or on the bench; high, illustrious, venerable; to control, as with authority; distant relatives of the same clan; a designation of a single family or household; a plateau among hills; a clas-

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棠

T'ang

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T'ai.

劑 To pare, to cut even, to trim; to equalize, to portion, to adjust; to compound, as pills; a dose, a recipe; yat tsai yéuk, a dose of medicine; u'ih tsai, to arrange amicably; chat tsai, a check, a bond, made so as to cut in twain for evidence.

擠 To push, to push over, to upset; to press upon, to crowd; tsai yung, to crowd and press upon.

稽 To reap grain; a handful of rice, as it is cut; to put it together to bind into sheaves.

階 To ascend, to go up, as stairs, to mount a steep hill; to reach; to rise, as vapor; a rainbow.

賁 To take or send a present; to present to, to offer; to dispatch, as documents; to send up to; ts'an tsai, to give to personally; tsai sung' to send, as a present.

齎 Interchanged with the preceding. To take in both hands, to offer; to give to; to prepare necessities for a journey; to supply, to leave and store up; a siphon; tsai tsau' kün, a courier, a bearer of dispatches; tsz' tsai, to confer on; fung tsai, to hand up to.

齏 A sort of leek; to prepare and compound, to blend, to mix, as tastes; to make dishes of vegetables as the poor have; compounded, mixed; to com-

pare, as opinions; see tsai, to blend, as when mixing the tastes of spices.

仔 A colloquial word. A child, a son; a diminutive; a little thing, the smaller of two; tsai 'nā, sons and daughters, children; kwai' tsai, a good boy; 'tsai tāt' 'tsai shai' kái' when a son is old he must take care of himself; san' man' tsai, children, lads; chū' tsai, a pig; kan' tsai, a puppy; kung' tsai, images, pictures, playthings; sz' tsai, a servant boy; ts'an' tsai' mā, a nurse.

祭 To sacrifice, to offer slaughtered victims before the gods or penates, which are also usually cooked; to bring an oblation, to approach before the gods; the time of worship; a sacrifice, an offering; tsai' shing' to worship the sages; tsai' tsz' to present sacrifices; tsai' man, a prayer; an elegy hung up during the 49 days of mourning; 'pái lō' tsai' to scatter or lay out offerings along the road — as at the funerals of worthy men; tsai' yau, to appease ghosts by oblation.

稊 A sort of panicled millet which is not glutinous, and resembles wheat; it grows in Shenai.

際 A limit, a border, a region, the line of junction of two things; the time or place where another begins; to join, to begin; the time of occurring, now, since; 'sz' shang' 'chi tsai' between life and

death; *tsai' tsai'* to receive, to blend, to meet; *'hà tsai'* a good opportunity, a favorable juncture; *'ts' ai' tsai'* this time; *fung wən tsai' ai'* the winds and clouds have met; *met.* to receive a favor.

**濟**  
T'ai  
Name of a river; to assist, to succor, to benefit; to furnish gratuitous aid; to relieve; to cross a stream; to make successful, to further, to bring about, to complete; able, apt, clever; used for the next; *kau' tsai'* to save and relieve; *'m tsai' sz'* he will not do, he is inefficient; *tsai' mat, sham' sz'* what is he good for? *'d'ung 'chau kung' tsai'* to cross a river in the same boat; *tsai' k'è,* to feed the hungry; *t'ò tsai' 't'in. há'* to reform the world; *'chau tsai'* to supply another's wants; *tsai' tsai'* abundant; a concourse.

**霽**  
T'ai  
The rain stopping, the clouds clearing away and the blue sky appearing; *ts'ing tsai'* a fair sky.

**猜**  
T'ai  
Angry, enraged; suspicious, envious of; to doubt; *'t'in, chí fong' tsai'* when heaven is angry.

**𩇛** Read *tsai.* To taste, to

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Ts'ai.

**妻**  
T'ai  
A wife, a partner, a consort who is tall legal ceremonies; *ts' ai' ling' ts' ai,* you *k'ak, ts' ai,* a courtship *'t' ai' ts' ai,* a wayside taken while sojourning where; *ping' ts' ai,* a wife, i. e. a concubine *ts' ai,* to take a wife; my good wife, a virtuous *k'iu' ts' ai' mi' ts' ai,* accomplished wife and her concubine.

Also read *ts' ai'* to give a sister as wife to one.

**凄**  
T'ai  
Intense cold; bleak, wintry; a cold wind; *ing,* freezing; calamitous; afflicted, grievous; *f' ts' ai' ts' ai,* sleety rain wind; *ts' ai' ts' ai,* bittering; *ts' ai' d'ung,* grievous; *k'om' ts' ai' d'ung,* so a serious, as consequence *'ts' am,* oppressed, borne *ts' ai' 'ch' o. sham'* in case, needy. The second means gathering clouds. **𩇛** Similar to the last: a

**恚** To look angry, frowning; *ts'ai wong*, vexed, sorry, disappointed.

**棲** To roost, to perch, to nestle; to sojourn, to stay at, to reside; to settle down, to rest, to repose; at peace; a perch, a roost; a sleeping-place; a lodging-place; *kai ts'ai*, a hen-roost; *tsám' shí ts'ai ch'í* to live here for a while; *ts'ang' ts'ai shan*, no place to stay at; *ts'ai sít*, to and fro, like a stranger.

**齊** Even, equal, uniform; to equalize, to tranquillize; to adjust, to classify, to arrange methodically or according to rank; at once, all, together, alike; quick, smart; good; to discriminate; an ancient feudal state comprising the part of Shantung east of T'ái shán; the 210th radical; *ching ts'ai*, well arranged, properly placed; *ts'ai' chau*, an old name for China; *yat ts'ai kú* all go at once; *shau ts'ai ch'ung' muk*, to collect all the accounts; *ts'ai' uní*, an old couple; *'m pín' tak cyan ts'ai*, he was not turned out a full man—said of a young scapegrace; *ts'í' ts'ít, kóm' ts'ai*, trimmed even, all of a size; *ts'ai sam*, of one mind; *'tang ts'ai*, wait till all come; *ts'ai' p'í* all are ready, fully prepared; *pat ts'ai*, incomplete, unequal; *ts'ai' ká*, to govern a family.

**蟻** A maggot; *ts'ai' ts'ò*, worms in carcasses; *ts'ai' ai*, a grub, larva in mulberry and other trees.

**薺** Cress, shepherd's purse; a term for small esculent plants like pepper-grass, cress, mint.

**鰱** A thin fish, with a silvery belly; a mullet; *'má' ts'ai*, a kind of anchovy (*Engraulis playfairii*); *aoong' mí' ts'ai*, yellow tail mullet (*Mullus xanthurus*); *pák' ts'ai*, greenish mullet *Mugil ventriosus*.

**漚** Perspiring, sweating on the forehead; clear water; fresh, clean; name of a stream.

**切** All, every, the whole; *yat ts'ai* the entire lot; *ch'í' k'í' yat ts'ai* I thank you for all your kindness.

**砌** A stone step; ornamented tiles laid for steps; to lay, as tiles; to place regularly, to fit in; *ts'ai' 'hò*, lay them even, as bricks; *ts'ai' uní*, place them straight; *ts'ai' shék' ló'* to pave with stones; *ts'ai' ts'ung*, to lay a wall; *ts'ai' 'ngá*, to tile roofs.

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Tsak.

ts'uk

**則** A rule, a precept, a law, a regulation; a principle; a pattern, an example; a standard, a measure by which to test an act; to conform to rule, to imitate, to walk by; an illative particle, denoting a result, a reason for, a cause for; wherefore, immediately, then; a conditional particle, after that, in that case; therefore, next, consequently; *fát tsak*, a rule, a pattern; *'chun*



*tsak*, the pattern, at the time, like the rule, as a carpenter's line is; *cho tsak*, how then? *tsak, ko'* in the court dialect is like *pá' lok*, well, then; e. g. *shū' tsui' tsak, ku'* well, then I'll pardon the fault; *'yan mat, 'yan tsak*, both the substance and the immaterial principle; *in tsak*, if so, then; *yat, tsak, 'i 'hi, yat, tsak, 'i kú'* to excite both our joy and fear; *tsak, yat, 'yá*, then they are alike; *sui tsak, 'kòm*, then I shall venture.

**鯽**, *Ts'ih* A species of bream (*Cyprinus gibeloides*) with a long dorsal, called *tsak, 'ná cū; shuk, kwat, tsak*, the blunt headed bream (*Cyprinus abbreviatus*); *kam tsak*, the red tailed bream (*Cyprinus auratus*).

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## Ts'ák.

**賊**, *Ts'ih* A thief, a robber, a highwayman; a bandit; seditious, those who rise against the government; the enemy; a term of contempt; to rob, to murder; to maltreat, to oppress; a fly in grain; *'lò ts'ák*, an old robber; *ts'ák, 'kòm 'ngán*, eyes sharp as a thief's; *ts'ák, ping*, the enemy's force; *'hni ts'ák*, a pirate, corsair, freebooter; *ts'ák, it'au*, a ring-leader of robbers; *ts'ák, 'tsai*, a rascal, a pilferer; *tsò' ts'ák*, to turn robber; *ts'ák, chong*, booty; *ts'ák, ying*, a suspicious looking fellow.

**蠅**, *Ts'ih*

A fly which eats the grain at its joints; a sort of Hessian fly, commonly called *wong ch'ung* or the yellow bug.

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## Tsam.

**怎**, *Tsang*

What? *'tsam mo*, what? *'tsam 'kong*, what does he say? used in the court dialect. This is usually read *'sham*.

**浸**, *Tsin*

To soak through, to penetrate; to saturate, to steep in, to macerate, to wet; to submerge, to immerse; to flood, to lay under water, as fields; drenched, wet, imbued with, watered; gradually, gently; *tsam' 'sz'* drowned; *tsam' st'ong* soaked in syrup; *tsam' yun'* to imbue with, to prejudice against, to bias; *tsam' chá'* niggardly, closefisted; *'shui tsam'* overflowed; *hon' tsam' chung ngán*, the perspiration rolled down his face; *tsam' shap*, wet it, soak it; *'pi 'shui tsam' chū'* cover it with water; *ck' i shiit, tsam' 'yam*, his words are insidious and persuasive; *tsam' 'tsau*, spirits in which fruits have been soaked; *tsam' yap, sam*, it is wet through.

**測**, *Tsin*

To sound, to fathom, to ascertain the depth of water; met. to comprehend; a large affluent of the Yellow River, and an inferior department in S. E. Shánsí; *tsam' tsam' 'hú*, try its depth. This character is sometimes used for *táp*, to get wet; and for *'tam*, to sound.

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Ts'am.

**侵** To usurp, to incroach upon, to enter gradually; to appropriate, to plunder, to invade; possessed, by as a spirit; bad, calamitous, as a year; *ts'am* *hoi* to injure insensibly; *ts'am* *chim* to unjustly incroach on; *ts'am* *p'un*, to draw on the principal; *ts'am* *tik* *yap* *hū* stick in a few bad ones; *ts'am* *p'in* *p'ái*, to braid in false hair; *tái* *ts'am* *chi* *nín*, a bad year; *ts'am* *ding*, to intimidate, to oppress.

Read *ts'am*; diminutive, small.

**駿** Occurs used for the preceding; properly a swift horse; *ts'am* *ts'am*, a fast running courser.

**震** To influence, to act upon; a malign halo; abundant, great, full.

**鏗** To cut, to engrave; sharp-pointed; a point; an awl, a graver.

**蔘** Used for *sham* 蔘 ginseng, but erroneously.

**尋** To hunt after, to search, on the track of; to seek, to investigate; to use, to employ; to continue, to connect with; usually, ordinarily; temporary, unexpectedly; for a long time; common; a measure of eight cubits, or like the outstretched arms; *ts'am* *m* *chéuk*, I can not find it, *ts'am* *mi* to wish more of, as of a tidbit; *ts'am* *ts'am* *lo* seeking for work;

*ts'am* *sheung*, usual, common; *kan* *ts'am*, to hunt after one; *ts'am* *mi* died unexpectedly; *ts'am* *ts'í* *kai* to think out a plan; *cháu* *ts'am*, to seek everywhere for; *ts'am* *ch'an* *ts'í* *k'ü*, I've got track of him; *ts'am* *kan* *man* *tai*, to investigate thoroughly; *ts'am* *sz'* to meddle with; *ts'am* *mat*, a colloquial phrase for yesterday.

**烹** To scald, as a fowl, in order to pluck it; to steep in hot broth, to make a broth of.

**鯨** The sturgeon; *ts'am* *ding*, the sturgeon.

**鱈** An enormous fish, with a long nose, found in the Yangtze; *ts'in* *kiang*; probably a sturgeon.

**鐔** The guard on the hilt of a sword; a dagger, a dirk; the edge of a sword.

**甕** A vase with a large belly and small mouth; a large kettle or boiler.

**寢** To sleep; rest, sleep; to rest, to desist, to repose; a back chamber, a bed-chamber; an adytum in a temple; a retiring-room in a palace; a dwelling-house; a mausoleum or house near a grave; *on* *ts'am*, to sleep quietly; *ts'í* *sz'* *sz'* *ts'am*, the affair then terminated; *ts'am* *shat*, a dormitory; the ancestral hall in a mansion; *ts'am* *ts'am*, I cannot get asleep; *ts'am* *ping*, to give rest to troops; *ding* *ts'am*, the imperial mausoleum near Muk-teo; *ching* *ts'am*, room behind the hall.

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Tsám.

簪

Tsán

A hairpin, clasp, or bodkin, used to confine the hair or fasten the coiffure; to insert in the hair, to stick on the head; quick, brisk, to collect speedily; *tsám p'áng*, a hairpin; *tsám fá*, to stick flowers in the hair; *'niú tsám*, a gay headstall; *yuk tsám fá*, the tuberoses; *kai tsám 'mai*, the fowl pecks the rice—a colloquial phrase.

斬

Tsán

A stone-cutter's chissel; a small cold chissel; to pierce, as a thorn; to cut in, to cut or chissel out; to carve, as flowers; *'tsám fá*, to carve flowers; *'tsám tò*, a stone chissel; *'tsám hoi pín*, to split open an edge; *'pi lak tsám*, the thorn pierced me.

暫

Tsán

A part of a day; for the time being, briefly, shortly, for a short time, in the interim, meanwhile; suddenly; *tsám' shí*, a little while; *tsám' 'yan*, be patient; *tsám' ü* suddenly met him; *tsám' chü* a temporary lodging; *'ho tsám' pat*, *'ho shéung*, it will do for a temporary arrangement.

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Ts'ám.

參

參

Ts'an

To be concerned with, to join with for consultation, to advise, to give counsel to; to blend, to mix, to form one of three; to have an audience,

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to salute, to see one; peach, to report to the on other officers; combined, as colors; a deposition, an impeachment; the constellation, consisting stars  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \eta, \xi, \epsilon$  and Orion; *ts'ám tsau'* to memorialize against; *'tá* to make an obeisance; *'pái* to visit one; to work *ts'ám ts'ám ts'z' ts'z'* will not well ranked, unassorted *ts'ám kák* to degrade a officer and report it; *ts'ám* to throw into confusion *ts'ám tséung'* a colonel; *ts'ám tséung*, to consult up *sh'iu ts'ám*, admitted to levee; to worship the preme; *ts'ám ting' smò*, I've examined it and found no mistakes.

駟

Ts'an

Three horses abreast in a chariot; the horses outside the thills; *ts'ám shing'* the sitters in a carriage; *'üt ts'ám tsang'* he unhitched wheelhorse and gave it to him.

蠶

Ts'an

The silkworm; caterpillar which weave cocoons; *ts'ám sh'ung*, the silk-worm; *ts'ám sh'ung kon*, dried silkworm used for food; *ts'ám kú*, goddess of silkgrowers; *ts'ám 'kau*, silken, silk fabrics; *ts'ám shik* to gnaw like silkworm, to encroach on other's domains; *ts'ám 'k* a cocoon.

剗

Ts'an

To cut apart, to chop; chissel off; to cut with a beveled knife *ts'ám tò*, a beveled knife chissel.

**峯** A high, inaccessible peak or cliff; a cloud-capt summit; *ts'ám ngám*, a lofty, craggy summit; also high piled up rocks.

**兔** Crafty, wily, artful, as a hare, which has many ways of escape; *ts'ám t'ò* a crafty rabbit.

**說** To adulate, to humor, to flatter; to misrepresent, to gloss over, to calumniate, to asperse, to traduce, to detract; servility; detraction, malignity; *ts'ám ning* to cajole and asperse; *ts'ám 'chím*, to intrigue against, to slander; *ts'ám yan*, a backbiter; *ts'ám sín 'yé wo* calumnies induce troubles; *ts'ám shan*, an intriguing officer; *ts'ám 'kau káu ká*, he is everywhere spoken against.

**饒** To gormandise, to be fond of eating; greedy, gluttonous, voracious; *'hau ts'ám*, omnivorous.

**慚** Ashamed, mortified, chop-fallen; to feel ashamed of, to blush for; to be sensible of one's defects or failure; *sau ts'ám*, to redden from mortification; *tái' sín pat, ts'ám*, he does not blush for a lie, he has no modesty; *ts'ám tak*, conscious of one's defects.

**慘** Cruel, hard-hearted, inhuman; to be afflicted, injured, wounded in the mind; a superlative, applied to sufferings; *pí 'ts'ám*, extreme grief; *shéung tak, ts'ám*, horribly wounded; *'ts'ám huk*,

unfeeling, callous; *'hò 'ts'ám*, very shocking; *'ts'ám hak*, oppressive, fleecing the people; *'ts'ám tsò wáng wo* to meet with cruelty and misfortunes.

**慘** Pained, feeling acutely, grieved; distressed; sickened from former sufferings; already.

**慘** A delicate hand, a hand with tapering fingers; fine, tapering, small; to take up with the hand.

**簍** Bamboos varying in length; a pandean pipe; a hair-pin; an open basket like a fan; *fat, ts'ám*, a basket scuttle; *fúi 'ts'ám*, a mortar-hod; *kuk tau 'ts'ám*, a grain fan; *láp sáp, ts'ám*, a dirt basket.

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Ts'an.

ts'in

**親** To love, to be attached to; liking, pleased with; near, intimate; near to, belonging to one's self, personal, myself; a relative, related to, having affinity, kindred, kin, kith; parents: a wife; affianced; used for *san*, new; *ts'an ts'ik* one's relatives; *ts'ü' ts'an*, to take a wife; *shing ts'an*, to consummate a marriage; *ts'an* or *fü' ts'an*, a father, *ts'z' ts'an* or *'mò ts'an*, a mother; *ying ts'an*, to escort the bride; *teng' ts'an ts'an sz'* contracted the marriage; *'yau ts'an*, related to him; *ts'an pat, 'sé*, wrote it myself; *'kong ts'an 'hò 'hau lán* split my mouth if I ever said so.

*ts'an* it's very intimate; *ts'an* *oi'* to love much; *ts'an* *kan'* near to one; nearly related; *ts'an* *'tsui*, to kiss; *p'ung'* *ts'an*, to run against; *kwán'* *ts'an*, to slip down; *ts'an* *'ngán kin'* I saw it myself; *ts'an* *shéung'* *ká' ts'an*, to be doubly connected; *p'an* *k'ung tün' luk ts'an*, nobody knows his poor relations.

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## Tsán.

**贊** To accumulate, to collect together, to hoard up, to store.

**趲** To walk, to get on; to flee, to run away, to scatter, to put to flight; to hasten, to urge, to quicken, to press; *'tsán pò'* to walk quicker; *ts'úi' tsán*, to urge on; *yat, yat, loi' tsán*, he comes urging me daily; *'tsán' k'ü' hí shan*, urge him to get out of bed.

**蹇** Promptly, quickly; with haste; to hasten, to accelerate.

**咎** Sometimes used for *tsá* 咱 I, me, in the north. A surname.

**贊** To visit a superior, to come before a god; to second, to assist in bringing forward, to introduce, to bring a present to one; to make clear, to bring to light; to go out; to give evidence; to praise, to commend, in which sense it is interchanged with the next: *tsán' cho'* to aid in, to further;

*tsán' t'ong*, to still a court, as the crier does; *tsán' shing*, to assist in bringing about; *tsán' kin'* to visit.

**讚**

Tsán

To praise, to commend, to laud; to sing praises to; to record the praises of; to assist; to explain; *tak, yan tsán'* to be praised, praise-worthy; *tsán' 'mí*, to praise; *tsán' sín'* to commend; *tsung'* *tsán'* to extol, to sing praises to; *tsán' tak, kwo'* laudable.

**濺**

Tsán

To stir up muddy water; turbid water; to spatter; to rebound, to recoil; resilient; *tsán' 'nan shan*, dirtied and splashed; *tsán' 'hí*, to bound back; *tsán' lok, ti'* bounded back on the ground; *tsán' shap, shan*, spattered against me.

**瓚**

Tsán

A sort of stone sceptre made with a cup, used in pouring out libations; a kind of bottle used in worship.

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## Ts'án.

**餐**

Ts'án

To swallow, to eat; a meal; a classifier of meals; to gather and to select; *yat, ts'án fán'* a meal; *'tsò ts'án* breakfast; *tái' ts'án*, dinner; *'mán ts'án* supper; *yat, shik, sám ts'án*, three meals a day; *ts'án t'au fan'* a common meal; *chán' ts'án shik* works for his food; *sau' shik, hò'm ts'án*, handsome enough to be eaten; *'páu ts'án*, a good meal; *ts'án*

wan (mín üt) dines in the clouds and sleeps on the moon — an enthusiast; *ch'í fán' ts'án*, a diner out; *ts'án chuk*, *ts'án fán'* a meal of congee and of rice — poor.

**殘** To ruin, to destroy; to injure, to spoil; to mangle, to tread on; to kill, to slaughter; mischievous, wicked, cruel; spoiled, pillaged; withered; broken food, leavings; deficient, nearly used up, ready to vanish away; *ts'án hoí'* truculent, savage; *'shau tsuk, séung ts'án*, fraternal strifes; *ts'án í'á*, a withered flower—a prostitute; *ts'án tsín*, year going out; an old man; *shik ts'án*, leavings, oris; *ts'án yán*, to injure people; a villain; *ts'án pái*, heeltaps; *ts'án k'út*, deficient, injured; *ts'án 'yan*, cruel, unfeeling.

**榮** Half a 'tau or peck; a meal; many, much, a multitude; *ts'án* clear, bright; to agree upon; fine, excellent; beautiful, as a woman; to laugh, smiling; fine rice; *pák ts'án'* white rice, anciently picked over by criminals; *ts'án' ts'án'* elegant, as dress; *ts'án' ín á siú'* he laughed outright; *ts'án' í'au*, a worthless fellow—a colloquial phrase.

**榮** Resplendent, clear; attractive, bright, gay; *ts'án' lán'* *ts'án* lustrous, brilliant; *ts'án' í'au*, you're a bright one!

**琛** The lustre of a gem, a bright gem; *ts'ái ts'án'* pendent gems, said of hanging flowers, like the Vanda.

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Tsang.

**曾** To duplicate, to add; *tsang sūn*, a great-grandson; *tsang Tsang tsò' mò*, a great-grandmother. *tsang tsò*, a great-grandfather.

**增** To add, to double, to increase; repeated, doubled; *tsang ká tsang*, to augment; *tsang ká'* to raise the price; *tsang máí*, to give a higher price, to throw in the difference.

**憎** To hate, to dislike, to abominate; *'ho tsang*, hateful; *tsang tak, yan tsang*, to be hated, *kat, yan tsang*, to act so as to be hated; *'ngo 'hò tsang 'k'á*, I perfectly detest him; *tsang hò' pat: í'ung*, capricious, now hating and then loving.

**簪** A lifting net, suspended by the corners; *kwá' tsang*, to let down the net; *há tsang*, a crab-net made of cloth; *'an tsang*, to raise the net; *'an tsang' m'ki' tak, í'ong' ló' shí*, he don't like to remember when he dragged for shrimps.

**簪** A general name for common silken fabrics, as pongee, *tsang sarsanet*, lutestring.

**甌** A boiler for distilling, an alembic, a still made of pewter; a boiler for steaming rice to steam, to distil; *lok tsang ching*, put it in the still and steam it.

**瞢** To miss the road; *tsang tang'* confused, in a hurry. *tsang* lost his clue.

**贈** <sup>2</sup>. To-present, to give to, to bestow on; to confer, as by the crown; to add to; *tsang'* *sang'* to give a present to; *kò' tsang'* to honor an officer's parents for his merits; *tsang' kún k' shik*, to give a look at one's complexion—a sign of physiognomists; *ch'it' lau tsang' chang yan*, to give a willow-twist at parting; *tsang' waiting* for promotion, as expectant graduates do, at sixty.

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Ts'ang.

**曾** An adverb of time; past, already, done; how? a sign of past time; *'m ts'ang* or *ni' ts'ang*, not yet; often a polite way of saying no; *'yá ts'ang tsò' koo'* it is already done; *ko ts'ang*, when will it be? *ts'ang kin'* I have seen it; *tsò' 'm tsang*, is it done yet?

**層** A story of a house; a layer, a strata, a tier, a stage; a lamina, a plate, or whatever is piled or laid on; still more, added to; a step, a degree above; a classifier of stories; *kò' k'ü yat, ts'ang*, one peg higher than it; *mò ts'ang*, no progress, it can't be done;

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Tsap.

**拏** A colloquial word, a handful, a pile; a knot; *ch'it' mái yat*, ing in a single corner; *tsò' mái yat, tsap*, together in a group; *sò' tsap*, sweep it up into a pile; *tsap, tsap*, singly, cravenly; *yat, tsap, 'mai*, rice as the fingers can *'au tsap*, to make money.

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Ts'ap.

**戢** To collect in an arsenal; to store up weapons; to desist from, to lay arms; to fold, as wings; *ts'ap, ts'ap*, to cut off; *'ch'ái ts'ap, tò' shut*, to press it down very solidly; *ts'ap, kon koo*, to shields and spears.

**激** Water rapidly flowing; rapid; cordial, harmonious; agreeing; to accord with; *ts'ap, ts'ap*, to twist a cord; to continue; to come after; to follow, to succeed; to follow after, to be searched for; to apprehend.

**輯** To collect the materials to form a chariot, a car well arranged; union, concord, agreement; to make every thing agreeable, put in its proper place; to compile; to act gently and cordially; to collect, to congregate; *wo ts'ap*, in good accord, to pacify; *ming ts'ap*, peaceful; *san ts'ap*, *chun pong*, to induce the neighboring states to be at peace.

**葺** To put in order, to repair; to cover, to thatch; a spinous gram; *san ts'ap*, to refit, as a house; *ts'ap*, *pò*, to repair.

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Tsáp.

**雜** A mixture of different colors or ingredients; partico-  
**樣** lored, streaked; mixed, un-  
**雜** assorted, blended, mingled,  
**樣** confused; various, all sorts, miscellaneous, heterogenous, fragmentary; to mix, to confuse; to repeat; to revolve; to bore through; *tsáp*, *fu* miscellaneous goods; *tsáp*, *fu* *p'ò* a variety store; *tsáp*, *shik*, variegated; *san tsáp*, distracted, not keeping long at a purpose; *tsáp*, *chung* *'tsai*, a bastard; *tsáp*, *d'ong* *'kwo*, chowchow sweetmeats; *'ng fong tsáp*, *'ch'ü*, a place where all sorts of people live; *tsáp*, *lün* confused, put in disorder; *hán tsáp*, *yan* *'tang* loafers, idlers; *'tá tsáp*, man of all work; *shik*, *tsáp*, to eat anything, not to fast; *tsáp*, *tsáp*, miscellaneous, a medley

deih TSÁP.

**集** To flock together; to gather, as clouds; to assemble, to come together, to congregate, to collect; to bring together; to go directly to the mark; to mix properly, to blend; to make a collection, to compile; a miscellany, *an*; a place where people collect, as a market; often interchanged with the last; *ts'ei tsáp*, all came together, a full concourse; *san tsáp*, a miscellany; *yat*, *tsáp*, one division of a book, what is collected under one head; *tsáp*, *é* *h'* a varied bill, as at a theatre; *chung yat*, *háp*, *tsáp*, friends here the whole day; *d'ta* *h'* *wan tsáp*, crowded together from all quarters; *ts'ei tsáp*, to assemble, to collect.

**襲** Double garments, lined robes, a court dress; a suit; a robe fastened on the left side; collected; repeated; to make a foray, to invade, to steal into; to receive, to inherit; hereditary, descending in a family; *shai* *tsáp*, hereditary; *tsáp*, *yam* hereditary protection and pension — for the merit of ancestors; *yat*, *tsáp*, *'t*, a suit of clothes; *shai* *tsáp*, *'tsz* *tséuk*, a hereditary baron.

**習** A continued flight; to repeat the same act, to practice, to get accustomed to, to become skilled in; practice, use, custom, habit, exercise, repetition; *hok*, *tsáp*, apprenticed to; to learn about; *tsáp*, *kwán* *'shing tsz* *'in*, practice



makes it natural; *tsáp*, *shuk*, well versed in, habituated to; *tsáp*, *lin*, practice; *tsáp*, *'hau*, *yan*, to practice speaking; *tsáp*, *á pat*, *ch'át*, to take without examination, careless practice; *tsáp*, *'m tò*, cannot learn the use of it; *tsáp*, *tsuk*, *'shí*, *sin*, I've learned the usages.

**堅** Firm, hard wood; durable timber; *tsáp*, *muk*, any kind of hard wood.

**隈** Low, marshy land; a pool, a morass, wet meadows at the base of hills; *tsáp*, *á'in*, low wet fields, marshes.

**霪** A great shower, rainy; an ancient tribe of northerners near Corea or Manchuria, spoken of during the T'áng dynasty.

(592)

Tsat.

**疾** Sickness, a disease which comes suddenly on one; calamities, afflictions; urgent, pressing, prompt, hasty; unlucky, infelicitous; to hate, to dislike, to envy; used for the next; *tsat*, *peng*, disease, ailments; *man*, *tsat*, to inquire after a sick person; *tsat*, *among*, testy, hasty, quick; *tsat*, *shí*, to scowl at; *ping*, *mo*, *tsat*, *sin*, still he never spoke boisterously; *tsat*, *slui*, a crashing clap of thunder; *tsat*, *yan*, a leper; *tsat*, *tsuk*, impetuous, in haste; *ts'án*, *tsat*, *chí yan*, thoroughly diseased.

**嫉** Envy, jealousy; to envy, to dislike, as a competitor; *tsat*, *cin*, to hate the worthy; *tsat*, *tò*, jealousy.

**疾** Gorse, furze; a thorny shrub, whose seeds are biting and spicy; *tsat*, *dai*, a very spinous plant, the seeds are used in diseases of the eye.

(593)

Ts'at.

(These are often pronounced like the next.)

**七** Seven; *ts'at*, *shap*, seventy; *shap*, *ts'at*, seventeen; *ts'at*, *ling pat*, *lok*, near destruction, devastated, almost ruined; *ts'at*, *ts'ang*, *kung*, *fú*, a work nearly done; *ts'at*, *tsik*, 7th evening of the 7th month, a festival; *ts'at*, *tsüt*, a pentameter of four lines; *ts'at*, *lut*, one of a eight lines; *yat*, *yat*, *ts'at*, I don't think much of that, so so; *tsò*, *ts'at*, to attend to the funereal rites on every seventh day; *tsok*, *ts'at*, *p'in*, to write seven essays. The second, used for the compound form, is also a sort of tree, and a contracted form of the next.

**漆** Varnish, lacquer; viscid or resinous juices which can be used in painting; to paint, to varnish; black, as lacquer; adhesive; exceedingly friendly, doating on; *yan*, *ts'at*, to paint and varnish; *yan*, *ts'at*, *'lò*, a house-painter; *ts'at*, *shik*, poisoned with lacquer; *ts'at*, *hi*

lacquered-ware; *fo ts'at*, sealing-wax; *fo ts'at, p'in* wafers; *hò ts'at, 'shui*, lustrous varnish; *ts'at, tsing*, fine varnish; *ts'ing ts'at, káu ts'at*, his disposition is very affectionate; *kam ts'at*, gilt lacquer; *yap ts'at*, been varnished; *ts'at, shü* the varnish tree.

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Ts'at.

*擦* To rub hard, to brush; to feel for; a brush; *ngá ts'at*, a toothbrush; *ts'at, ní túi' chái* brush this pair of shoes; *mo ts'at*, to make smooth; *ts'at, kon tseng* brush it clean; *ts'at, láp* to wax and brighten.

*甲* A colloquial word. *Ká tsát*, a cockroach.

(595)

Tsau.

*講* To whisper, to speak into one's ear; to speak in a low tone.

*騶* A fabulous feline beast, called *tsau cū*, emblematic of kindness to animals and gentleness; a royal groom or hostler.

*郛* A district in the southwest of Shántung on the Yellow River; an ancient city in Lú, where Mencius was born.

*郛* The district in Lú where Confucius was born, now in Yenchau fú in Shántung; it is not far from the preceding.

*陬* An angle or corner of a city wall, where it is retired; a bastion; a nook, a corner; to live together; abashed, ashamed; *mang' tsau*, the first month; *òm' tsau*, a dark corner; *shing tsau*, the corner of a wall; *tsau yap*, the residence of Confucius, and interchanged with the preceding.

*啾* The wail of infants; the hum of insects; *tsau tsik*, the cry of small children; *tsau tsau*, the chattering of birds, squeaking of rats.

*擗* To strike the rounds at night, to pace the beat at night; to seize, to take with the hand; *'kan tsau tsau*, tie it up very tight,—a colloquial phrase.

*榘* A kind of wood suitable for fuel; it is used for making watchmen's alarms; a surname.

*緋* Silk first dyed red thrice, and then twice dipped in black; a dark red-like puce.

*諒* To consult with, to take advice, to inquire into matters of government publicly; to choose; *tsau kat*, to select a lucky day; *kung' tsau k'i ching'* to jointly discuss the right of the matter; *tsz' tsau*, to take counsel.

*鯁* Minnows, white fish which skip over the water; *met.* a simpleton; *tsau shang*, a foolish fellow.

*謔* To scold, to rail at; abusive, scurrilous language; *shan tsau*, to say outrageous things, to irritate.

**走** To go; to sail; to travel; to run, to hasten, to quicken one's steps; to flee, to run off, to clear out; the 156th radical of characters relating to going; 'tsau kwo' 'ki' 'sháng, he has been over several provinces; 'tsau 'm lat, could not get away; 'tsau pák, t'í' all cleared out; 'tsau tak, mán' she sails slowly; 'tsau k'ü' to run off; 'tsau 'shai, a servant; 'tsau 'kai 'tsau 'kau, to fight cocks and race dogs; 'tsau sz' to smuggle; 'tsau lau' to disclose, to let out, as a secret; 'tsau 'shui, to voyage; 'tsau lok, I'm going; 'tsau lo, clear out! 'tsau tak, fái' ts'ui' he runs very fast.

**酒** Spirits; distilled liquor made from rice; it is applied also to beer, wine, and other liquors; given to drink; to redden; 'shiu' tsau, whiskey, samshoo; 'tsau tsik, a banquet; 'wong 'tsau, sweet spirits; 'mò 'tsau léung' I have no ability to drink; 'fát, 'tsau fung, irascible from drink; 'tsau fung kéuk, gouty; 'tsau fung, a groggery, a wine room or cellar; 'hang 'tsau, claret; 'pák, 'tsau, sherry; 'p'é 'tsau, beer; 'shui 'tsau, weak spirits; 't'in 'tsau, genial dews; 'shik, 'tsau, mulled spirits; 'tsui' 'tsau 'lò, a drunkard; 'tsau shan kong' to like the flavor of wine; 'tsam' 'tsau, to steep things in spirits; 'kò léung 'tsau, spirits from millet, a pungent sort; 'mi 'tsau, good spirits; 'tsau p'ui, a wine-glass.

**奏** To report to the throne, to memorialize the emperor, to tell the sovereign, to cause him to hear or know; songs or tunes; to play music; 'tsau' 'pún, a memorial; 'tsau' 'shéung to send up a report; 'p'in' 'tsau' a slip handed up; 'tsau' 'lau, to report that an officer is detained; 'tsau' 'ngok, to play music, to strike up the band; 'tsit, 'tsau' to mark the time; 'mín' 'tsau' to state to the emperor; 'chun tsau' to assent to a memorial.

**皺** Crape; rumpled, crenulated, crinkled, crisp, frizzled; to corrugate, to wrinkle; used for the next; 'tsau' 'shá, crape; 'sín' 'tsau' camlet; 'tsau' 'mái, puckered, shriveled up, wrinkled; 'tsau' 'ch'au, wrinkled silk; 'tsau' 'shá 't'ò, a capacious paunch; 'ú tsau' Nan-king crape; 'tsau' 'man, marks of wrinkles.

**皺** The skin wrinkled from age; frowning; 'tsau' 'mí 't'au, to scowl; 'mín' 'p'í 'tsau' a wrinkled face.

**就** The place to which things tend or culminate at; to go towards, to approach, to draw near; to accompany, accommodated to, to follow; to complete, to make a circuit, to meet; completed, finished; to come near in point of time; an adverb, then, immediately, just, just now, presently, forthwith; a conjunction, then, if, as if; able to do, willing; 'tsau' 'ching' 'loi, he has just come; 'tsau' 'ching' 'loi kwo'

he's just come and gone; *tsau'*  
*'kòu luk*, let it go, that'll do;  
*'kòu tsau'* 'kò, this is right;  
*tsau'* 'ká hū' then I'll go; he's  
 about going; *tsau'* 'sin, just a  
 little while ago, just now; *tsau'*  
*chi' hū'* he's just gone; *tsau'*  
*'shau*, came to one's hands, as  
 profits; *tsau'* 'doi, presently,  
 in a little; coming forthwith;  
*tsung shing sai tsau'* the east  
 is done and the west finished,  
 everything is correctly done;  
*tsau'* 'hai' 'kò' 'tik, it is just that;  
*tsau'* 'tí' 'ts'ü' 'ts'oi, this will  
 serve the purpose; he will do  
 for the occasion; *tsau'* 'mái'  
 'xí, to bear with, to humor  
 one; *tsau'* 'kòu yéung' 'lé'  
 well, let it pass; 'yan' 'keng'  
*tsau'* 'ying, to offer his neck  
 to the axe.

**鷲**<sup>2</sup> A large accipitrine bird;  
 perhaps a harpy eagle, or a  
 whitish headed condor.

**袖**<sup>2</sup> The sleeve; to put into the  
 sleeve, to receive in the hand;  
*tsau'* 'hau, a cuff; *tsau'* 'shau,  
 to hide the hands in the cuffs;  
*tsau'* 'd'au, official cuffs shaped  
 like a horsehoof; 'ling tsau'  
 a chief, one born to command;  
 't'ò' 'tsau' sleeve-covers; *tsau'*  
 'shau' 'p'ong' 'kún, to fold the  
 hands and look on.

**岫**<sup>2</sup> A den, a cave among the  
 hills; a glen, a ravine, gorge,  
 or defile.

**驟**<sup>2</sup> A fleet horse; to run; quick,  
 fleet; pressing, urgent; fre-  
 quently, repeatedly; *tsau'* 'sin  
 'a' 'doi, arrived very quickly;  
 put 'ho tsau' 'tak, it can not  
 be done in an instant.

(596)

Ts'au.

秋

秋

Ts'au

Autumn; harvest, the time  
 of reaping; the return of the  
 year, a year; autumnal; sor-  
 rowful, unhappy; *mak' ts'au*,  
 wheat harvest; *ts'au' fan*, au-  
 tumnal equinox; *cháng' ts'au*  
 'tí, heat of dog-days; *ts'au' d'in*  
 autumn; *ts'au' 'hò' 'mò' fan'*  
 not the error of an autumn's  
 down; *ts'au' ts'au*, a thousand  
 autumns — a birthday; *ts'au*  
*'kún*, a judge, because cases  
 are decided in autumn; *ts'au*  
*'shau*, harvest; *ts'au' 'hau' 'shau'*  
 a fan in winter — a useless  
 thing; *ts'au' 'hí' 'còu'* autumnal  
 weather.

**秋**<sup>2</sup> Malevolent; ill-natured; 'm  
*ts'au' 'ts'oi*, not to speak to,  
 the cut direct.

秋

秋

Ts'au

To bind, to gather in  
 sheaves; to compress in bind-  
 ing; to collect, to assemble,  
 to lift, to grasp, to clutch; to  
 gripe; *ts'au' 'chu'* to seize  
 fast; *ts'au' 't'*, to nab by the  
 ears; *ts'au' 'ch' 'uk'*, to bind up,  
 as a sheaf is.

秋

秋

Ts'au

A strong wood; the tree is  
 like a yew or cypress; *ts'au*  
*'p'ing*, a chess-board.

秋

秋

Ts'au

To blush, to redden, to  
 change color; downhearted,  
 sad.

秋

秋

Ts'au

A pond, a fish-pond, a pool.  
 a small tributary of the Yellow  
 R. near Lin hien in Shansi.  
 cool; mournful, to excite sad  
 feelings.

**歟** To change the color of; to colly, to blacken, as with smoke; 'fo t'ám ts'au, the fire blackens it; ts'au hák, smoked and blackened.

**甃** The brick lining of a well; to lay, as bricks; to pile up; to finish off a well.

**鞦** The traces of a carriage; ts'au ts'in, a swing, a whir-ligig, a see-saw; 'tá ts'au ts'in, to swing.

**鰻** An eel; the mud or conger eel; mai ts'au, a freshwater eel; 'hoi ts'au, a sea-dragon, myriads of miles long; a long, narrow boat; ts'au sü kwut, whalebone.

**鶩** A long legged bird like an adjutant, having red eyes and bare neck; it eats snakes.

(The three next are often read ch'au.)

**囚** To imprison, to confine, to cage; to handcuff; a prisoner, a felon; a prison; ts'au lung, a cage in which criminals are carried; yap ts'au, to imprison; ts'au fán, a criminal.

**會** Spirits which have settled; wine after the fermentation is over; to finish, to come to perfection; the end; valiant; accustomed to.

**道** To urge, to constrain, to press upon; a crowd, a throng; to exhaust, to carry to the utmost, to end; brave, strong, unyielding; to bring together; ts'au cyan, a herald.

**湊** To collect, to gather; to run together; to run into each other; a gathering on the water, as at a regatta; a

reunion; to go with one, to take care of; with, together; a concurrence of circumstances, to estimate the probabilities of; to strive to excel; for; 'ní hū' ts'au' 'ngo' 'tá t'eng' will you go and learn about it for me; ts'au' 'háu, a lucky guess, a fortunate coincidence, just as; ts'au' 'ngám, a lucky hit; just the thing; 'pí sam' 'kí ts'au' 'k'ū, look carefully after him; 't'ai' 'lai ts'au' I'll see how I can do; ts'au' 'kau' to make up enough; 'm ts'au' 'ní' 'hò, I'll have nothing to do with you; ts'au' 'mái yat, 'kí' lump it all in one; ts'au' 'hòp, to group.

**轆** Similar to the preceding; centre of a wheel, place where the rays centre; to collect, to bring together; concentrated.

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Tsé.

**嗟** To sigh, to lament; painful regrets; an interjection of admiration; ah! alas! tsé t'án' to sigh; tsé loi' 'chí shik' to groan and beg one's bread.

**罟** A net with which hares are caught; a net for beasts; to stop the way, as a net does.

**姐** An elder sister; a miss; formerly applied to one's mother; proud, saucy; 'tsé múi' sisters; 'tái' 'tsé, my elder sister; also, a marriageable maid-servant; 'siú' 'tsé, a young miss; 'ling' 'tsé, your sister; 'tsé fu, a sister's husband; a'

'tsé, sister; also a term for a father's concubine.

**借** <sup>Tsè</sup> To assist; to lend, to borrow; to ask for, to beg of; to make a pretext of; to pretend, to assume, to suppose; if, for example, supposing, assuming; to use for illustration; to praise; *tsé dai*, to borrow; *tsé hā* to lend; *tsé ngan*, to ask for money; *tsé tūn*, a borrower's note; *tsé shām*, to borrow a jacket; *stung tsé* to borrow of; *tsé shū*, supposing that; *tsé shai wai ok*, to avail of power to do wickedly; *tsé chéuk*, 'ngo sz' he's got my business, he's stole my thunder; *tsé kō kwong*, to use another's name, e. g. to get a letter of introduction; *tsé mé tik*, please step aside a little; *tsé lō shang*, to beg a way through; *tsé* metaphorically; *tsé dai kōng*, said it for illustration, meant nothing by it; *tsé k'it*, to get a loan on interest.

**謝** <sup>Sie</sup> To decline, to withdraw from, to refuse, to go away; to resign, to throw up; to stop intercourse with; declining, fading, as flowers; to express, to inform; to thank, to express gratitude; to acknowledge, to confess; to excuse one's self; *tsé tsé* many thanks; *'ling tsé* to receive with thanks; *tsé sz* to retire from office; *tsé t'ip*, a reward offered; *pik tsé* to decline a present; *fā tsé* fading flowers; *tsé tiū* to decline mourners; *tsé pō* a doctor's fees; *tsé*

*hāk*, to excuse one's self to visitors; *tsé tsé tsan*, to give one a dinner; *tsé tsan*, to take wine with; *tsé shai* to die; *kōm tsé* feeling grateful for; *tāp tsé* to return thanks, to make a present in return; *ch'ān tsé* to requite in kind.

**台** <sup>Sie</sup> A terrace having trees around it, an arbor; a place for storing musical instruments; a high lookout, a keep, a turret; a military school; a fencing-room; *ūh tsé* an open arbor.

**燈** <sup>Sie</sup> The snuff of a candle; the expiring wick of a lamp.

(598)

Ts'é.

Z / i

**邪** <sup>Sie</sup> Deflected, inclined, swerving from the right line; whatever leads astray; depraved, bad, crooked, vicious, corrupting, obscene; specious, deluding; heretical, illegal, not acknowledged by the state, or in the classics; *'m san ts'é* don't believe heresies; *ts'é tō* erroneous doctrines; *ts'é peng* epileptic sickness; *ts'é fāt*, sorceries, tricks; *ts'é shan*, illegal, unacknowledged gods, those whose worship corrupts; *kan ts'é*, malicious, fornicating, illicit; *'koi ts'é kwai ching* forsake errors and cleave to the right; *ts'é shai* charms, philtres, black art; *san ts'é*, impure, lead in mind; *ts'é yam*, obscene, licentious.

斜

Slanting, inclined, oblique, across, crisscross, diagonal, aslant, not with the rule; distorted, scattered; often used for the preceding; *ts'é man pò'* drillings, twilled cloth; *ts'é 'au 'pái ts'é*, the sun is declining; *ts'é shí'* to look askance; *ts'é ts'é tik*, it is rather awry; *sai ts'é ts'* the afternoon sun is hot; *ts'é fung*, an unsteady wind; *ts'é 'ngán*, cross-eyed.

斜  
Sic

A colloquial word. Not level, rising, as a road; *fong' ts'é'* lay it one end higher; *ts'é' ts'é' lok* go down winding; *ts'é' po*, an ascending plain; *chau ts'au ts'é'* greedy.

Tseng.—See Tsing.

(599)

Tséuk.

雀

Tsioh

A sparrow; a term for small birds, like the finch or lark; a kind of cap; a kind of wheat; *tséuk lap* to skip, to hop, as a sparrow; *'hung ts'uk*, a peacock; *ma' tséuk*, a sparrow; *shan ma' tséuk*, a lark; *tséuk kok*, litigation; *wo fá tséuk*, rice-birds, ortolans; *muí fá tséuk*, the aveDEVAT (*Fringilla amandava*); *shi shan tséuk*, a canary-bird; *tséuk shí' fá*, the *Gardenia radicans*.

爵

Tsioh

A cyathus with three legs, a cup for libations, a metallic wine cup; a hamboo wine pot-

tle; a degree of nobility; station; nobility; of the preceding; *tséuk* wine cup; *'ng tséuk*, orders of nobility; *tséuk* of noble rank; *ts'é' tséuk* heaven's nobility — of virtue; *tséuk luk* of a nobleman.

嚼  
Tsioh

To chew, to bite, to masticate, to craunch, to masticate, to munch, to masticate, mouthful, a bite; *'ngán* to chew; *tséuk lan'* to chew it to pieces; *shóm sh'á' fán'* to mumble for a while; *'ngáu man tséuk tsz'* and chew phrases—pedantic.

燭  
Tsioh

A flambeau, a torch, a lighted match burning at night on an alarm.

潔  
Tsioh

A white color, pure, clean, lied, clean; nice, clean.

(600)

Ts'éuk.

鴉

Ts'ioh

A magpie, a jackdaw; *'hi ts'éuk*, or *'kon ts'éuk*, magpie; *shan 'hi ts'éuk*, magpie with a graduated tail; *'ú ts'éuk*, a raven.

(601)

Tséung.

將

Tsian

To take, to hold in the sign of the future, shall about to go; somewhat form of the accusative soon, presently; to h

accommodate ; to use, to avail  
of, to go with, to escort, to  
accompany; great, stout; long,  
large ; to receive and act upon,  
endued with ; to act ; to pro-  
gress, to increase, to approach,  
to advance towards a mark ;  
to follow ; going, passing, as  
time ; the side ; *tséung loi*  
presently ; *tséung 'sz'* dying ;  
*tséung kan' an' chau'* it is  
nearly noon ; *tséung 'ho ch'ut,*  
then he can go ; *tséung kwan,*  
a commander-in-chief, all of  
whom are Manchus ; *met.* the  
best, the principal ; *tséung*  
*sü chí cho,* how shall we then  
act ? *tséung loi ch'ung kung,*  
to confiscate effects ; *tséung*  
*kam pok, 'pò,* to value a rarity  
with gold ; *tséung 'pún k'au*  
*lí'* to make money on a capi-  
tal ; *shü tséung,* to aid the  
government ; *tséung siú in*  
*ch'ün pò'* to avail of strange  
words to make it known.

**將水漿** } Thick, half fluid, pasty ;  
starch, syrup, pus, or matter ;  
to starch ; broth boiled down  
**Triáng** thick, congee ; *nai tséung*,  
mire ; *'tsan tséung*, a ban-  
quet ; *tséung í fuk*, to starch  
clothes ; *tséung sú*, paste ;  
*mò' tséung*, to prepare starch.  
The second form is un-  
authorized.

**蟬** Small species of cicada or grasshopper, whose elytra are green.  
**Tsiang**

**獎** To exhort, to animate, to ex-  
cite, to encourage ; to laud,  
**Tsiang** to praise, to commend ; to  
vindicate, to give efficacy to ;  
to set on, as dogs ; 'tséung

***hün'* to exhort; *'tséung* *'shéung*  
to hold out rewards to; a re-  
ward; *sho yung' kwo' 'tséung*,  
why so much overpraise?**

**將** **星** **Tsiáng** An oar; *chán' tséung*, to row; *'tséung shiin*, a revenue cutter, because it has many oars.

**蔣** A surname; *kú 'tséung*, an aquatic grain; wild rice; *Tsiang 'tséung* *man*, stubble, straw.

**Taiang** A sort of sauce, pickle or condiment, made of salt and sugar; relishes, seasoning, like oilmen's stores; salted preparations; *kon tséung* dried seasoning; *tséung' cūn*, a shop where condiments are sold; *tséung' liú* materials for preserves; *shui tséung* to mix sauces; *'ng mī' tséung* a compounded sauce; *mīn' shi' tséung* a sort of bean relish.

**將** 'To take charge of troops,  
to lead troops into the field,  
Tsiáng to act as a general; a general,  
iang a leader; 'lò tséung' a soldier.

**象** An elephant; a figure, a form, an image; the shape things take; superstitious auguries or fancy; imagination, resemblance; a law; to imitate; pantomime; *tséung' ngá* ivory; *tseung' pat*, a proboscis; *tseung' p'í*, elephant's skin, a medicine; a name for india rubber; *tseung' kòm' tái' chék, kéuk*, my leg is as heavy as an elephant's — I'm ashamed to go back; *tai' pan' tséung'* stupid, dull.

**像<sup>2</sup>** Interchanged with the preceding: like, similar; a figure, image, likeness; a statue, an



idol; to resemble, to imitate; 'ngau tséung' a statue; 'shan tséung' an idol; 'tséung' shang like life; 'mò tséung' to limn a copy; 'yan tséung' a portrait; 'séung tséung' an idea, an illustration; 'm tséung' yéung not according to rule.

**匠** A workman, a mechanic, an artisan of any kind; 'tá Ts'iang' ngan tséung' a silversmith; 'muk tséung' a joiner, a carpenter; 'nai 'shui tséung' a bricklayer; 'kung tséung' a mechanic.

(602) Ts'éung.

*(S'iang)*

**搶** To defend, to withstand; to thrust at; to rush against; Ts'iang a comet; 'i t'au ts'éung t'í' to knock the head against the ground.

**踉** To walk rapidly; to move towards a superior quickly; Ts'iang to gambol, to skip about.

**踉** Similar to the preceding; to move irregularly, to go Ts'iang across, to walk awry.

**鏗** The sound of stones, bells and drums; a noise; a tinkling; Ts'iang hang ts'éung, the ring of metallic things.

**鎗** Interchanged with the last; the tinkle of bells, a jingling sound; a sort of pot to hold spirits; a gun; a spear; 'niú ts'éung, a fowling-piece, a matchlock; 'shik ts'éung tséung, to be a soldier; 'shau ts'éung, a pistol; 'fung ts'éung an air-gun.

**槍** Interchanged with 鎗 a spear, sharp at both ends; Ts'iang a lance, a boarding-bow the head low; 'fát, the hand manual; 't'au, a spear head; 'ts'éung, to give a back when unhorsed, to lurch, to outwit.

**斫** A sort of broad-ax; ax made square, a Ts'iang hack, to chop; 'Shū a statesman in the Shun.

**庠** An asylum for aged in ancient times, a Ts'iang school, a college, a nasium, an academy; to 'ts'éung shang, a si tsun' ts'éung, to become siúts'ái; 'yap, ts'éung graduates of a district.

**祥** Happiness, felicity, for goodness; an omen, a Ts'iang prognostic; 'ts'éung lucky omens; 'kat, ts' a happy sign; 'siú ts'éung, 'tá' ts'éung, are the sacrifices to ancestors at the end of and two years, when mourning is altered; 'ts'éung 'chí chí' a unlucky omen; 'ts'z' ts' kind-hearted.

**詳** To examine carefully; to learn and report upon, to Ts'iang quire fully into; to discover upon, to reason upon; to inquire the circumstances, to minutely narrate; the detail, particulars, the facts, arguments; minutely, fully; 'ts'éung 'há, examine into; 'ts'éung sai' 'kong, told even

particular; *ts'éung man*, an official report; *'m chi ts'éung sui* 'I don't know all the facts; *ts'éung sik*, a luminous account of, intelligible.

*dziang* 翔 To soar, to hover over; to look back; dignified, severe, stern; *sui ts'éung*, to look back regretfully.

*戕* Ts'iang A spear, a wooden lance; a post; to kill; to rob, to maltreat; *ts'éung shéung*, to wound; *ts'éung ts'ák* to kill and rob.

*ziang* 牆 Ts'iang A wall made of stone, brick, or mud; a defense or wall; *chün ts'éung*, a brick wall; *nai ts'éung*, an adobe wall; *chuk ts'éung*, to build a wall; *tong ts'éung*, to plaster a wall; *mi' shui chung ts'éung*, to crawl under water, and build a wall, met. hard labor; *diú ts'éung*, to adorn and paint a wall; *ts'éung pik*, a wall; *yat ts'iu ts'éung kwo* a single back wall for several houses.

*牆* Ts'iang Female officers in the imperial harem; *pan ts'éung*, a lady of the bedchamber.

*樁* Ts'iang A mast, any spar or mast which sustains the sails; *fán ts'éung*, masts and sails.

*薔* Ts'iang A rose; *ts'éung mi fá*, the cinnamon rose.

*薔* Ts'iang Also read *sik*, an aquatic vegetable.

*-t. zian* 搶 Ts'iang To take, to extort, to force away, to ravish, to snatch; to dispute for, to struggle for; sudden, abrupt, rude; to rob, as bands do; *ts'éung pák ki kü* he denounced him in

many phrases; *ts'éung kip*, to take by force; *ts'éung sin kang*, to thrust one's self forward; *ts'éung p'au' d'au*, to struggle for the rocket stick on the 2d of 2d month; *ts'éung tüt* to snatch; *tür' ts'éung*, to grab at all.

Read *ts'ong*; to saw.

(603)

Tsik.

*tsik*

*卽* Ts'ih Eating, about to eat; an adverb, now, immediately, soon, presently, when, then, forthwith; now; near; if, perhaps; this, that is, or, alias; the snuff of a candle; *tsik tsik*, an abundance, full of; *tsik hak*, instantly; *tsik yat*, the same day; *tsik hak* just that, it is so; *tsik kam*, just now; *tsik shí kán*, supposing it to be; *nin 'mán tsai' tsik*, the end of the year is near; *tsik tsik fán loi*, come back immediately; *tsik shí tang kun*, it is wanted very soon; *tsik tsik in* money on the nail.

*唧* Ts'ih The noise of a crowd; the hum of insects; *tsau tsik*, a hubbub.

*壘* Ts'ih To make bricks; to make an arched grave; the snuff of a candle, embers; to dislike, to have a horror of, to snuff at.

*瘠* Ts'ih Lean, thin, reduced to a bone, emaciated; poor, as land; to make lean; to impoverish; to retrench, to bring down; *tsik t'ò*, meagre soil.

**躊躇** To step carefully; short steps, a mincing walk; to walk here and there.

**鷓鴣** A wagtail, called *tsik, ling*; it has a mottled, black neck; another name for it is *ts'in mò*, or money mother.

**勛** Merit, praiseworthy acts; meritorious deeds, conduct worthy of reward. Interchanged with the next.

**績** To twist hempen threads on the knee; to split hempen fibres; merit by laudable works; an affair, a business; to complete, to bring to a conclusion; to join, to piece; *tsik, má*, to twist hemp; *kung tsik*, works of public merit.

**積** To gather, to hoard up, to accumulate, to store; to increase, to add to, to pile upon; increasingly; *fát, tsik*, to accomplish, to succeed in; *'shui tsik, mái*, water standing, as in puddles; *túí tsik*, to heap up, as rubbish; *tsik, fuk*, much happiness derived from good works; *tsik, mán*, during many years, for a long time; *tsik, ch'uk*, to hoard or lay by.

**嘖嘖** To bawl, to cry after; to dispute about, noisy quarrelling; distant, retired, hidden; garrulous, impertinent or meddlesome; to assent to; *tsik, tsik, tsán'* to chuckle admiringly.

**迹跡** A trace, a foot-mark, a foot-step; vestiges, effects, consequences, signs; the results of previous conduct; to trace out, to follow up, to search for the effects of; *kéuk, tsik*,

a foot-print; *shan tsik*, evidences of divine power, miracles; *'ying tsik, 'ho í*, a suspicious appearance; *mò 'ying tsik*, no clue of him; *shing' tsik*, renowned, magnificent, as a view; *ping' mò t'ung tsik*, I can find out nothing about him; *yan' tsik*, a stain; *shan tsik*, a streak, as of dirt; bad feelings left in the mind.

**幘** A turban or cloth wound around the head; a kerchief used instead of a cap.

**磧** Rocks under water, half-tide rocks, a stony bottom; covered with sand and stones.

**耒** A sharp agricultural instrument like a mattock; to attend to husbandry.

**稷** Panicked millet (*Milium*), one of the five grains; quick, rapid; the god of agriculture; *'shé tsik*, the Ceres of the Chinese; its altars have no roofs; *hau' tsik*, a god of harvests; *há' tsik*, afternoon.

**踏** To stride; to straddle or step over a thing; to walk reverently, to step in a formal manner, to measure one's steps.

(This and the next are often read *tsek*.)

**脊** The back-bone, the spine; the back; convergent, as the ribs; the ridge of a house; a sierra, a ridge; a bone; a principle; *púí' tsek, kwat*, the spine; *uk, tsek*, the top of a roof; *mò tsik, kwat*, no dependance can be put in him; *'hi yat, t'íu tsik*, raise a ridge; *'mái sù tsek*, buy the fish's back.

zih

**席**<sup>2</sup> Interchanged with the next, meaning a mat; flowing; wide, large, as garments; ample; *'ts'ò tsek*, grass mats; *t'ang tsek*, rattan mats; *chik tsek*, to weave mats; *kái man tsek*, fine mats; *fā tsek*, colored mats; *tsek páu*, a mat bag.

**席**<sup>2</sup> Mats; a mat spread for eating on; a repast, a meal, a table; pliable, without force of character; affection for; to depend on; rest, quiet; to spread upon, to lay out, as a mat; *'tsau tsik*, a banquet; *tsik kán t'ám k'ap*, speaking while at table; *sai tsik*, a teacher; *'i tsik*, to lean on the table; *ch'it tsik*, to spread an entertainment; *mái tsik*, to sit at table; *tsik t'í t'í tso*, to spread a feast and sit down; *kam 'mán t'ung tsik*, I dine with you this evening.

dzih

**籍**<sup>2</sup> A book for records, a tablet; a list, a register of the people; the place for enrolling, one's native place; *shü tsik*, books; *üi tsik*, to return to one's home; *ün tsik*, place where one's family originated; *lok tsik*, to be registered; *shéung tsik*, enrolled in two places; *long tsik*, notorious, infamous; *smò tsik*, *yau man*, vagrants, gypsy-like, without origin.

**藉**<sup>2</sup> A mat on which things can be presented; to borrow; to assist, to help; to use for a while; to borrow from, to avail of, to make a means; by; in all which senses it is often read *tsé*; in confusion, disturbed; liberal, generous; to

lead, as by a string; *tsik fuk*, by your kindness, I am well; *tsik 'kau*, to make a pretext, to gammon; *tsik shan pi' yau*, he relied on Divine help; *tsé tsik*, to rely on for assistance; *tsik shai*, to use the authority of others.

**夕**<sup>2</sup> Evening, dusk; late; last day of, as a year or month; out of the perpendicular; the 36th radical; *chiú tsik*, morning and evening; *ch'ü tsik*, last day of the year; *kam tsik*, this evening.

**汐**<sup>2</sup> The evening tide, high tide at sunset; the name of a stream.

**夕**<sup>2</sup> Dark, obscure, as a winter night; a vault; a niche or recess in a sepulchre; *chun tsik*, the tomb, the grave.

**寂**<sup>2</sup> Still, silent, as an uninhabited house; quiet, unmoved, like a recluse; solitary, desolate, lonesome; *tsik tsing*, a dead silence; *ün tsik*, completely silent, said of a priest's death.

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Ts'ik.

ts'ik

**戚**<sup>2</sup> A sort of pole-ax; to compassionate, to pity; mournful, sorry; angry, aroused, vexed; deformed, marked in any way; near, related to, dear to; relatives; *ts'an ts'ik*, one's kindred; *yau ts'ik*, *séung kwán*, to feel for other's woes, mutually effected; *ts'ik ts'ik*, melancholy.

ts'ih

TSÍM.

**哀** Grief, sorrow; to be afflicted, to be sad; pained, mournful. Used for the preceding.

**戟** A sort of pole-ax, a bill; an ornamental kind of ax carried in processions.

**刺** To bore through; to stab; to embroider; to tattoo, to mark the skin; a prickle, a thorn; *ts'ik, ts'ik, pat, yau*, incessant talking.

**痢** A fullness in the stomach; a pain from laughing; rheumatic twinges, pain in the bones: *siu' tò' t'ò ts'ek*, laughed till he ached; *kwat, ts'ek*, shooting pains; *sam ts'ek*, sorry for, deeply pained for; *t'au ts'ek*, nervous headache.

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Tsím.

ts'ih

**尖** Sharp, pointed, acute, tapering to a peak or point; wedge-like, pyramidal, conical, or needle-shaped; clever, ingenious; *'ting tsím*, ready at, smart; *yuk tsím*, a lady's fingers; *tsím k' sharp*, quick-witted; *'té tsím*, to wedge in, to work one's self in; *pán tsím, hái*, to dress in women's shoes, to act the female parts.

**滙** Name of an affluent of the Yangtze' kiáng near Ngán-king fú; to find its way in, as water does; to advance by degrees, slowly, by little and little; stealthily, as decay; to flow; to imbibe, to tinge, to soak, to penetrate; *tsím' tsím' loi*, came on gradually; *tsím'*

TSÍM.

*yap, kái'king*, opens prospect; gradually ing, as one's prospect *ts'z'* many times, *gr ts'un tsü' tsím' tsun'* to on regularly, to advance order.

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Tsím.

**𦰩** All, the whole; an mous voice, the generation; a flail; *ts'im á* signed it.

**𦰪** Slips of bamboo written for lots, for which the one is used; to subscribe write one's name; a basket; *ts'im tsz'* a circle a subscription paper; *smeng*, to write one's name; *ts'im á'ai*, to subscribe; *ts'im kwán*, to join in entering a teacher; *ts'im á* draw lots for a response.

**𦰫** Similar to the above; a lot; a warrant, a permit ticket having the official name on it; to probe, to bore through; sharp-pointed; *ts'im* or *chá ts'im*, to lot officers to their stations; *ts'im*, to draw lots before id; *ts'im á'ung*, a cup to hold slips; *ch'ut, ts'im*, to issue warrant or permit; *sk'au ts'i* to divine.

**𦰬** To cut; to stick in the throat; *ts'im k'ü chau shun*, pierce his weasand; *ts'i chü*, to stick a pig; *ts'im sh* to ingraft by slips.

**儗** Disputatious, skilled at arguing; insidious, lying flattery; *ts'im yan*, a flatterer.

**漬** To soak, to moisten, to dampen; to overflow; a spring appearing and reappearing; occurs used for the next; *ts'im mit*, to extirpate.

**殲** To destroy utterly, to exterminate, to pierce, to kill; *yat*, *td* *ts'im 'sz' 'k'ü*, stabbed him dead at a blow; *ts'im k'üt*, *k'ü-füi*, killed the chief himself.

**纖** Fine silk; small, delicate, like silken fibres; silk woven with a white woof and black warp; niggardly, stingy; *ts'im shò*, like a fibre, minute; *ts'im ts'im yuk 'shau*, a delicate hand; *ts'im aiü*, a slender waist.

**纖** Similar to the preceding; slender, sharp-pointed, acute; crafty, subtle; *ts'im yéuk*, weak and delicate.

**潛** To ford, to wade across, to cross water; to dive, to walk on the bottom; to hide away, to abscond, to secrete one's self; an ancient name for the River Hán; carefully, feeling one's way, heedfully; a cess-pool; *ts'im pò*, careful steps; *ts'im chang 'shui chung*, to walk in the water; *sch'am ts'im*, reserved, diligent.

**摺** To move with the hand, to take up; to select, to pull out, as from a pile; to draw, as lots; quick, rapid, urgent; *ts'im 'm 'td*, I drew a blank lot; *ts'im ch'ut*, pull it out; *ts'im ch'au*, to draw a slip.

**僭** To arrogate to one's self, to usurp, to assume; to overstep one's limits or rank; dubious, false; usurped, despotic, assuming; *ts'im fan*, to assume to one's self; *ts'im wa*, to aspire to the throne; to take another's rank; *ts'im 'sin kong*, to speak before his turn.

**斬** The moat around a wall, a fosse, a ditch; a sluice to lead water upon trees; to deepen, to dig out; *kwat*, *ts'im* to dig a sluice; *hang ts'im* a gutter.

**槧** Boards for cutting books on; tablets for memoranda, tablets to be written on with a pencil.

**暹** The increasing light and splendor of the sun; advancing, rising higher and higher; *Ts'im 'do kwok*, Siam, a word probably corrupted from *Sien* through the Portuguese language.

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Tsín.

**煎** To fry, to roast in a pan; to vex, to harass; *tsín kò*, to express lard; *yung' yan tsín*, use fat in frying it; *mán' fo tsín cū*, a slow fire fries fish; i. e. small bets will ere-long drain the purse; *tsín sung*, to fry brown; *ngó tsín*, to simmer, to decoct, vexed, irritated.

Read *tsín*; to decoct, to boil, to digest with heat; to simmer; *tsín chap*, to fry in its own

juices, as fruit; *tsín' t'ong*, to boil slowly; *tsín' yéuk* to decoct medicines.

**灑** To sprinkle with the hand, to bespatter; name of a river in Sz'chuen.

**殘** Used for *ts'án* 殘 cruel. Small, narrow, cramped; contracted, as one's mind.

**箋** Tablets or slips on which to make memoranda; a letter, a writing; note paper with water-line or stamped pictures; writings handed to the monarch; *tsín' ch'í*, fancy note-paper; *ts'at' shong tsín*, seven lined billet paper; *láp' tsín*, glazed billet paper.

**錢** A man's name, called *Tsín Hang*, or Tsien Hing; who lived in the Sháng and Chau dynasties, to the age of 767, and then vanished.

**諛** To flatter; pleasant, kind words; sly insinuations; *tsín tsín*, shallow, artful talk.

**剪** Even, regular, as feathers grow; to cut off smooth, to clip even; to shear; shears, scissors; to kill, to destroy; to reduce, to clip off; light, as a dye; *yat' pá' tsín t'ò*, a pair of scissors; *tá' k'au' tsín*, shears; *cháp' tsín*, betel-nut shears; *ts'oi' tsín*, to cut out garments; to manage, to plan; *tsín' tsín*, subtle at argument; *tsín t'í' k'au' noo*, to give up territory and beg for peace.

**淺** Shallow-pated, superficial, not profound; unskilled, shallow, not deep; *ts'oi' tsín*, mediocre, of small capacity; *tsín lüt*, mean, insignificant.

**戩** To destroy, to kill, to exterminate; to finish, to exhaust; to clip, to shear; entirely; *put' tsín*, unlimited.

**箭** An arrow; an archer; a bowshot; to dart out very quickly; swift, like an arrow; a slender sort of bamboo; bristling; *shé' tsín* to shoot an arrow; *kung tsín* bow and arrow; *lan' tsín* the gauge in a clepsydra; *'fo tsín* a fire arrow; *'héung tsín* a whirring arrow; *'hò tsín* a good shot; *'má tsín* mounted archers; *òm' tsín' shéung' yan*, to injure one with a secret arrow—slander; *fong' 'lang tsín* to shoot at privily; *yat' tsín' ch'í t'í* a bowshot, or 120 *ch'ek*.

**薦** Grass eaten by animals; pasturage; to lead animals to good pastures; to introduce, to recommend; to lay out food; to adore, to worship without a victim; to wedge, to wedge in; *tsín' t'oi' kéuk*, to wedge the table; *tsín' tsò*, to worship ancestors; *'kú tsín* to recommend one; *'sé tsín' shü*, to write an introductory letter; *'yau tsín' t'au*, there is some opening; *fu' tsín* to get a soul out of purgatory by priests; *tsín' ts'oi'* take a little greens—with your wine; said to a guest; *tsín' 'hi* raise it up.

**荐** Interchanged with the last; also to continue; some; to succeed, to recur repeatedly, as a famine; repeatedly, again.

**滂** Water flowing on; a stream bursting forth again; repeated; *tsín' lík* successively.

456 隼 A prop to shore up a leaning house; a sluice or weir of earth or stone to lead water.

餞 To present food to one, to give a farewell dinner to; to send food to; parting present of money or food; 餞送 *tsin' tang*, to give a dinner to one traveling; 餞別 *tsin' pit*, a leave-taking dinner; 餞送 *tsin' d'ang' kwō*, comforts and sweetmeats; 餞送 *tsin' 'kai*, presents to a traveler.

洶 A swift current; a raceway; to spatter up, to dash against; to squirt out, to spurt, as blood.

賤 Worthless, vile, mean, low, ignoble, base; cheap, low-priced; to disesteem, to depreciate, to lower; used for what belongs to one's self; 賤人 *tsin' poor* and mean; 賤妻 *tsin' noi* my wife; 賤姓 *tsin' sing* Wai my surname is Wai; 賤相 *tsin' sung* a poor physiognomy, a thief's face; 賤棍 *tsin' kwat' d'au*, a miserable stick; 賤言 *tsin' yan*, you poor baggage! said of women; 賤價 *tsin' 'kō tsin'* the price is very low; 賤貨 *tsin' kāk*, a miserable lot, of poor talents; 賤事 *tsin' mat*, 賤事 *tsin' k'ang' yan*, the poor may meddle with cheap things; 賤辱 *tsin' tsin'* he disgraced himself.

踐 To tread upon, to trample on or over; to walk, to step; to arrange out; 踐出 *tsin' ch'it*, to fulfill one's promise; 踐踏 *tsin' tāp*, to tread down or in; 踐踏 *tsin' k'ā* to tread down the heels; 踐踏 *tsin' wai* to ascend the throne; to walk in another's steps. Often read *'ts'in*.

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Ts'in.

千 A thousand; many, an indefinite number; 千歲 *ts'in' sui' ts'in'* it must by all means be done; 千求 *ts'in' k'it' f'au' ch'ei*, I earnestly beg you to return; 千金 *ts'in' k'au*, your daughter; 千里馬 *ts'in' 't'ā' mā*, a racehorse; a courier; 千總 *ts'in' 'tsung*, a lieutenant; 老千 *'lō ts'in*, an old black-leg; name of a card; 磕頭 *'tā ts'in*, to bend one knee; 千鈞 *ts'in' k'au*, a wrench to extract nails; 千歲 *ts'in' sui'* your Highness, said to princes; 千歲 *ts'in' k'au' k'au'* 't'āi, your honorable self, said to any one; 千鈞 *ts'in' 'k'ā k'it' ts'in'* exceedingly strong; 千鈞 *ts'in' yat' pat' 'kai*, a thousand to one he'll not reform.

丰 Exuberant foliage, flourishing vegetation; green, like jade; 丰茂 *ts'in' ts'in'*, luxuriant.

阡 A road going north and south; a cross-way through a field, a path to a grave.

遷 To move, to remove, to place elsewhere; to ascend; 遷升 *ts'in' ts'in'* to be promoted; to change, to transpose, to improve; to banish, to deport, to drive off; 遷居 *ts'in' ts'in'*, to move, as one's residence; 遷居 *ts'in' k'ā*, to change one's lodgings; 遷居 *ts'in'*, to eject, as a tenant; 遷居 *'tā ts'in'*, to degrade to a lower place or rank.

躡 Interchanged with 躡 To walk round and round; to dance, to amble; pantomime.



**擺** To swing to and fro, to play upon the whirligig; *ts'au* *ts'in*, a swing.

**前** Before, in front of, in presence of; in advance; previously; formerly, anciently; the former; to advance, to lead forward; *ts'in* *han* before, after; *ts'in* *yat*, day before yesterday; *tai* *ts'in* *yat*, three days ago; *ts'in* *ts'au*, in front; *ts'in* *it*, last month; *ts'in* *yan* 'tá p'á' *han* *yan*, I am afraid, I have been once deceived; 'ngán *ts'in*, before one's eyes; *ts'in* *tsai*, come here, advance; about coming; *tsai* *ts'in*, before, then; 'shéung *ts'in* *hü* go ahead, go on; 'tsau tung' *pat*, *ts'in*, I can't well get on with it; it's a difficult job to manage; *ts'in* *ch'ing* *man* *liu* it's not easy to guess how it will turn out; *ts'in* *king*, already, before done.

**錢** Copper coin, cash, coppers; coin, a piece of money; cash, wealth, money, property; **分** Ts'ien a tenth of a tael, or mace, which the cash once weighed; *ts'ung* *ts'in*, copper cash; *kan* *ts'in*, gold coins; 'yau *ts'in*, rich, wealthy; *ts'in* *kuk*, a mint; 'chán *ts'in*, to exchange into cash; 'kí *ts'in* *chung* how many mace does it weigh? *fong* *lò* *ts'in*, to scatter paper money at burials; *tai* *hong* *ts'in*, large coins of Káughí; *lán* *ts'in*, bad cash; *ts'in* 'pán *kóm* *han* thick as a cash board; *kí* *ts'in*, interest; 'shau *ts'in* *nò*, a miser; 'nan *ts'in*, to gamble; *ts'in*

*ts'ung*, taxes, revenue; *ts'in* 'léung 'tsz' shot, bullets; 'cháng *ts'in*, disputing about money; *ts'in* *shan* 'pái pò' money serves for everything; *ts'in* 'shui *tai*, the rate of exchange is low.

**淺** Shallow, not deep; superficial, not profound; light, as coloring; easy, having few strokes, simple, as characters; short-haired; dripping; *shan* 'ts'in, deep—shallow; hard—easy; 'ts'in *kan* 'chi *ts'ò*, a superficial scholar; 'ts'in *wong*, a light yellow; 'ts'in 'ts'in 'ho 'kung, he can understand a very little; 'ts'in *sut*, vulgar and superficial, as a scholar; 'hò 'ts'in, very shallow, very easy; 'ngán 'ts'in, impatient, having respect to persons; *hoi* *yan* *pat*, 'ts'in, to endamage one seriously.

**膚** Shallow, thin, beaten out, as a piece of metal; superficial, ignorant.

(609)

Tsing.

**旌** A banner, a standard having plumes, which when waved encourage the troops; to make signals; insignia, signals; to discriminate, to make manifest, to prove, to show forth; *tsing* *k'i*, flags; *ming* *tsing*, red banners hung by a corpse; *tsing* 'piú, testimonials of merit granted by the sovereign, and often placed over the door.

**晶** Lustre, brightness; clear, pure, light; crystal; crystal-ine; 'shui tsing, quartz crystal; 'ch'á tsing, tea-stone, cairngorm stone; 'fát tsing, moss agate; 'mak tsing, smoky quartz; 'kung tsing, rose quartz; 't'ín k'í tsing, clear weather; 'shui tsing kung, Neptune's palace.

**睛** The ball of the eye; the pupil; 'ngán hak tsing, the iris; 'pák tsing, the white of the eye; 'fát tsing kwong, night blindness; 'muk pat, 'chün tsing, eyes fixed.

**菁** Scallion blossoms; a kind of three ribbed rush; flowery, elegant, flourishing; 'and tsing a sort of greens like mustard.

**蜻** A dragon-fly, called 'tsing 'ting, which sips the water; 'tsing k'í, a sort of cricket; 'tsing ding, a kind of locust.

(The three next are often pronounced tseng)

**精** Cleaned rice; selected, ripe, mature; fine, subtle, delicate; 'the best, the finest; unmixed, devoted to, accustomed to, expert at; skillful, as in strategy; the pure parts of anything, ethereal, subtle; the essence of things; it is prefixed to other adjectives to show a high degree of; the animal spirits; the semen, the germinating principle of nature; an apparition, form taken by spirits; 'hó tsing shan, in good spirits, smart; 'tsing ping, flower of the troops, picked

'tseng kong' t'ái' wá' very clever at lying; 'k'á k'ái' tseng he's smart enough; 'tsing yuk lean meat; 'tsing k'í ether, the essence of; influence, pure, the quintessence; 'tsing ch'í beautiful, handsome; 'tsing k'wái, very clever at; 'tsing k'wái' an elf; spirit rappings, prodigies; 'wá tsing, involuntary emissions; 'ní tseng 'ngó' m'ngoi, if you are cute, I'm not a fool; 'tseng l'ín, pin, smart as a steel-trap; 'tseng 'tsai, a shrewd fellow; 'tseng 'tan' tseng, met his match.

**井** A well; a deep pit; a field laid out regularly; to draw water; arranged, laid out regularly; 'tseng 'shui, well water; 'shí 'tseng, a public market; 'shí 'tseng 'ch'í d'ò, a worthless loafer; 't'ín 'tseng, an open court; 'tsó' tseng k'ín 't'ín, to look at the sky from a well—inexperienced; 'tseng 'lín, a well-curb; 'tseng 'tseng 'yü d'í, all in order, do it methodically; 'hó 'tseng, to dig a well; 'yat 'tseng t'í a square rood of land; 't'ò 'k'í 'tseng, to rinse the old well, i. e. to marry a rich widow.

**淨** Clean, pure, spotless, undefiled; upright, guileless; to wash clean, to cleanse; only; all; a rapids in the R. Hán; 'kon tseng' clean, pure; 'k'í tseng' clean, to purify one's heart; 'tsing' chung' the net weight; 'tseng' 'shui fú, a cleansing charm, used in

**靜** Still, silent, unpassible, unperturbable; at rest, quiet; **Tsing** peaceable, mild; pure, like a pool; no bustle; to judge; to ponder, to meditate on; to desist; *sam 'shui tsing* contented, patient; *tsing' tō' 'liu pat, tak, very still; tsing' 'yéung, to cultivate quiet, to nurse one's self at home; tsing' tsing' tī' keep quiet; tsing' siu' siu', solitary; no business, no bustle; ping' tsing' at peace, as a country; ye' tsing' the still night.*

**靚** Often pronounced *leng* in Canton. To call, to invite; to allure; to ornament, to be-dizen; still; *tsing' shik, dark eyebrows and clear skin.*

**靖** To become clean and quiet; small, fine; to plan, to think carefully on; to tranquillize, to restore peace, to clear, as the sea from pirates; to regulate, to settle disturbances; *tī' fong on tsing' the land is now quiet; tsing' yik, to put down the rebels.*

**阱** A pit, a pitfall, a hole to catch beasts in; to fall into; a pit; *kām' tsing' to tumble into a hole.*

(610) Ts'ing.

(All these characters are often pronounced *ts'eng*.)

**靑** The color of nature, as the azure of the sky or the green of growing plants; a very light green or blue tint; wan, fading away, pale; the 174th

radical; *ts'ing' kwo, the olive; fat, ts'ing, ultra-marine; cun ts'ing, black; ts'ing kam, lapis-lazuli color; tak, ts'ing, copperas; ts'ing fan, blue vitriol; yéung ts'ing, smalts; ts'ing t'oi, mossy, slippery, as stones; ts'ing t'in pāk, yat, a clear bright day; ts'ing sin, young in years; mī, ts'ing, bamboo splints; t'ang ts'ing, rattan cords; kām' ngan ts'ing in such a fury, outrageous; piū ts'eng, new style, fine; t'ap, ts'eng, to worship the tombs; ich'á ts'ing, a yellowish green; ik' t'ip, ts'eng ts'eng, tender and green are the leaves.*

**清** Pure, limpid, clear, unsullied, sharp-sighted; clean, incorruptible, right principled; clear, ringing, as a sound; to settle, to become clear; to purify; to settle an account; style of the present Manchu dynasty; Manchu; *shui ts'ing pure water; ká shai' ts'ing pāk, a family of unsullied reputation; ts'ing kām, an honest magistrate; 'shau ts'ing, a betrothed girl refusing to marry; ning ts'ing, taken all away; ts'ing kām, sorrow, poor; ts'ing 'ch'ō 'liu lī' the whole matter is done; ts'eng shō' to settle an account; shō' 'mī, m. ts'ing, some unbalanced accounts; ts'ing tō' ik'í, a banner to clear the way; ts'ing sau' elegant, well formed; ts'ing ts'ing tik, take a little; tsám' chung ts'ing, occasionally, when at leisure;*

'shai 'sai t'm ts'ing, it cannot be washed out; e. g. a sullied name; ts'ing d'au 'b, an old bachelor; ts'ing sam, to clear one's character, to purify the heart; ts'ing ch'iu, the Pure or Manchu dynasty; ts'ing tsz' Manchu words.

zing 情 Ts'ing The passions, reckoned to be seven; the feelings, the desires; temper, passion, affection; lust, concupiscence; the circumstances, the facts of a case; an affair, a matter; sing' ts'ing, temper, disposition; yung' ts'ing, to assist one heartily; mo' ts'ing or pok, ts'ing, ungrateful; to ts'ing, or ts'ing sham, very grateful; kwat' ts'ing, thankless; sz' ts'ing, an affair, a concern; shat, ts'ing, the real facts; mo' ts'oi ts'ing, inapt, stolid; ts'eng yau, circumstances or causes of a thing; sz' ts'ing, illicit, fornicating; ts'ing un' tsò' I'll willingly do it; ts'ing shéung' ok, kwò' a hard temper; ts'ing 'li, common sense, reasonable; ts'ing d'au, a mutual liking.

晴 Ts'ing The sky clearing up after rain, the clear blue sky; the stars coming out; t'in ts'ing, a clear sky; 'ü ts'ing, it has stopped raining.

請 Ts'ing To request, to ask courteously, to pray, to beg; to request liberty to do, to ask, as for orders; to invite, to bid, to engage; to confess, to acknowledge; to inform; 'ts'ing tsò' please be seated; ts'eng tsau, to ask to a dinner; ts'ing tsau

ts'ip, an invitation to dinner; ts'eng k'au' please tell me; ts'ing k'i, to appoint the time of marriage; ts'ing pin' don't let me take your time; ts'eng 'hiu, has been invited; ts'eng sin shang, to engage a teacher; ts'ing ch'á, please take your tea; ts'ing ts'ám, to request dismissal from office, to throw it up; ts'ing k' please go, Sir; ts'ing ming' what do you wish? ts'ing é please; your good health; ts'ing tsú' to apologize, to confess; ts'eng yik, please let me know; ts'eng man' to beg, to ask; ts'ing ts'ing, thank you; good bye; (the word chin-chin is derived from this phrase,) ts'eng k' shik' fán' invited out to dine.

(611)

Ts'ip.

ts'ip

楫 Ts'ip An oar, a paddle, or whatever is used to propel a boat; to row; to avail of for one's purposes.

(This character is also read k'ip and k'ip.)

挾 Ts'ip Interchanged with k'ip to assist. Water flowing through; moistened, imbibed, damp; to instil, to penetrate; a complete turn of, a circuit; ts'ip, ynt' a decade; ts'ip, shan twelve days or hours, a circuit of the 12 branches; ts'ip k'ip, fully imbued with, to interpenetrate; to treat cordially, as friends.

**睫**, The eye-lashes; *med.* the eye; *shéung' tsip*, the upper eye-lashes.

**接**, To receive in the hand; to receive, to connect, to join, to succeed; combined with, united to; to take in, as jobs; to meet, to associate with; to take, as reflected light; quick; *ying tsip*, to greet, to go and meet, as a visitor; *tsip, p'ui*, to conduct a visitor to a seat; *tsip, tsuk*, to succeed to, to continue; *and tak, tsip, tsuk*, nothing comes after it; *tsip, yan'* to receive the seals; *tsip, fung*, to welcome a friend back; *shing tsip, mai 'shui*, orders received for mason-work; *tsip, 'lám 'ni*, I'll divide the present with you; *tsip, kó' 'mó*, paranymphs sent for the bride; *kwaí' tsip*, to kneel and receive, as a subaltern does; *'ngo tak, tsip*, I have got it; *tsip, kún d'eng*, a porch for receiving officers on landing.

(613)

Tsít.

**節**, The joint of bamboos; a joint, a knot, a node; an article, a verse, a section of a chapter; a limit, a term; a holiday, a festival; a time, a regular interval; an emergency, the period or manner of doing a thing; economy, temperance, moderation; chastity, virtue, in widows; to limit a thing, to maintain, to restrain one's passions; to mark, as music; a classifier of joints, limbs, affairs; *tsit, 'yam shik*, temperate in eating; *'fau 'léung tsit*, do it two ways, pay it at two times; *and tsit, chái'* no limits to his outlay, careless; *'fú tsit*, tally, passport, credentials; *tsit, t'* chaste, in not remarrying; *shat, tsit*, lost her virtue; *tsit, ling'* the 24 solar terms; *tsit' tsit*, to keep holiday; *pái' tsit*, holiday visits; *hi' tsit*, anger, feeling; *yat, tsit, sz'* an affair; *'mái (kioán tsit*, to get degrees by bribery, to bribe; *tsit, tsau'* to mark the time in music; *to shang (chi tsit*, full of cares and business; *'ná shí tsit*, on that occasion; *d'in chung tsit*, dragon-boat festival; *shau tsit, chéung'* to collect bills at four terms; *tsit, tsit, kò*, gradually rising in rank or wealth; *tsit, kim'* frugal, within the limits.

**梳**, A comb of any kind; to comb, to clean; *kan tsit*, towels and combs.

(612)

Ts'ip.

**妾**, A concubine, a wife taken without the legal ceremonies, a secondary wife; term by which ladies call themselves; *ts'ip, shí'* or *shí' ts'ip*, a concubine; *lap, ts'ip*, to bring in a concubine; *ts'ip, shan*, I, your handmaid; *'siú ts'ip*, my concubine; *oi' ts'ip*, four concubine; *shíu' ts'ip*, my young concubine.

*tsih* 疹. A small boil, a pimple, a sore.

*dzih* 截. To cut in pieces, to cut up; to cut off, to amputate; to intercept, to cut off; to obstruct; to discriminate, to make nice distinctions; a portion, a half; *jan tsit*, or *tsit chu* 'k'ü, to stop, to arrest one's progress; *fan 'lung tsit*, cut it in two; *tsit i*, a robe whose body and skirt are of two colors; *tsit tün* to cut apart.

捷. To obtain a victory; successful, victorious; a victory; to complete; to announce, as a victory or promotion; hastily, prompt, quick, as a herald; joyful news; *kap tsit*, nimble, fleet; *tsit king* to take a short cut, a compendious way; *tsit pò* to hasten with good tidings; *lin tsit*, to attain degrees at successive examinations; *fai' tsit*, quick. This is also read *tsip*.

(614) Ts'it.

*tsih* 切. To cut, to carve, to mince, to slice; to urge, to press; a superlative, very, vehement, earnest, eager, pressing, important, serious, momentous; the important parts, a resumé; sincere; to feel, as the pulse; to spell, to express a sound by joining initials and finals; *ts'it*, in' important; *t'au' ts'it*, plain, lucid; *ts'it yuk*, minced meat; *ts'it mat*, *kü* stay, don't go; *ts'it mak* to feel the pulse:

*ts'it* or warm love; *ts'it*, to sui cut to pieces, cut fine; *ts'it*, *ts'o*, to turn in a lathe, to work and carve; to debort, as a friend; *ts'it*, *yan*, to spell, to join an initial and a final; *k'ok*, *ts'it*, *pat*, *ä*, unchangeably fixed.

(615) Tsiú.

*tsian*

椒. Pepper; peppery, hot; *tsiú*, black pepper; *fá tsiú*, cayenne or red pepper; *tsiú fong*, the "pepper room," is a term for a queen; *tsiú müt*, ground pepper; *ch'ün tsiú*, Sz'chuen pepper.

蕉. The banana or plantain, *héung ngá tsiú*, green plantains; *tsiú 'tsan*, spirits with plantains steeped in it; *ké ch'ui tsiú*, large plantains; *mi' yan tsiú*, thin skinned plantains.

焦. Scorched, burned; blackened, charred; smell of burning; vexed, harassed, anxious, *tsiú pá kon*, dry, at the last extremity, starving; *fán' tsiú*, crust left after boiling rice. *tsiú d'au kán' ngók*, head burned and scorched, as by powder; *sam tsiú*, in great distress. Used for the next

脏. The parts of the body between the heart and groin. *Tsiú* three imaginary organs which regulate the secretions.

喙. A husky, suppressed voice; the chattering of birds; harsh, dissonant cry.

**鑊** A soldier's brass kettle or skillet, about the size of a peck measure; a brass pan.

**礁** An unauthorized character; half tide rocks, rocky islets, rocks in the stream; stones for fording; *ch'uk tsiú*, to run on a rock.

**鵲** A wren; *tsiú liú*, a wren, tarin, tody, or some such small bird, which nestles on high grass; *hok tak kòm' tsiú diú*, playful, skittish, inattentive.

**剿** To destroy utterly, to exterminate, to devastate; *'tsiú mis*, to extirpate, to rase, as is done to rebels or their towns; *'tsiú tsüt' tong' ü*, to extirpate all the adherents of a cabal.

**醺** To sacrifice to ancestors and spirits; a sacrifice, a requiem; to give a cup of wine to a son at his wedding; finished, used up; to complete; to burn moxa; *'lá tsiú' or kin' tsiú'* to celebrate the all-souls' festival; *uán t'in tsiú'* a thanksgiving service for heaven's mercy; *tsot' tsiú'* to remarry, said mostly of widows; *'lá fo sing tsiú'* the autumnal festival to the God of Fire.

**爇** Properly used for the last, in the sense of burning the moxa; to char wood, to sear, to scorch; *kau' sám tsiú'* to apply the moxa thrice; *tsiú' muk*, to char wood to bend it.

**齧** To bite, to chew, to gnaw; *ngau tsiú' mau tán*, the ox eats the peony, (not knowing it from grass); *tsiú' lán'* to chew fine.

(616)

Ts'iu.

**樵** Wood fit for fuel; wood; to cut fuel; a terrace, for which it is used; *tsiú fú*, a watchman; *ts'iu lau*, a watchman; *ts'iu king'* a bridle path; *'ts'oi ts'iu*, to cut; *Sai Ts'iu*, a hilly southwest of Canton.

**譙** Often used for *ts'iu'* scold. A lookout tower; to ridicule; to beat; to reprehend; *ts'iu'* a high turret laid on for archers.

**惟** Lean, anxious and still; *ts'iu sui'* distressed want of food.

**瞧** To look at, to see; to look at furtively, to glance; *ts'iu yat, ts'iu*, I had a look at it. Chiefly used in court dialect.

**俏** Like, as if, similar; some, pretty, beautiful; *ts'iu p'i*, pretty; *ts'iu*, to show off one's face, as by standing in door; *shang tak ts'iu*, beautiful eyes; *'hò ts'iu túi'* sparkling eyes; *ts'iu si* like life, as puppets or im-

**峭** A steep, abrupt hill; a which obstructs the view; severe, strict, vehement; *pik, kò*, a perpendicular

**悄** Sad, downcast, sorrowful; *yau sam ts'iu ts'iu*, sorrowful heart, quietly sad, sorrowful in secret.

*Sian* 鞘 A scabbard, a sheath, in which sense this is often called *sháu*, while that sound more properly means a whip.

*-tsian* 鏟 A spade or pick; an implement for turning up the ground; to dig deep; *ts'iu' d'ang*, to dig out a fishpond; *tai' tung' ts'iu'* a crowbar.

*Sian* 肖 To assimilate, to imitate; a likeness or relationship between parent and child, said to be proved by mixing their blood; resembling, like; small; a class; alike; dwindling, deteriorating; scattered, lost; *pat' ts'iu'* not like it, inferior, degenerate; also used by a son to his father; *ts'iu' 'ni' ho' yung'* resembles you, as a bust or child; *ts'iu' 'p'i'*, pretty; *shap' f' shang' ts'iu'* the twelve animals which are thought to be like the twelve branches.

*d zian* 諷 To ridicule; to blame, to reprehend; to speak harshly against; *hi' ts'iu'* to satirize.

(617)

Tso.

*ts'oo* 左 The left, the left hand; second; an assistant; deflected; depraved, bad; to degrade, to reduce in rank; *'tso' fm'* to verify, to prove, as a coadjutor can; *'tso' pin'* on the left; *'shai kwán' 'tso' 'shaw*, left-handed; *'tso' sing'* crotchety, set in his way; *'chün wán' 'tso' pin'* turn to the left hand; *'seung' 'tso'*, a mutual mistake; not to suit, disagreeing; *min' 'tso' 'tso'*, to

dislike; *'tso' 'sz' yan' 'séung*, thinking of this way and that; *'tso' 'shaw' kám yan' 'shaw*, to exchange from hand to hand, i. e. not to give credit; *hi' & 'tso'*, written as follows.

*佐* To assist, to second; an assistant, a deputy, a second, a substitute; *'tso' 'ling'*, a major-general, a resident among the Mongols; *wong' tso' 'chi' ts'ui* talents of the prime minister; *'tso' tsáp' kün*, low officers assisting in a yáman.

*坐* To sit; to sit on the heels; sitting, remaining; a session; a seat, a place; to maintain, to hold; involved in, implicated; to sit in judgment on, to judge; to place, to set down; to kneel; *'ts'ing' tso'* please be seated; *'tso' 'n'ü'*, to curtsy; *'ni' tso'* or *'tso' 'ché'* good bye, said to the host; *'tso' 'k'*, to let down sail; *'tso' 'k'ü'* to ride in a sedan; *'tso' tsü' & 'ni'*, to bring the punishment upon you; *'tso' 'ü'* the month after confinement; *'tso' war'* a seat, a station; *'tso' shat'* put it in securely; *'tso' sok'*, to quarter on one to force him to pay; *'tso' 'm' lok'*, no place to sit in; *'tso' 'héung'* the prospect, as of a grave; *'tso' 'há' & 'tm'*, sit a while longer; *'t'k' tso'* to squat, as a tailor; *'tso' 'kám'*, in prison; *'tso' 'shéung'* sit up higher; *'tso' 'd'ong'*, in court, on the bench; *'tso' 'läng' fán' kóm' 'tso'* to sit till the rice is cold, i. e. to take French leave; *'tá' tso' 'ts'ám' 'shün'*, to squat and contemplate, as Buddhists do



**座**<sup>Ts'o</sup> A seat, a throne; a shrine; a classifier of houses, towers, hills, cities, pagodas, movable pavilions, &c.; *hoi kwong shing tso'* to vivify and enshrine an idol; *yat tso' l'áp*, one division of a hong; *hi' tak, sám tso' uk*, can build three houses there; *kung tso'* 'i, an easy chair; *pát, tso'* eight chair-bearers.

(618)

Ts'o.

**𡗗**<sup>Ts'o</sup> The drunken frolics of a man in liquor; *ts'o ts'o*, drunken antics.

**𡗗**<sup>Ts'o</sup> Uneven hills; *ts'o ngo*, the inequalities of hills, the undulating outline of mountains.

**𡗗**<sup>Ts'o</sup> To twist by rubbing on the knee; to rub or roll between the palms; *ts'o mái yat, t'ün*, roll it into a ball; *ts'o sín'* to twist thread; *ts'o héung*, to cover incense sticks by rolling; *ts'o sín kam' pín*, can be rolled or flattened; *met.* an easy obliging man; *ts'o sno*, to roll and mix between the hands; rustling, flexible, like willow twigs.

**𡗗**<sup>Ts'o</sup> A skiff; *sín ts'o*, a salt boat, vessels used in salt transportation. Also read *ch'á*.

**𡗗**<sup>Ts'o</sup> To slip; to err; *ts'o t'o*, to miss the time, to lose the opportunity.

**𡗗**<sup>Ts'o</sup> A white, lustrous, stone; fresh, beautiful; to smile, to look fascinating. Used for the next.

**𡗗**<sup>Ts'o</sup> To polish, to work on; to cut and polish; to work at, to make good, as composition; *ts'it, ts'o*, to cut and polish.

**𡗗**<sup>Ts'o</sup> To get convalescent, to recover; a slight ailment, slight epidemic, like influenza.

**𡗗**<sup>Ts'o</sup> To cut, to lop off the corners and sharp points, to trim and prune; to cut up, to cut to pieces. Often used for the next.

**𡗗**<sup>Ts'o</sup> An iron pan or boiler; a file, a rasp; to rasp, to file, to smooth off the sharp or rough points; to rub down; *yat, pá ts'o* one file; *ts'o wát*, file it smooth; *kai ch'un ts'o* to file eggs, or *chi má ts'o* to scrape sesamum seeds, both mean a skinflint; *ts'o' kok*, to file off corners.

**𡗗**<sup>Ts'o</sup> To break, to wound; to take off the edge, to humble; to oppress, to treat harshly; to trim, to file off; *ts'o' k'í yui' hi'* to bring down his valor; *ts'o' chít*, to improve, to polish rude ways; tried by afflictions.

**𡗗**<sup>Ts'o</sup> To mince up meat; broken to bits, minced; small; to attend to trifles.

**𡗗**<sup>Ts'o</sup> In disorder, confused; to mistake, to err, to do wrong; to slip; erroneous, mixed, wrong; *mò ts'o* no mistake, right; *ts'o' ngám*, a lucky hit, an error which is fortunate; *'m ying' ts'o'* will not confess the wrong; *ts'o' kéuk, nán fán* a slip may be hard to retrieve; *ts'o' kwo' pít, 'koi*, error must be corrected; *'sé ts'o'* written wrong.

(619)

Tso.

tsoo

**租** Rent in kind; rental, rent; tribute, taxes; to rent; *tsò* *agan*, the rent; *shan* *tsò*, to collect rents; *kat* *tsò*, to deduct from the rent; *tsò* *yam* to lease; *tsò* *uk* *chü* to live in a hired house; *shéung* *k'i* *tsò*, to prepay the rent; *tán* *tsò*, security for the rent; *hi* *tsò*, to raise the rent.

tsau

**糟** The sediment; grains left after distilling spirits; dregs; *tsò* *hong*, dregs and husks; *tsau* *tsò*, distiller's grains; *tsò* *ü*, fish laid in grains of glutinous rice; *tsò* *hong* *chi* *ts'ai*, a wife who has passed through poverty with one.

**遭** To encounter, to meet; to suffer, to endure, to occur, to happen; to cruise, to go about; to make a revolution; an occasion, a time; *tsò* *ts'ák* *kip*, to be robbed; *tsò* *kip*, time of a great affliction; *tsò* *t'at* *mat* *kin* to waste and misuse things; *tsò* *t'at* *yan*, to abuse, to treat harshly; *pák* *tsau* *yat* *tsò*, went once for nothing; *tsò* *wo* to suffer calamity; *i'm* *tsò* *t'at* *k'ü*, be patient with him, don't berate him.

**早** The morning; early, soon; betimes, beforehand, early, previously; just commenced, unskilled; then, presently; *tsò* *shan*, good morning; *tsò* *yat* *fán* *lai*, come back soon; *kam* *tsò*, this morning; *tai*

*tsò* *wa' ni*, I told you in good time; *tsò* *wo*, the first crop; *chiü* *t'an* *tsò*, early dawn; *tsò* *fán* breakfast; *ch'an* *tsò* start early, and not be hurried; *tsò* *t'ai*, the morning play; *woán* *tsò*, still early; *tsò* *tsò* very early.

**蚤** Used for the preceding. A flea; sand fleas, or those produced in sandy ground; the rut or trace of a wheel.

**祖** A grandfather; a progenitor; ancestors; the founder of a family; an ancestral temple, the beginning, the origin, the first, as of a family; to do like, to imitate a founder; accustomed to; to worship wayade gods; *sha* *tsò* or *tsò* *fü* a grandfather; *tsung* *tsò*, my ancestors; *tsang* *tsò*, a great-grandfather; *kò* *tsò*, a great-great-grandfather; the first emperor of a dynasty; *tsò* *miu* a temple of Shángti; an ancestral temple; *ai* *ling* *tsò*, your grandfather; *ka* *tsò*, my [live] grandfather.

**組** A band, a fillet, a string, a tape, for tying the dress or hair; a fringe or tuft of silk; *k'ai* *tsò* *kwai* *t'ai*, to untie the cord and go home—to resign office.

**棗** The fruit of the Cannarium or jujube tree; *mat* *tsò*, dried dates, the fruit of this tree; *chung* *tsò*, red jujube plums; the *tsò* and *lut* are emblematic of female virtue.

**澡** To bathe, to wash the person; to cleanse the heart, to reform; *sai* *tsò*, to bathe.

**環** Pendants of precious stones or pearls hung like beads around the edge of a coronet.  
Tsau

**藻** A sort of aquatic grass (a Vallisneria?) which ducks delight in; to joy in, delighted with; *met.* fine composition, because this grass is marked; *fú* 'tsò *chí sz*' officers mutually pleased; *hoi* 'tsò, conserva or algæ.  
Tsau

**灶** A furnace; a place for cooking, a kitchen-range; a bunch of grass for fuel; *tsò* *kwat, lung*, the hole for the fuel; *'kí tsò* 'fo, fired up several times, as in cooking with twigs or grass; *'tá tsò* to build a cooking-place; *'tò tsò* upset the furnace, i. e. failed, bankrupt; *chang shün tsò* portable furnaces, cabooses; *tsò* *shan* or *tsò* *kwan*, God of the Furnace.  
Tsau

**做** To do, to make, to act; to be, to perform the duties of; much used for the next; *tsò* *tak* very well, it will do; yes; I can do it, I will do it; *tsò* *kün*, to be an officer; *tsò* *muk* is a carpenter; *tsò* 'tsau, to prepare a feast; *tsò* 'hi *yan*, a prosperous man; *tsò* *shang* f' is in business, he trades; *'úi tsò* *yan*, he understands the world, popular; *'m tsò* *tak*, it will not do, isn't the thing; *'ní tsò* *tak*, *'m tsò* *tak*, can you undertake this, can you do it? *'ní tsò* *mat*, *'yé* what are you doing? *tsò* *tak*, *'m* *hám* *'m* *tám* it's neither salt nor fresh—unsatisfactory; *tsò* *mat*, wherefore, why?  
Tso

**造** To build, to make, to construct; to create; to act; to do; to begin, to commence; a crop; *kín* 'tsò to build; *tsò* *fá* to create; *'hò tsò* *fá* good fortune; *kot, woo tsò* to cut the rice harvest; *shang tsò* *ch'út, lai*, an entire fabrication, made out of whole cloth; *tsò* 'tsò do it over again; *tsò* 'pün, to get some capital; *mút, tsò* *tong* *san ch'út*, the last of the season is as good as a new crop; *'tsò tsò* 'mán *tsò* the early crop, the late crop; *'háu tsò* skillful work.  
Tsau

**皂** A black color; underlings, lictors, low officers who execute commands; a stud of twelve horses; a manger or pen; *tsò* *pán*, torturers; *tsò* *tai* lictors, understrappers; *'fi tsò* a sort of fragrant soap; *tsò* *fun*, copperas.  
Tsau

**祚** Happiness derived from wealth or office; dignities. felicity; a year; *fuk, tsò* good fortune; *kwok, tsò* long duration, as of a dynasty; *'pò mán tsò* to recreate in one's old age.  
Tso

**胙** Roasted flesh offered in sacrifices; to set up an altar to Ceres; to recompense, to reward; blessings, happiness; to bless; a seat, a place; *tsò* *yuk* sacrificial flesh; *kák, tsò* to reject the oblation of an undutiful son.  
Tsau

**阼** The steps on the east to ascend to the hall; steps; landing where the host receives his guest at the top of the stairs.  
Tsau

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Ts'ò.

*tsan* 操 To take, to hold, to grasp; to manage; to exercise, to drill; expert, used to; to maintain, to restrain one's self, to moderate one's desires; a purpose, a design, self-imposed rule; consistent, principled; *ts'ò 'in* or *'há ts'ò*, to drill troops; *'t'ai ts'ò*, to see a review; *tái' ts'ò*, the triennial review; *ts'ò ch'í*, resolute, adhering to right; *ts'ò sam*, anxious, careworn.

*tsou* 粗 Coarse, uncleaned, dirty, as rice just thrashed; large, open, coarse; rude, vulgar, boisterous, unpolished; gross, indecent, dirty; harsh, as a voice; partially, rudely; *ts'ò yau* coarse or fine, as cloth; *ts'ò tsuk cyan*, a rough vulgar man; *ts'ò 'lò*, rough, unmannerly; *ts'ò ch'í*, partly knew it; *ts'ò wá* obscene language; *ts'ò shik* coarse food; a gross eater; *ts'ò cūn*, nearly done; *'shau ts'ò*, a large hand; *ts'ò sam fan hi* light, inattentive, giddy; *ts'ò 'shai tái' yung* careless in spending money; *ts'ò ts'ò*, dirty, unwashed.

The second form also means to take long leaps as a deer; to take precautions.

*tsou* 徂 To go up; to proceed, to travel; to preserve, to lay up; *ts'ò ts'ò* to fade, as flowers.

殂 To die; dead; a path to the grave; *ts'ò luk* to pass away, to die.

審 A sort of revising judge; a judge of appeals; a place where officers meet; a company, a class; denotes the plural of persons; *ts'ò ts'ò*, the six Boards; *'t'in ts'ò* and *yam ts'ò*, gods and devils; *'ts'ò*, you; *kūn ts'ò*, officers; *ts'ò ts'ò*, a famous general; A.D. 250.

嘈 Noise, clamor, hubbub; outcry; to make a din; to vociferate; *ts'ò náu* wrangling, squabbling; *ts'ò kóm' ts'ò*, noisy as a market; *ts'ò ts'ò pai* a brawl; *'mai ts'ò yan'*, don't deafen people with your noise; *ts'ò ts'ò*, rude, rough, unmannerly; *shap fan ts'ò hi* panting after an angry brawl; *ts'ò ts'ò 'ch'áu 'ch'au*, a tumult, squalling, as tanka women do; *'m 'hò ts'ò*, don't make a noise.

槽 A trough, a log channeled out, a manger; a vat, a tub for spirits; a sort of fruit; *ts'ò ts'ò*, a manger; *'t-aw ts'ò*, a wine vat; *ts'ò fan*, a grog-shop; *'shui ts'ò*, an eater-trough, a horse-trough.

漕 A mill-race, a sluice through which water runs; a gulf, a gorge; a canal; to lead on water, to turn a water course, to convey revenue to Peking, occurs used for the next; *ts'ò wan'* to transport grain, to take it to the army; *ts'ò ch'ò*, the Grand Canal; *ts'ò wá* a fortified city.

漕 A junk, a smack; *pák ts'ò shūn*, sea-going junks; *ts'ò tsai*, small junks.

ts'oo

Interchanged with the two last. To cut or work stones; to place; to hide, to store away.

Vinegar; pickle; pickled; 'tsau ts'ò' vinegar of spirits; pák, ts'ò' clear vinegar; háp, ts'ò' female rivalry, as between two concubines; lok, tik, ám ts'ò' be more severe with him, as with a pupil; ts'ò' ts'ò' 'm s'ün, your vinegar has no sourness, you can do nothing; yák, kéung ts'ò' to bear a child, because ginger and vinegar are given to the mother; yéung ts'ò' foreign vinegar.

(621)

Tsoi.

ts'au

An interjection of praise or surprise; an interrogative particle, intimating doubt or conviction, according to the scope; a superlative; a particle placed after important words to draw attention, but the regimen alters its meaning much; to begin; to burst forth, as plants in spring; sk't ká' sho tsoi, on what account, pray? sho 'yau á' ngo tsoi, what is this to me? 'hi 'ho sik, tsoi, would you pity him! 'yan 'án á' tsoi, has humanity so far gone! on pat, pi tsoi, how could I forbear pity? sik, tsoi, sad indeed! tá' tsoi man' ah! truly an important question; tá' tsoi 'Hung 'tsz' Confucius, oh, how great! á' fú, oi

tsoi, alas, sad indeed! 'ye tsoi, 'Yau yá' what a clown is Yau! ká' chí tsoi, ká' chí tsoi, sell it! sell it!

To plant seed; to set out saplings, to put suckers in the ground; to hill, to heap up earth at the roots; a sapling, to assist; fá tsoi, flower suckers; tsoi p'úi, to put earth to, as to roots; 'ho 'i tsoi p'úi, he is worthy of your care.

Natural calamities, as floods or drought; divine judgments, plagues; misfortunes, miseries, dangers; adverse, calamitous, unfortunate; tsoi k'è' injurious, afflictive; tsoi w' miserable; afflictions; ká' tsoi, to relieve sufferings; chíu tsoi, to bring evil on one's self; 'i' in tsoi ming w' divine and unforeseen judgments; sung' 'fa tsoi, to dismiss all risk of fire, as is done at a 'ta tsü'; 'shui tsoi, a flood; 'i' in tsoi lau cháng, an epidemic; tsoi yéung k'at, t'í' t'au, each place has its own calamity.

To govern, to rule, to superintend; to fashion to one's liking; a ruler, a headman, a governor; to slaughter animals, to butcher, to skin and dress animals; to cook; 'tsai séung' a prime-minister; 'chiu 'tsu, the ruler of all, the chief governor; the mind; ká' tsoi, a steward; kam' 'chí t'ò' t'ò', prohibited the butchering of animals, as in time of drought. ún' tsoi, a district magistrate. 'tsui ngau, to kill an ox.

載

A year; to commence, as after a full revolution; *pún* 'tsoi, half a year; *ts'in* 'tsoi *há* handed down a thousand years; *ki* 'tsoi, several years.

載

Tsai

To contain, to hold, as a carriage or ship; to fill in, to load on, to bear, to sustain; to act, to do, to fulfil, to effect; to record; to adorn, to beautify; to load in and transport; written, recorded; filled, loaded; an auxiliary word, then, thereupon; an incalculably high number; *chong* 'tsoi to store, to load, as a carriage; *tsoi* 'mún, loaded full; *tsoi* 'lok, *sho* 'shū, in what book is it recorded? *'m* 'kau' 'tsoi not enough to load it; *'mò* 'yé 'tsoi 'chū I've nothing to put it in; *pí* 'ko' 'tò 'tsoi he lays it up in his mind, he'll remember it; *nan* 'tsoi 'ki 'tám she carries several peculs.

再

Tsai

Again; doubled, repeated; a second time; then, further, continued, longer; to repeat; *'ts'ing* 'tsoi 'kong, please say it again; *tsoi* 'iú' 't'im, I shall want some more; *ming* 'yat 'tsoi 'loi, come back to-morrow; *tsoi* 'kwo' 'ki 'yat, again some days elapsed; *tsoi* 'shang another life; *tsoi* 'sám 'tsoi 'sz' again and again [I ordered him]; *tsoi* 'm 'kú 'tò I should not have guessed it; *tsoi* 'hai' 'kò'm 'm 'tak, it will not do for you to do so again; *tsoi* 'ché, further; *tsoi* 'tuk, 'kwo' read it again; *tsoi* 'pat, 'loi, I shall not return.

載

A colloquial word. The cargo, the loading of a boat; the tonnage or capacity of a vessel; *'ki* 'shap, 'tsoi several scores of cargoes; *shún* 'mún 'tsoi the ship is loaded; *chák*, 'tsoi 'shek stone ballast; *tsoi* 'kéuk, freight money; *chong* 'mán' 'pát, 'tsoi she carries 18,000 catties.

在

Tsai

To be in, to pertain to, to be at; to reside, to remain, to live, to dwell at; to belong to, to consist in; involved in, depending on; to be preserved or continue; existing, being, alive; is in, in, at; to examine; a place, a home; *'m* 'tsoi 'uk, not at home; *'m* 'tsoi 'ch'ü not in, not here; *in* 'tsoi at this moment, now; *wán* 'tsoi still here; *tsoi* 'hok, 't'ong, at school; *tsoi* 'wai' 'ki 'noi' 'ní, how long has he reigned? *fú* 'mò 'tsoi parents are alive; *tsoi* 'há' 'tai, is down stairs; *'m* 'tsoi he's not in; dead; no occasion, no need, — a polite phrase; *tsoi* 'ká 'to, remains much at home; *'ní* 'tsoi 'sam, remember it; *'m* 'tsz' 'tsoi not feeling well; *tsoi* 'ngo 'tsau' 'kò'm 'yéung I've made up my mind; *nín* 'mán 'tsoi 'tsik, newyear's eve is at hand; *'sho* 'tsoi 'pít, 'yau, it is everywhere, they are in all places; *'ts'o* 'tsoi 'ngo, it is my fault; 'sz' 'tsoi 'tsò 'mán, his ailment is imminent; he does things blunderingly; *pat*, 'tsoi 'sú, does not consist in; *tsoi* 'pín 'ch'ü where is it? *tsoi* 'ní, it's your affair.

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Ts'oi.

*dzae* 跌 A colloquial word. An interjection of contempt, tush! pish! to pish at; *ts'oi*, *fāt*, *ngám' wá' mé*, pshaw, what a lie! said by women; *ts'oi*, *wan' ní*, pox take you!

Read *shí*; agitated, not at ease; vulgar talk.

才 Materials, stuff, or the substance of things, for which the next is used; talents, capacity, ability, powers; endowments, genius, gifts; a person, a graduate; *ts'oi' tsz'* a genius; *man' ts'oi*, literary talents; *sám' ts'oi*, the three powers—are heaven, earth, man, who rule all things; *yat' piú' cyan' ts'oi*, a fine looking man; *sá' ts'oi*, a slave; *ts'oi' kú'* parts, talents; *ts'oi' wang*, ability; *léung' ts'oi*, goodness, rectitude; *ts'oi' chí'* talents and knowledge; *'ch'un' ts'oi*, you goose! *wai' ts'oi*, the unsuccessful *nínt'sái*; *'hó' hau' ts'oi*, eloquent.

材 Materials of which things are made; nature, qualities; timber, lumber, wood; material, stuff; *ts'oi' líu'* materials, as wood, stone, &c.; ingredients; *léung' ts'oi*, good stuff; *met.* upright ministers; *'hó' shan' ts'oi*, likely, well formed; *'ng' ts'oi*, the five elements.

財 Wealth, riches, valuables, property, possessions, goods, whatever men can use; profits; bribes; presents; *ts'oi' chü' ló'*,

a rich man; *ts'oi' tung*, a capitalist, a moneyed man, *k'ap' ts'oi*, quick at money making; *fát' ts'oi*, to get rich, to make money, *'t'm' ts'oi*, good luck, as a prize in a lottery; *ts'oi' pák' sing' kwán*, or *ts'oi' shan*, god of wealth, Plutus, Mammon; *'t'au' ts'oi*, a thief of a cook; *ts'oi' 'lai*, presents, complimentary gifts; *p'ó' ts'oi' 'tong' ts'oi*, to lavish money to ward off (or remedy) calamity; *ts'oi' 'hó' 't'ung' shan*, money can move the gods; *'ní' 'm' há' ts'oi' shan*, you've bought nothing of me, you've given me no custom.

裁 To make clothes, to cut out garments; to tear, to cut off; to moderate, to reduce, to deny, to diminish; to guess, to plan; to regulate; *ts'oi' fang' 'lò'*, a tailor; *tsz' ts'oi*, suicide; *ts'oi' 'í'*, to cut out clothes; *ts'oi' 'tsín'*, to cut off with shears; *'sú' ts'oi' and ts'oi' ts'oi*, a scant pattern, a full pattern.

纔 An adverb of time; near to, at hand, nearly reaching to; in a short time, thereupon, presently, then, just then, just now, scarcely; *fang' ts'oi*, then, a little while ago; *ts'oi' 'hó'*, then it will do; *ts'oi' há'* just gone.

■ *ts'oi' shám*; a reddish black color.

采 To be distinguished from *采* *pin'* to divide. To pluck, to choose, to take with the hand. variegated, adorned with co-

lors; cities allotted to officers for revenue; in these senses the three next are used; a business, an employment; 'ts'oi yap, territory set apart for the support of grandees, an ancient usage; náp, 'ts'oi, to choose and send the betrothal presents.

**採** Ts'ai To select, to choose, to pick, to pluck, as leaves; to take with the hand; 'ts'oi song, to pick mulberry leaves; 'ts'oi 'mái, to buy the choicest; 'ts'oi fá, to gather flowers.

**案** Ts'ai Lands or cities allotted for the revenue of officers; 'ts'oi ts' territory set apart for grandees; shiú 'ts'oi, officers exercising jurisdiction over the same circuit.

**彩** Ts'ai Variegated, mixed or ornamented with different colors; elegant, gay, colored; beautiful, as the figures in silks or gems; lucky, pleased; kwong 'ts'oi, brilliant; smooth, as a shaven head; 'hò 'ts'oi, fortunate, a good chance; 'mò 'ts'oi, unlucky, unprosperous; 'lo 'ts'oi, to get eclat, as actors do; hot, 'ts'oi, to clap, to encore actors; kam fá 'ts'oi chung, tinsel and red silk, such as is used on joyful occasions; 'hi kwo' 'ts'oi, let us have a rejoicing, as after one is out of prison; tút, 'ts'oi, to get to the goal, to win the praise; 'ts'oi ts'in, the winner's douceur, the lucky man's present; 'ts'oi k'i, variegated banners, as those used at weddings; 'ng 'ts'oi, variegated, colored.

**絲** Ts'ai Interchanged with the last. **絲** Variegated, colored silk; par-ticolored; kít, 'ts'oi, or k'wá' 'ts'oi sch'au, to hang festoons of silk, as is done at the 'tá tsü'; 'ts'oi k'au, a many colored ball; ding 'ts'oi, colored sarsnet, used for linings.

**栲** Ts'ai A sort of tree, whose wood is hard and durable, like that of the chestnut or locust.

**睬** Ts'ai To pay attention to, to notice, to greet; 'm ts'au 'm 'ts'oi the cut direct, not to recognize; 'm 'ts'oi, not to acknowledge.

**菜** Ts'ai Vegetables, edible herbs, greens; food, viands; 'hò ts'oi' good eating; ts'eng ts'oi' greens in general; sung' ts'oi' dishes on the table, not rice; ts'oi' shik, lank, half starved, like one who has lived on greens; hū' 'mái ts'oi' gone to market; pák, ts'oi' broccoli, the pehtsai; shám ts'oi' sour crout; shang ts'oi' lettuce; syé ts'oi' cabbage; tám' ts'oi' a small kind of oyster; ts'oi' yau, rape-seed oil; ngá ts'oi' bean sprouts; ts'oi' fá, a kind of rape of which the ts'oi' yau, or herb oil is pressed; 'siú ts'oi' condiments of leaves and greens; 'hoi ts'oi' seaweed; limpets.

**菜** Ts'ai Grass, herbs, esculent herbs; a law, a rule; name of a feudal state, now Jüning fú in the southeast of Honán.

**塞** Sai A boundary, a frontier, a limit; ch'ut, ts'oi' to travel abroad; ts'oi' ngoi' beyond the frontier.



**賽**<sup>Sai</sup> To recompense, to thank; to strive to surpass, to contest for, to emulate, to match; excelling, contesting; to announce a thank offering, to make an offering; a show of; *ts'oi' tang*, to show lanterns, on the festival of lanterns, at 15th of 1st moon; *ts'oi' shan*, to get up religious processions; *ts'oi' shik*, to show figures, to emulate in making a fine display in processions; *'tò ts'oi'* to wager.

(623)

Tsok.

**作**<sup>Tsoh</sup> To act, to do, to make; to begin, to discover, to invent; to arise, to appear; to rouse, to animate, as to a reform; work, workmanship; *tsok: wai* acts, conduct, doings; *tsok, fuk*, to supplicate blessings; *peng' fát, tsok*, my ailment has come again; *há' tsok*, mean acts; *tsok, ká*, a writer, an essayist; *'hò tsok, ká*, fine, delicate work; well set out; *sai' tsok*, a spy; *tsok, man chéung*, to compose essays; *tsok, fán*, to turn rebel; *tsok, hai' kòm*, well, let it be this way; *tsok, 'sz' lai lok*, you wish to die, I think, said in anger to a careless man; *kung tsok*, workmanship.

**昨**<sup>Tsoh</sup> Yesterday; time past; recently; *tsok, yat*, yesterday; *tsok, 'mán*, last evening, last night; *tsok, man*, I recently heard it.

dzok

**作**<sup>Tsoh</sup> Ashamed, disconcerted, out of countenance; to blush, to redden; blushing, shamefaced.

**柞**<sup>Tsoh</sup> A spinous tree of firm wood, whose new leaves appear as the old ones fall; a locust.

Read *chák*, to root up trees; to fell trees; narrow, confined.

**酢**<sup>Tsoh</sup> To pledge a host, to return health; to recompense, to return a compliment.

**鑿**<sup>Tsoh</sup> A chissel, a punch; a cold chissel; to cut, to bore into, to chissel; to dig, as a well; to open out, as a road; to brand, to mark, as a thief; *shek tsok*, a stone chissel; *tsok, shek* to cut stone; *tsün' tsok* to bore a hole, to punch the face; *kún ts'oi tsok*, you coffin chissel! you impertinent fellow! *ngo m' tsok*, a half-moon gouge; *ch' tsok tsok* 'ho t'eng' he will believe if he has repeated proofs.

(624)

Ts'ok.

**鑄**<sup>Ts'oh</sup> To wash or plate with gold; the stripes, striæ, streaks, &c., in stones or fabrics; to file or polish; to tattoo; a stone for grinding gems or glass; mixed, crossed, barred, confused; *ts'ok, pi'* to tattoo the arm.

A colloquial word. A hacking in the throat, a difficulty or stoppage in the throat; *ts'ok, kí'* the heart in the throat; *ch'au ts'ok*, a retching cough; *ts'ok, ts'ok, ngok ngok* amazed, alarmed and amused.

(625) Tsong.

*Lsong*

**臧** Good, generous; virtuous, faithful; to scold slaves; *tsong* *tsong* *tsong*, to berate slaves.

**賊** Booty, plunder, loot, stolen goods; to receive bribes; to suborn, to bribe; to hide, to secrete; *tsong* *kün*, an officer who takes bribes; *hi* *tsong*, to seize the booty; *tsong* *mat* spoil, things secreted; *tám* *tsong*, sordid, covetous of bribes; *tsó* *tsong*, to take bribes; bribery.

**羊** A ram or ewe; full, plenty; *tsong* *tsong*, flourishing, as foliage.

**葬** To bury, to inter, to put under the ground; *tsong* *tsong* *tsong*, to bury; *tsong* *tsong* *tsong* to carry to the grave; *koi* *tsong* or *ts'in* *tsong* to change bodies to another grave; *tsong* *tsong* a deep grave; to bury in rich dresses; *fo* *tsong* to burn the dead, cremation; *kò* *tsong* buried in a mat; *pá* *k'ü* *kám* *shang* *tsong* to be buried alive.

**臟** The viscera; the entrails; *ng* *tsong* the five viscera—heart, lungs, stomach, liver, and kidneys; *chü* *tsong* *tuk*, the cæcum of hogs; *ng* *tsong* *luk*, *fü*, all the inwards; *mò* *tsun* *tsong* a great eater, gluttonous.

**藏** A store-house, a retreat; a strong-box, a casket; *mò* *tsun* *tsong* exceedingly avaricious or greedy; *sai* *tsong*

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Tibet; *yap* *tsong* to lie torpid; to keep out of sight; *ts'ong* *wong*, name of a deified Buddhist.

(626) Ts'ong.

**倉** A granary of the government; a storehouse; a box, a bin, a compartment, a pigeon-hole; *kuk* *ts'ong*, a rice storehouse; *ts'ong* *ts'ung*, bins or partitions in a granary; *fo* *ts'ong*, a pack-house, a go-down; *koi* *ts'ong*, to dispense rice from the granaries; *yat* *ts'ong* *ts'ong*, one bin or stall; *ts'ong* *ts'üt*, flurried, perturbed, alarmed.

**蒼** Occurs used for the last, hastily; the green tint of plants, or the azure of the sky; flourishing, prospering; hoary, aged, old in service; *ts'ong* *ts'au*, soldiers, so called from their green caps; an old slave; *ts'ong* *ts'ong* *ché* *ts'au*, the empyrean; *met*, Providence; *ts'ong* *ld*, old, waning; an old man; *ts'ong* *shang* the people, living things; *ts'ong* *wong*, hurried, flighty; *ts'ing* *ts'ong*, a greenish bluish color.

**滄** Vast like the sea; name of a river and lake; a superior district in Tientsin fú; *ts'ong* *ts'ong* *ts'ong* to drink like the sea, able to drink much.

**瑤** Color of gems; a musical sound; *ts'ong* *ts'ong*, the jingling of stones.

*ts'ong* 艙 An unauthorized character. The compartments in a ship's hold; a hold; *skün ts'ong*, the hold of a vessel; *hoi ts'ong* to begin to unlade; *sò' ts'ong*, the last lighter; *ts'ing ts'ong*, cargo all discharged; *fung ts'ong*, to forbid trade; *tái' t'ò ts'ong*, the main hold; *ts'ong wai'* the stowage.

鰩 The second character is unauthorized. The pomfret; *pák, ts'ong sü*, the silver pomfret (*Stromateus argent-eus*); *hak, ts'ong*, the black pomfret (*Stromateus niger*); *wong lap, ts'ong*, the yellow pomfret (*Trachinotus auratus*); *fá ts'ong*, small pomfret (*Caranx malabaricus*); *kwá tsz' ts'ong*, long-finned pomfret (*Trachinotus asper*).

鵠 A kind of crane, plumage ashcolored, and cheeks red; *ts'ong ts'ong küt*, the black crane, called *ts'in tam kai*, or field tank hen.

*z'ong* 藏 To store away, to put in safety; to contain; to hide, to conceal; to accumulate; to gather knowledge; *ts'ong mái*, to lay by; *ká ts'ong*, heirlooms laid by, family treasures; *'mò ts'ong ts'au*, no chance for profit; *ts'ong 'pán*, to keep the blocks, to publish a book; *páu ts'ong*, to keep from, not to divulge; *shau ts'ong*, to receive, as in trust; *'m hai' ts'ong lung chí 'sho*, I'm not to be cribbed in this place; *yan ts'ong*, to conceal; *ts'ong ts'au lò' 'mi*, to give a partial account of, an inkling.

(627)

Tsü.

*ts'ü*

且 A phonetic particle, used in the Shí King at the end of sentences, as an affirmative.

疽 A deep-seated ulcer; a carbuncle or anthrax; *yung tsü*, an old ulcer; *'shün tsü*, to suck out an ulcer.

睢 To stare at in a fright, to gaze up at, to look angrily at. Read *sui*; self-satisfaction; a large stream into Lake Hung-ts'eh in Kiángsú; a district in Kweiteh fú in Honán.

苴 The female hemp plant; sackcloth; a rush, a sedge used for sandals; coarse, unpolished; *tsü pò'* mourning sackcloth; *'pò tsü*, to correct bad composition; *tsü chéung'* the mourner's staff.

菹 Pickled fruits, like melons; salted vegetables; a marshy plant or sedge; a marsh.

趑 To walk slowly, impeded in going; *tsz' tsü*, hobbling, walking step by step.

沮 The name of an affluent of the Yángtsz' kiáng west of K'ingchau fú in Húpeh; an ancient district now the extreme southwest of Shensi.

沮 To stop, to prohibit; to pass over; to divulge; to destroy; to discomfit; to scare; *'tsü chí*, to quash, to stop; to intrigue against; *'tsü tsok* ashamed, awkward, as a rustic, *'tsü sít*, to let out, to blab; to issue, as malaria; *shap, 'tsu*, damp, dank.

**咀**<sup>2</sup> To taste; to chew, to bite in order to taste; *'tsü tséuk* *'há*, take a bite of it; *shóm ying 'tsü wá*, to learn and relish the beauties of a style.

**齟**<sup>2</sup> Irregular teeth, which do not interlock easily; discordant, as opinions, incongruous; to bite, to chew.

**序**<sup>2</sup> Eastern and western walls or rooms; a college, a school; an asylum for old men; a preface, an introduction, an exordium; order, precedence, series; to follow in order; *ts'z'* *tsü'* in order, seriatim, regularly; *tsok yat p'in tsü'* to write a preface; *tsü'* *'ch'i*, to go by ages; *tsü'* *ts'éung*, a district college; *tsü'* *sz'* *'t'o tong'* everything in its order.

**敘**<sup>2</sup> Similar to the preceding; to arrange, to order, to set in their proper places; to meet, to converse; to discourse or argue upon; order, series, rank; *séung tsü'* or *tsü'* *'ám*, to converse; *'i tsü'* to deliberate upon the proper rewards; *'t'in tsü'* the five social relations.

**聚**<sup>2</sup> To assemble, to congregate, to gather; to meet; to tend to, to concur; to incline towards, popular; to collect, to dwell together; a dwelling-place, a village; a conjunction, a meeting; a place of meeting; *tsü'* *'shau*, a concourse, a gathering of friends; *'m tsü'* *ts'oi* not a lucky place; not a money-making man; *tsü'* *pòt'ong*, the shrine of Plutus at the door; *tsü'* *ü'* to call a meeting.

**蕙**<sup>2</sup> Good, agreeable, pleasant, as liquor. Read *ü*, name of a fragrant plant.

**鯪**<sup>2</sup> The tench or roach; a large, coarse species of carp found in the rivers of Kiángsú.

(628)

T'sü.

**趨**<sup>2</sup> To hasten to one's place, to stride off, as in a superior's presence; to run, to walk quick; *ts'ü shí*, to run after, as a fashion; *ts'ü pò'* to straddle off, as a courier does; *ts'ü im fú' shai'* to run to the flame and stick to the strong — a parasite.

**蛆**<sup>2</sup> Maggots in putrid flesh; fly-blows, eggs of flies; *shang ts'ü*, it has bred worms; *süt, ts'ü*, worms found in snow in Sz'chuen, a sort of Proto-coccus. Read *tsü*, a millipede; *tsik, tsü*, a centipede.

**徐**<sup>2</sup> Grave, serious, leisurely; tardy, slow; composed, majestic, dignified; to walk carefully and formally; *ts'ü pò'* to walk gracefully; *ts'ü ts'ü*, gravely, tranquilly, as a gait.

**取**<sup>2</sup> To take, to lay hold on, to use; to exact; to seize on, to take away; to assume, to appropriate; to receive, to apply to one's use; to take, as a wife; to get, to induce, to bring upon; taken, applied, selected; *shau ts'ü*, to receive; *ts'ü 'm shéung*, not needed, unfit; *ts'ü chung'* promoted, chosen, selected

*tai* 'you ho 'ts'ü, estimable, one who is liked; 'ts'ü *ch'ut*, taken out; 'ts'ü *yap*, brought in; 'ám' *mong* 'ts'ü *mat*, [as easy as] taking a cash out of the purse; *sok*, 'ts'ü, to beg earnestly for, as a loan; 'ts'ü *siu* 'K'ü, to get the joke on him; *tsz* 'ts'ü *wo* to bring down misery on one's self; *tsau* *ti* 'ts'ü *ts'oi*, happily I just then turned it up, as something that was wanted; *i'm* *ishing* *kwo* 'ts'ü, I don't want much; *kíp*, 'ts'ü, to force from, to extort; *p'ang* *man* 'ts'ü *luk*, to select the compositions according to their style; *mong* 'ts'ü *fo* obliged to you for taking goods, — as shopmen say.

**娶** To marry a woman with the legal ceremonies; a marriage; *ts'ü* *ts'ai*, or *ts'ü* 'lò *p'ò*, to take a wife; *ts'ü* *san* 'fú or 'ts'ò *san* 'p'ò, somebody marrying; *wing* *ts'ü* *i'm* *ts'ang*, have you been married yet? *ts'ü* *ts'ip*, or *ts'ü* *p'ín* *fang*, to take a concubine home to one.

**趣** Similar to *ts'ü* 趨 to run; to go, to advance quickly; to see what is proper and agreeable, and hasten to do it; to show alacrity or haste to please; to regard pleasantly; sprightly, playful, graceful; amusing, pleasing; *i'm* *shik*, *ts'ü* unaccommodating, mulish; *tak*, *kòm* 'ts'ü very agreeable, humorous; 'hò *ts'ü* very lively, gleesome; *ts'ü* *mi* entertaining, as a friend; *ts'ü*

*ts'ü* *tik*, rather pleasing, novel; *chi* 'ts'ü *has* *kòm* 'ts'ü *tik*, this is truly exhilarating, this is exquisite.

**覷** To spy, to look at; to peep, to descry, to reconnoitre, *ts'ü* *pin*, to look after the frontiers closely.

**腊** Used as a form of 臘 and 臘 *lap*, dried meats and beerwax.

**蠅** A flyblow, eggs of the common fly.

Read *chá*; the sacrifice made at the winter solstice, when the cold binds everything close.

(629)

Tsui.

ts

**嘴** The lips; a beak, a bill of a bird; a spout, a nozzle, an aperture, an adit; to wrangle, to chatter, to talk much and impudently, to give lip; *mát*, 'há *ts'ü* 'tsui, wipe your lips; *ts'an* 'tsui, to kiss; *ts'uk* 'tsui, a bird's bill; *ts'ün* 'tsui, mouthpiece of a pipe; 'hò 'tsui 'má, or *yan* 'tsui, glib at talking, garrulous; *mò* *táp*, 'tsui, don't interfere, as in a dispute; 'tá 'tsui *pá*, to beat the lips; *sung* 'siu 'tsui, to tell tales, to stir up ill feeling; *pong* 'tsui, to take the part of; *sch'a* 'tsui, a teapot spout; 'hò *shik*, 'tsui *ts'au*, loving to eat this and that; 'ní 'mò *ts'ü*, don't you talk so much; 'tsui 'kong 'it's all very easy to talk; 'tsui 'hò *ngung* he wont confess at all.

**醉** <sup>Tsui</sup> Exhilarated with drink ; intoxicated, fuddled, drunken ; a debauch ; fascinated, enchanted, devoted to, stupefied with ; completely engrossed with ; 'yam tsui' drunken ; 'm chí tsui' not affected by liquor ; tsui' 'tsau 'lò a drunkard ; smò 'tsau sám fan tsui' he is half drunk, and has had no wine, i. e. he is very stupid, he does not know what he's about ; tsui' héung, a drunken sot ; tsui' cū nai, drunk as a clod ; tái' tsui' dead drunk.

**最** <sup>Tsui</sup> To come together, to assemble ; an adjective denoting the most important, the highest degree of ; very, extremely, exceedingly ; altogether ; tsui' shin' very good ; tsui' nán, very difficult ; tsui' 'kan iú' highly important ; tsui' sín, first, in the first place ; tsui' pín' tong' the most convenient, very handy.

(630) Ts'ui.

dzhae

**隨** <sup>Sui</sup> To follow, to accord with, to yield, to comply obediently ; to permit, to let ; the way or usage of ; an adverb, according to, as, like, wherever ; forthwith, presently ; a feudal state now 'Ts'ui chau in the northeast of Húpeh ; ts'ui shí tsò' do it as I have time ; ts'ui pín' as you please ; very well ; ts'ui 'ngo lai, come after me ; ts'ui tsoi' 'ngo, the decision is with me ; ts'ui tak' k'ü, let

him do as he likes ; ts'ui yat, tò' i' do the second like (or after) the first ; ts'ui ká' múi' a waiting-maid given at marriage, like Zilpah ; ts'ui ch'ü' 'kong, talking about it everywhere ; ts'ui 'shíu loi, bring a little of it, as you can get it ; ts'ui tsik, immediately ; ts'ui ch'ü' kái sín, it is all about, they are everywhere.

A colloquial word. A smell, a stench ; bad breath ; yat, pung' ts'ui, a stench ; 'yau tik, ts'ui sik, there is some bad smell.

**隋** <sup>Sui</sup> A dynasty, which ruled from A. D. 590-620, preceding the T'áng dynasty.

**翠** <sup>Ts'ui</sup> The female of a kingfisher, whose feathers are used in plumagery ; ts'ui' kiú' a bridal chair covered with feathers ; ts'ui' t'ing, a feathered shrine or car ; 'tím ts'ui' to put on feathers ; ts'ui' smò, the kingfisher's feathers ; ts'ui' shik, a purplish blue.

**毳** <sup>Ts'ui</sup> The down on birds, the fine undergrowth of hair on animals ; birds molting ; furry, downy, soft, fine, delicate ; like felt, velvety ; mín ts'ui' cotton staple ; 'fo ts'ui' asbestos cloth ; ts'ui' mok, a felt tent.

**脆** <sup>Ts'ui</sup> Delicate, easily broken ; brittle, crackling ; shivery, crumbling ; crisp, light, as crust ; trifling, unsteady in character ; 'shong ts'ui' delicate, as cakes ; 'kon ts'ui' cracks when dry ; 'chám ts'ui' 'fú shang, baked salt ground nuts ; t'ü meng' ap, ap, ts'ui' life snaps asunder like crust.

(631)

Tsúi.

dzua

罪

辜

A bamboo net for fish; to become entangled in the net of the law; trespass, crime, sin, fault; a violation of the rules of the land or decorum; to criminate, to regard as a criminal; punishment, retribution; *tak, tsúi<sup>2</sup> cū t'in*, to sin against Heaven; *tsúi<sup>2</sup> kwo* a fault, a crime; *cūn tsúi<sup>2</sup> 'yau 'ho sūn*, the crime can be exculpated; *fát, tsúi<sup>2</sup>* to punish crime; *shé' tsúi<sup>2</sup>* to forgive sins; *kwan tsúi<sup>2</sup>* exile to Íí; *shū' tsúi<sup>2</sup>* excuse me; *fán' tsúi<sup>2</sup>* to offend the laws; *shak tsúi<sup>2</sup>* to redeem or ransom criminals; *fú' king 'ts'ing tsúi<sup>2</sup>* to take a rod and request punishment — an affected phrase of officers; *fúi' tsúi<sup>2</sup>* to repent of sins; *tsúi<sup>2</sup> 'sho ying tak*, a punishment well deserved.

(632)

Ts'úi.

tsua

堆

Ts'ui

Lofty, mountainous; rugged, as a hilly country; *ts'úi ngai*, lofty, rocky hills and peaks.

tsua

催

Ts'ui

To urge, to press, to egg on; to importune; to hasten, as the payment of a debt; to reiterate; *mok, ko' ts'úi 'ngo*, don't hurry me; *ts'úi pik*, or *ts'úi 'kam*, to urge on, to stimulate; *ts'úi 'k'ū fái' tik*, hurry him on a little; *fát, kái' 'tsau ts'úi*, I've no servant to

tsua

瑾

Ts'ui

衰

衰

Ts'ui

摧

Ts'ui

淮

Ts'ui

send to hasten you — a phrase on invitation cards; *'hí shai' kòm' ts'úi*, hurrying and urging one rather causelessly.

The lustre of a gem; a gem hanging down, as from the girdle.

The unhemmed, frayed edges of mourning clothes, which are left so; to ravel out, frayed out; *'chám ts'úi*, clipped, unhemmed.

To stop, to drive back, to repress; to overpower, to set down; to push upon, to thrust forward, to crowd against, to impel; to break, as the wind does trees; to reach; to put out, to extinguish, as a family; *ts'úi yik*, to abate, to put down; *ts'úi chít*, to break off by pushing against.

Deep, clear water; tears trickling down; fresh, new, clean; spoiling, ruining; snow drifted; name of a stream.

(633)

Tsuk.

tsok

足

Tsuh

The leg, the foot; enough, sufficient; full, satiated, no deficiency; entirely, in full, wholly; to satisfy, to please; to satisfy the wants of; pure, as silver; actions, conduct; the 137th radical of characters relating to going; *shap tsuk*, complete in all respects; *'shau tsuk*, hands and feet, brothers; *tsuk, 'ling*, enough! no more, I beg of you! *tsz' tsuk*, self-sufficient, conceited; *tsuk*:

*tsuk*, 'wan 'nī pūn' yat: I've annoyed you half a day; *shat*, *tsuk*, to slip and fall; to make a blunder, a faux-pas; *tsuk*, há<sup>2</sup> your presence, said to a friend; 'm chí *tsuk*, discontented, never satisfied; *pat*, *tsuk*, tō<sup>2</sup> beyond description, can not be spoken of; *tsuk*, shō<sup>2</sup> 'm *tsuk*, is the number just right? *fung tsuk*, prosperous, to the heart's content; *yan sam 'mō tm' tsuk*, the heart is never satisfied; *shing cūn tong' tsuk*, 'tsz' whole dollars alone are reckoned to be full coin.

Read *tsū*<sup>2</sup>; to act respectfully in order to flatter one; careful of one's words; to increase; *tsū*<sup>2</sup> *kung cū yan*, to humor and flatter people.

俗<sup>2</sup> Sub What common people desire; inelegant, uneducated, common, vulgar, unpolished, rude; the groveling, common, low, business of life; the laity; *tsuk wá*<sup>2</sup> common talk, colloquial, in distinction from the book style; *fung tsuk*, manners, customs of a place; *shai*<sup>2</sup> *tsuk*, manners of the age; *tsuk*, tsz<sup>2</sup> 'ngán, a vulgar expression; *doán tsuk*, to again become a layman; *ch'an tsuk*, the busy world; *tsuk*, ká, the laity; *t'ūt tsuk*, to eschew vulgarity; *tsuk yan*, a vulgar person.

族<sup>2</sup> Tsub A barb of a dart; to collect, to draw together, as a banner does; a clan, a tribe; a family or kindred of the same surname; degrees of kin; a class,

a kind; *tsung tsuk*, same clan; *tsuk*, p'ò, alogical register of the *ch'ut*, *tsuk*, to disown, out of the clan; *tsuk*, senior in a clan; *sá*, father, self, and son; mother, and wife's ki *'shui tsuk*, aquatic animal.

族<sup>2</sup> } These two are used changeably. Tufts of bamboo; to collect, to together; a crowd of; a nest; a framework or on which silk-worm cocoons; a mold for head or barb of a dart *'yung ts'ín loi*, coming on in a crowd. read *ts'au*.

族<sup>2</sup> Tsub The barb of a dart or the iron head of a dart; pointed.

鶯<sup>2</sup> Taoh A phoenix of a cart color; a large species of near river banks; an albatross.

續<sup>2</sup> Sub To continue, to join; to succeed; to keep up; together, ligatured; following continuous, successively trying on what another has on; *tsip tsuk*, to join a short cord; to take up; carry on; *tsuk ts'ū* or *ts'ín*, to join the guitar string; take a second wife; *luk*, 'yau lai, coming one another; *ch'ün tsuk*, to continue a family; *tsuk*, chí<sup>2</sup> *tsō*<sup>2</sup> to work by spells.

蕹<sup>2</sup> Sub A marshy, grassy and clinging plant, with leaves purslane, called also c. lips.



(634)

Ts'uk.

Sòk

速

Suh

Hasty, quick, hurried; fleet, as a deer; with haste; to call, to invite; *tsik, ts'uk*, instantly, presently; *ts'uk, hü'* go quickly; *ts'uk, ts'uk*, no connection with; friendless; *'m tsoi' kòm' mong ts'uk*, don't be so precipitate, flurried; *ts'uk, yuk* to hurry the steps [of a guest]; *'fo ts'uk*, as quick as possible.

餽

Suh

The prepared contents of a boiler or kettle; pot-luck, dressed food.

鯨

Suh

Horns beginning to start; to start, to tremble; *huk, ts'uk*, frightened, as oxen are in presence of lions; in a terrible fright.

檄

Suh

A small tree, a shrub, a sapling; *puk, ts'uk*, small trees, suitable for posts.

簸

Suh

To sift, and cause to shower down; close, thickset; showering down, like autumnal leaves blown by the wind.

藪

Suh

Vegetables, legumes, kitchen herbs; *ts'oi' ts'uk*, vegetables; *ts'uk, ts'uk*, mean; *ts'uk, ts'uk, fung wai*, the stern wind whistling along.

趵

Suh

Similar to the next. To step smartly to one's place; to dispatch, to hurry through; attentive, respectful; alert, speedy.

蹙

Ts'uh

Pressed upon, urged, impelled; cramped, cribbed; embarrassed; to wrinkle, to rumple, to draw in; retractile; disquieted, uneasy, reduced

to extremity; *pik, ts'uk* to press or urge vehemently; *ts'uk, ts'uk*, contracted.

Sòk

頤

Ts'uh

Interchanged with the last, to frown; to wrinkle the forehead; anxious, careworn.

蹴

Ts'uh

Similar to the last two. To tread on, to press with the foot; to kick; *ts'uk, ts'uk*, reverential.

促

Ts'uh

To constrain; near, short, close; urgent, pressed upon; small, shortened; hampered; *kuk, ts'uk*, a narrow, small space; *ts'uk, sat, ts'uk, sam*, to draw together and talk, as long absent friends.

(635)

Tsun

tsing

津

Ts'in

A ford, a ferry; a landing-place, a ghaut; to ford, to cross a stream; to imbue, to moisten, to soften by soaking; to split wood by the hands; spittle; *tsun ts'ung*, ends of a bridge; *tsun yat*, saliva; *tsun 'hau*, a ferry; *kwán tsun*, excise stations, guard-houses; *man' tsun*, to ask the way; *shang tsun*, to produce saliva; *ts'in tsun*, the constellation Cygnus; the port of Peking; *tsun tsun 'yau m' I* relish it more and more.

樽

Ts'un

A vase for libations; a vase for wine; a bottle, a decanter; a vase, a jar; full, flourishing foliage; to stop; *yat, tsun 'tsau*, a bottle of spirits; *fá tsun*, a flower-vase; *hai tsun*, open the bottle.

Sòk

**遵** Tsun To follow a superior; to comply with, to obey, to conform to, to act as required, to yield; to induce to follow, to influence to obey; obedience, acquiescence; *tsun 'chí*, to obey the emperor's behests; *yam 'ts'z' yam tsun*, to stand in awe and obey; *tsun fát*, to obey the laws; *tsun í*, to cordially receive.

**榛** Tsun A fruit like the hazel or filbert, smaller than the chestnut; wood, brushwood; thorny bushes, as in thickset hedges.

**漆** Tsun A small stream in Honán, one of the headwaters of the R. Hwái; to reach to; *tsun tsun*, numerous, abundant; at ease, loose.

**臻** Tsun To arrive or extend to; the utmost, the highest degree; many, a multitude; to collect, to congregate; *pák fuk p'ing tsun*, may all happiness come here.

**藁** Tsun Abundant, exuberant herbage; bushy trees; collected, an accumulation of; *k'í íp tsun tsun*, how abundant is the foliage.

**儘** Tsun Same as *tsun' 盡* to finish; empty; all; the utmost degree; *'tsun 'ho 'i*, it can be done; *'tsun kin* seen it through, seen the whole.

**燼** Tsun The ashes, embers, snuff, or residue after combustion; a quenched brand; the residuum; the relics, what is left, as of a conquered people; *fu' woi fúi 'tsun*, all turned to ashes; *sü 'tsun*, the remains, as of embers.

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**藎** Tsun Similar to the last; a plant whose roots afford a yellow dye; a residue; to advance constantly; sincere, as in attachment to; *'tsun shan*, or *chung 'tsun*, a loyal minister.

**贐** Tsun Precious things; presents given to friends going on a journey; *'tsun í*, parting gifts of ceremony.

**進** Tsun To advance, to enter, to go up or on, to get on; to present, to bring forward, to introduce, to promote, to recommend; to make progress in; to come near; a promotion, an advance; a division of a hong; *tsun' kung'* to bring in tribute; *ch'ò tsun' pò'* the first step ahead — to be a *siúts'ái*; *tsun' hok* to enter school; *'kí tsun' sham*, of how many divisions deep? *tsun' t'úi' léung nán*, hard to advance or retreat, embarrassed; *tsun' shan chí kai'* a contrivance to advance one's self; *kò tsun'* high attainments, as in degrees; *chung' tsun' sz'* to reach the third literary degree; *tsun' 'fo thí' kat*, let prosperity come on the new house — said when moving into another dwelling; *'yan tsun'* to bring forward; *'mò 'chéung tsun'* he makes no headway, he does not improve; *tsin tsun'* to make progress.

**錐** Tsuen To engrave, to carve; to cut, to chisel; to censure or degrade an officer; *san tsun'* a new edition, as of blocks; *tsun' k'ap*, to reduce an officer in rank; *tsun' shek* to cut in stone, as an epitaph.

**tse** 雋 Fat, fleshy, as a bird in season; fat flesh; racy, pleasant discourse. Also read *tsai* a hero.

**雋** Valiant, brave; superior, excelling others in skill or wisdom; to overcome; unusual, strange.

**tsing** 俊 Similar to the last; superior, remarkable, one of a thousand; eminent; *ying tsun* a brave man, a young hero; *kw'an kwai' tsun' sau'* all distinguished for accomplishments and beauty.

**峻** High, lofty, steep, as mountains; impetuous, hasty, stern, severe, as one's temper; *tsun' tsai*, a powerful medicine.

**浚** Deep, profound, as water; to dig a channel, to deepen a water-course; deep, serious, as reverence; abstruse; well read; to use part of, to employ, a district in Honán; *tsun' tseng*, to deepen a well.

**駿** To see; a man's name; *Tsun' tsun' chéuk*, a hero who lived in the Hán dynasty.

**駿** An officer who superintended the fields; a land-office; a husbandman, a peasant.

**竣** To stop work, to finish, to complete a task; completed, done; to stand still, to wait aside, to retire; proud; *ko' tsun'* to make known the completion; *tsun' kung*, to finish the work; *sz' tsun'* the affair is completed.

**駿** A steed, a stately, fine horse; dignified, majestic; large; excelling; rapid; *tsun' fat*, quick, as in getting rich.

**腩** Shriveled up, as flesh; puckered, lessened; to diminish, to reduce by oppression.

**饌** Hot food; to eat the remnants of an offering or a meal, the leavings on the table.

**晉** To increase, to flourish, to grow, as the sun makes all things; to stick, as into a case or about the person to curb in a horse; name of a dynasty, divided into the Western and Eastern Tsun, A.D. 265-419; a feudal state, now the southern part of Shánsi.

**插** To stick into, to insert; to put in, as into a socket; to shake. Used for the next.

**緡** Carnation colored silk, a light red; to wrap around; to gird, as with a sash; *tsun' shan*, the "red sashes" are the gentry or literati; *tsun' shan ts'ün shū*, the red book; *tsun' shan sin shang*, a literary gentleman.

**瑨** A pebble or secondary gem; a stone which may be considered precious.

**盡** An empty vessel; to exhaust, to use all; to indulge, as one's grief; a quantity used up, a work brought to an end; made an end of, as life; finished, achieved, empty, exhausted; all, entirely, fully, wholly; to do to the utmost, with the whole of, a superlative, the uttermost, extreme; *tsun' ngo sam*, [obeying] with my whole heart *tsun' ti' kóm' do*, there's only so much, *tsun' tr' tso'* use it

all up then ; *yung' tsun' sam ki*, employing all my abilities ; *ká ts'oi sán' tsun'* the whole estate is dissipated ; *shát, ko' tsun' tsüt*, slew them all ; *tsun' üt*, the twelfth month ; *tsün' üt, 'pi 'ní*, I'll pay you at the at the month's end ; *'kò'm tsé' pat, tsun'* I cannot express all my thanks ; *tsun' chik*, to perform one's official duties fully ; *hang tsun'* gone through the whole, gone all over ; *tsun' ní pò*, try this one chance ; one chance left ; *tsun' hai' 'shui tsik*, all are water-soaked ; *tsz' tsun'* put an end to himself ; *tsun' t'au*, gone to the end, at the extreme ; *mò k'ung tsun'* inexhaustible ; *tsun' tsit*, died a martyr to chastity.

(636)

Ts'un.

dzi'ng

循

Sian

To follow a leader ; to comply with ; to accord, to follow or go round with ; to revolve ; to inspect, to go the rounds, to perambulate, to go on the circuit ; good, easy, docile ; leisurely ; to soothe, to console ; to explain ; *ts'un kio'ni tò' k'ü*, to accord with and follow instructions ; *ts'un fát*, to obey the laws ; *yan ts'un 'ng' sz'* lazily hindering the prosecution of business ; *yan ts'un*, not interfering with, indifferent to ; *ts'un ts'un shin' 'yau*, gradually and gently lead him on, as to good habits ;

*ts'un shang kò' sz'* ac been formerly done.

拊

Siun

To pat, to stroke ; to rage, to soothe ; to sympathizing interest

巡

Siun

To cruize ; to go on to examine what is do

巡

Siun

go on a tour of inspec

course at a feast ; *ts'z*

the governor of a pro

*ts'un 'kim*, the supervi

judge of a *sz'* or tow

*ts'un shün*, revenue cru

*ts'un pò'* special aids

governor-general and g

or ; *ts'un káng*, on pos

watchman ; *ts'un 'chün c*

go about and examine ;

*ts'un*, to start on a ci

to reconnoitre ; *ts'un*

tidewaiters, cruizing off

紉

Siun

Fine, silken cords or

ings ; tassels, ornamen

model, a pattern ; *tít*, a

the spindle of a spin

wheel — a colloquial ter

馴

Ts'un

A tame, docile, well-

horse ; yielding, gentle, a

ble, mellow, harmless, k

to tame ; to attain to gradu

*ts'un sléung*, docile, a

natured ; *'ngá ts'un*, eleg

polished, as diction ; *st*

*fuk*, docile, ready to obey

秦

Ts'in

A kind of rice ; a fe

state occupying the regio

the rivers Wei and King ;

range of mountains in sc

of Shensi ; *Ts'un sch'ü*,

Ts'in dynasty, B. C. 186-1

*ts'un 'Chi wong tai'* the

peror First of this T

dynasty, who centralized

Chinese empire.

*dzing* 螻 **Ts'in** A small species of cicada ; eggs of the mantis ; a breeze or large blue-bottle fly.

*sing* 旬 **Sün** A decade of years or days ; a complete number finished, completed ; the whole of ; in mourning, seven days make a *ts'un* ; *ts'un sui* a complete year ; the *shéung*, *chung*, and *há* *ts'un*, are the first, second, and third decades of a month ; *ts'at*, *ts'un*, the 49 days of mourning ; also 70 years ; *hò* *'shui ts'un*, the tide will serve you well.

(637)

Tsün.

*tsun* 尊 **Tsun** Honorable, eminent, respected, noble ; a term of respect, your ; to honor, to respect, to dignify, to venerate ; *ling* *tsün* your father ; *tsün ká* your honor ; you, Sir ; *tsün sing* your surname ; *tsün fú*, your house ; *tsün fú yan*, your wife ; *wai 'lò pat*, *tsün*, old but without self-respect ; *tsün king* to venerate ; *chi* *tsün*, the emperor ; *tsün 'chéung*, respected, elderly persons ; *yat*, *tsün fat*, *'kò m yéung* stupid as a statue of Budha.

*tsün* 續 **Tsün** To tie things together ; to continue, to carry on ; to take up where others left off ; to imitate, as virtues.

*tsün* 纂 **Tsün** A kind of carnation band or cord ; to connect ; to collect together ; to compile a work, to edit, to abridge ; a resumé, a compend, a digest,

a collection, a compilation ; *'tsün sau*, to arrange literary materials ; *'tsün tsáp*, a collectanea ; *'tsün ts'ap*, to prepare and publish.

*tsün* 鑽 **Tsün** An awl, a gimlet, an augur, a borer ; an instrument for perforating ; point of a weapon ; to bore, to pierce, as a sting ; to worm one's self into, to search into secrets ; *tsün' 'ngán*, to bore a hole ; *t'it*, *tsün* an awl ; *kam kong tsün* a diamond or corundum borer ; *tsün' ling* to seek into, to act wilily ; *shing tsün* a centre-bit ; *tsün' lung tsün' lá* to pry into every nook and corner, to search thoroughly ; *chi má tsün* a flaxseed awl, —a skinflint ; *man 'tsz' tsün* a hardhearted villain.

(638)

Ts'ün.

*tsün* 村 **Tsün** A hamlet, a village ; *ts'ün*, a village, the country ; *ts'ün tsuk*, rustic, unpolished ; *ts'ün fú*, a villager, an uneducated man.

*tsün* 全 **Ts'üen** Complete, entire, unbroken, perfect ; all, the whole ; to finish, to do all that is required ; *ts'ün nang*, almighty ; plenipotentiary, having full powers ; *ts'ün fú' tsing sha*, with undivided energies ; *ts'ün 'hó*, all right ; *ts'ai ts'ün*, complete throughout ; *ts'ün ká k' sz* may your whole family prosper ; *ts'ün ü* entirely well

**揀** To select from, to pick out from with the hand.

**痊** Cured, healed, convalescent, recovered; *peng' ts'ün*, recovered from illness.

**筌** A crab-trap; a bamboo trap for fish, having a small entrance; *tak, ũ mong ts'ün* to get the fish and then forget the trap—ungrateful for benefits.

**詮** To explain, to comment on; select sayings; to illustrate, to expound books; to discourse upon, to set forth and enforce; *chü' ts'ün*, explained by notes.

**踉** Stooping, creeping, bent down; to kick; to go along doubled over; decrepit.

**銓** To weigh, to measure; to estimate the quantity of things, to value; to choose according to merit or value; a carpenter's plane; *ts'ün 'sün*, to select, as proper officers.

**攢** Interchanged with **攢**; to collect, to come together, to assemble; to lay a coffin under a shed, and not bury it; poles and thatch to cover a coffin; *ts'ün hòp*, a box with partitions, used for sweetmeats.

**泉** A fountain, a spring; the headwaters of a river; a department in Fuhkien, Ts'iuen-chau fú or Chinchew; *'tsing ts'ün*, a well; *lap ts'ün* a cascade; *wong ts'ün*, elysium; *'kau ts'ün*, hades; *fo' ts'ün*, money, cash; *ts'ün lò* the shades; *dau ts'ün 'yéung 'lò*, to cherish one's old age.

**存** To preserve, to defend from injury; alive, to exist; to lay by; to take care of, as of one's life; to inquire after, as one's health; to heedfully look after *ts'ün há' lay* this aside; *ts'ün sam*, to be of the same mind; *ts'ün fán yat, 'tím hau' yui* there remains one descendant only; *ts'ün mong*, to preserve and to ruin; to continue and to lose; *'ts'ün*, a settled purpose; *'ts'ün lau*, to detain, to keep back; *kò' ts'ün*, to inform the emperor of one's health, as old or octogenarian officers should.

**蹲** To sit cross-legged; to sit-cuddled up, to sit on the heels; to make antics; to sit haughtily; placed together, as scales of armor.

**忖** To consider, to reflect on; to guess, to surmise; *'ts'ün tok* to conjecture, to calculate.

**爨** A furnace or cooking-place; a mess, a table; to cook gently; to steam; *ch'ui 'ts'ün* to cook; *tsz' 'ki hoi 'ts'ün*, eats by himself; *fan 'ts'ün*, to eat at separate tables; *'t'ung 'ts'ün*, at the same table, messmate; *táp, 'ts'ün*, a boarder.

**鱒** A fish like the roach, with small scales. In Japan, this character denotes the salmon.

**譁** Many persons conversing amicably; to talk agreeably to one; unitedly, as a chorus; *'ts'ün táp*, to flatter and then traduce; *'ts'ün táp, mái sái* lay them all aside; — a colloquial phrase, in which the word is also pronounced *'tsun*.

*tsung* 寸 The Chinese inch, regarded as long as the middle joint of the finger; the tenth of a foot, and varies according to the *ch'ek*; a very little; the 41st radical; *ts'ün' sam* or *fong* *ts'ün'* the heart; *ts'ün' hau*, place of the pulse; *sik, ts'ün' yam*, improve every moment of time; *yéuk, 'yau ts'ün' tsun'* have got on a little — a depreciating phrase; *ts'ün', kwán, ch'ek* are three locations of the pulse; *tak, sau ts'ün' tsz'* I have written a little note; *'lo ch'ek, ts'ün'* get its measure. In accounts, often used as a contraction of *sün' 算* to reckon.

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Tsung.

*tsung*

*示* An ancestral temple; an ancestral tablet; what is *Tsung* honored; to honor, to reverence; that which men recur or resort to; to revert to; the natural centre, an origin, the source; a clan, those of the same surname; a sort, a matter, a manner; *tsung miu'* an ancestral temple; *tsung tsung* clansmen; *ts'ün tsung*, heavenly bodies; *ts'ün tsung*, rivers, seas and mountains; *tsò tsung* ancestors; *tsung yan' fú*, the Board of the Imperial Kindred; *tsung shat*, the Imperial Clan; *tsung ts'an*, all the kindred; *tsung tsz'* the lineal descendant in the eldest son; *yat, tsung 'mi sz'* a

*tsung*

noble act; *'k'ü tsung 'pan sing'* his whole disposition; *tai' tsung fo'* a great lot of goods; *ko' tsung sz'* that single affair; *ai' tsung*, this thing.

*棕* To rejoice; pleasure, delight; to think over, to consider.

*棕* A kind of gomuti palm, the *Chamærops*, whose bracts furnish coir for ropes, mats, &c.; *棕* the coir from the *Borassus gomutus*; a dark brown color, umber; *tsung tsung*, a coir trunk; *tsung sò* a coir broom, *tsung chuk*, a blackish bamboo, whose roots furnish canes; *tsung 'tin*, a coir mat.

*淙* The noise of water; murmuring, flowing water; bubbling as a fountain.

*宗* An ancient badge of princely dignity, eight or nine inches wide, octagonal, and having a hole in it.

*綜* The harness of a loom; to work the loom, and arrange the patterns in weaving; to grasp threads; to hold the reins of authority.

*踪* A vestige, a trace, a footstep; to follow in the track of another; *tsung 'ying*, a shadow; *tsung tsik*, a trace, *chui tsung*, to follow out a clue, on the scent; *mo' tsung*, no trace of him.

*縱* Perpendicularly, downward; a meridian line; a vestige, a step; *tsung wóng*, crosswise, up and across; versatile, pettish, cross-grained.



**鬃** A mane; the ridge of bristles on the neck of hogs; a high headdress; the back lappet of a Chinese lady's head-dress, which extends over the neck; *chū tsung mò*, hog's bristles; *má tsung*, a horse's mane; *man tsung*, to put up the lappet with gum; *ká tsung*, a false lappet, or lady's periwig; *sho tsung*, to comb back the lappet.

**豨** A pig six months or a year old; a pig, a shote; the last of a litter, a litter; *met.* a large family.

**𩙵** A kind of boiler; a run, a hank, as of hempen threads; *Tsung* to count; name of a place.

**椎** A sort of tall thuja or yew, which furnishes timber; to beat, as a drum.

**粽** } Dumplings made by boiling  
glutinous rice first soaked in  
weak lye, and then wrapped  
in leaves, with a piece of  
sapan wood in the middle to  
color it; they are eaten on  
the fifth of the fifth month;  
*ká tsung*, the dumplings not  
wrapped in leaves; *shám yuk*  
*tsung*, salt-meat dumplings;  
*kau tám tsung*, a dog eating  
dumplings — a fool not relish-  
ing an allusion.

**總** } To collect and tie up; to  
unite the whole; to combine  
or comprehend in one; all,  
altogether, the whole; still,  
nevertheless; a supervisor,  
one who controls all; a gen-  
eral or generic term; general-  
ly; *tsung kung* or *lung*  
*tsung*, all, the whole; *tsung*

*pat, nang ying' yat' tsz'* he never once came on the pro-  
mised day; *á' tsung* or *tsung*  
*t'au*, boss, a head workman;  
*tsung kok*, tufts of hair on  
young children; *yat' tsung' kí*  
*to ts'in*, how many cash for  
the whole? *tsung iú' hū'* still  
I must go; *tsung 'm' hang*,  
after all he refused; *tsung*  
*lái mái*, lump or bring them  
all together; *tsung 'm' t'ung*  
not all the same; *tsung sch'am*  
*yam*, not the least answer;  
*tsung tuk*, a governor-general;  
*tsung ping*, a major-general;  
*ts'in' tsung*, a chiliarch, a co-  
lonel; *tsung' kún*, a general  
manager or clerk; *tsung' ch'é*  
*ké' ngan*, an average price.

**縱** Remiss, careless; extra-  
vagrant, as in speech; to allow,  
to wrongfully permit, to con-  
nive at; to let things take  
their course; to indulge in;  
to let go, as a mouse; although,  
allowing, perhaps; to shoot  
an arrow; *tsung' yung*, not  
to check, unfettered, unre-  
strained; *kí' tsung'* purposely  
conniving at; *tsung' an' kóm*  
*yéung'* although it is so; *tsung'*  
*kwán'* overindulgence, as by  
parents; *tsung' tái' 'k'ū kó'*  
*tám*, not to restrain.

**訟** To contend before rulers;  
to demand justice; litigation,  
pleadings, contention, wrang-  
ling, — it mostly refers to legal  
strifes; law cases; *tsung' ts'z'*  
an indictment; *cháng tsung'*  
disputes; *t'eng' tsung'* to hear  
a case; *nau tsung'* to grapple  
a man and carry the dispute



into court; *sik, tsung* to settle a dispute, to quash a case; *kun tsung* cases in court; *tsz' tsung* self reproach; *tsung' kwan* pettifoggers.

*tsung' kwan* pettifoggers. To hum, to recite over, to read in a humming tone, as priests do; a murmuring, recitative way of reading; disputing, reviling; *pui' tsung* to say memoriter; *tsung' king* to recite the liturgy; *tsung' tuk* to read in a singing way, as children do in school.

*tsung' tsan* The face, the visage; easy; public, free; to praise publicly, to make known the virtues of, to eulogize; *tsung' tsan* to laud and praise.

*tsung' tsan* A clan or family, a succession of, as posterity; to be second to, to follow after; attached to; subordinate, secondary in rank; *ts'ui tsung* an aid or follower; *tsung' kau pan*, secondary ninth grade; *tsung' pak*, uncles descended from the same great-grandfather; *'shau tsung* principal and accessories; *tsung' che*, followers.

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Ts'ung.

*tsung' tsan* Quick at hearing, astute, ready, quickwitted; to perceive clearly; to discriminate intelligently; *ts'ung ming*, perspicacious, clever; *ts'ung*, natural gifts; *ts'ung* quick at hearing; *sing' ts'ung* ready at learning.

*tsung' tsan* Hurried, alarmed, agitated. *no' hi' ts'ung ts'ung*, excited to anger, exasperated; *ts'ung mong*, precipitate.

*tsung' tsan* A pebble or stone, resembling a precious gem.

*tsung' tsan* A dapple-gray horse, a bay horse; *'ng fa' ts'ung*, a piebald, fancy horse.

*tsung' tsan* An onion, garlic; a general name for alliaceous vegetables; a leek or light green, a vent, a tubular passage, a draft; *ts'ung ts'au*, onions, *ts'ung luk*, a pea green; *ts'ung*, small onions; *ts'ung pak*, the onion bulb; *ts'ung ts'ung*, the Karakorum Mountains.

*tsung' tsan* To follow, to listen to, to comply with, to agree; to believe in; commencing from, the place of origin; a preposition, from, by, through, in; since, whence; a way, a manner; compliance; a follower; *ts'ung sam 'sho yuk*, what my heart desires; *'m ts'ung*, uncompliant, obstinate; *ts'ung dai*, heretofore; *und ts'ung yap*, 'shau, no way to begin; *yam' ts'ung 'ni*, as you please, do as you like; *ts'ung*, according with; *ts'ung*, constrained to obey; *ts'ung yau*, to follow about, as a teacher; *ts'ung kam 'i lau* hereafter; *ts'ung mi* never, not at all; *ts'ung ts'ung*, a reformed prostitute, one who enters a family; *ts'ung 'siu*, since childhood; *sam ts'ung*, three compliances of a female to her father, husband and son.

**松** The fir tree; an emblem of longevity; *ts'ung cham*, pine leaves; *ts'ung héung* or *ts'ung shü' káu*, rosin, pitch; *ts'ung ming*, concrete pieces of rosin picked from pines; *ts'ung máu*, bunches of pine leaves; *'shui ts'ung 'k'éung*, corky roots of cedar; *ts'ung 'tsz'* pine aments; *ts'ung chuk*, *müi*, the fir, bamboo, and plum, *met.* like three friends; *ts'ung kong 'fú*, the prefecture of Sungkiáng, in which Shánghái lies.

**湖** Name of a river in Kíngsú; sometimes written as the last.

**叢** A thicket, a bushy place; crowded, as trees; collected, assembled in numbers; bushy; *shang ts'ung kóm' to*, crowded like a grove, jammed, crowded; *ts'ung lam*, a wood, a grove, a place of concourse; *sz' tsi' ts'ung lam*, the four large Buddhist temples in Canton; *lam 'lò yap' fú ts'ung*, to become depraved when old.

**派** Smaller streams flowing into the main river; tributaries; *ts'ung*, the meeting of waters.

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Tsut.

ts'ók

**卒** Those who execute orders; victors, soldiers, underlings, menials; to conclude, to finish; to die, to come to an end; to the end; *ping tsut*, soldiers;

*tsut, woi shin' sz'* to he was a good man.

**蟀** A cricket; *tsik, ts* hearth cricket; *tau' ts* to fight crickets.

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Tsüt.

**啐** To taste, to craunc suck, the noise of sucking swallowing with a gusto *kon tseng'* sucked it dr

**絕** To interrupt a connection, to cut off a throat; interrupt; to sunder, to

off, to terminate; to terminate, to utterly destroy; renounce, to abjure; to water; to overpass; shorthwart, like a meteor; perative, very, extremely tirely, most; a stanzas of lines; *shát. tsüt* to kill one; *miu' tsüt* superior to finest; *tsüt, shik* exceeds beautiful; *tsüt, ü'* or *tsüt* leaving no heir, posterity off; *tsüt, mò 'hò ch'ü'* no luck at all; by no means good place; *tün' tsüt*, to as a ration; *tsüt, lò* the resources are all off; *'kon tò' tsüt, lung 'h* I am driven to the edge, reduced to the last extremity; *'ng tsüt* a stanzas in perimeters; *má' pat, tsüt, 'hau* never ceases to rail; *t'in tsüt, cyan 'chí lò'* heaven never intends to cut off men's

Herbs and shrubs in great abundance; a mat; an adjective, this; an adverb, here, a conjunction, but, still; *ts' ché*, the following—a phrase used at the beginning of a notice, *tsai' tsz' here*; *tsz' kám*, now; *nim' tsz' tsai' tsz'* thinking of a thing without distraction; *ü tsz'* hereupon, now then—an illative phrase. Occurs used for the last, sweet, pleasant, rich; humid, soft; to increase, to grow; to enrich, to moisten, to fertilize, to rise, to overflow; moisture, juices, sap; numerous, many, muddy; *tsz' sz'* to get up a row, to make trouble, to embroil; *tsz' mán'* a sprouting tendril; something left, as of a seditious band; *'hó tsz' m'* a fine flavor; *tsz' yun'* to mollify, to increase the juices. *tsz' 'pò*, to strengthen, as a tonic; *tsz' 'iü*, to make trouble, to provoke. A louse, a nit; insects that irritates the skin; an itching, prickling; *lár' tsz'* the itch. *tsz' yat' shan tsz'* whole person is frowzy; *shang tsz' 'kav*, a mangy dog; *shang tsz' 'kau 'kóm sheng*, a peevish child, always whining for something to eat; *'shui tsz'* water spiders. *md tsz'* hairy worms. A hoe for removing weeds, called *tsz' 'ki*, having a long narrow blade.

dzoo  
 tsoh

撮  
 撮

To take a pinch with two or three fingers; a pinch, a *ts' ob pugil*, to take up a little; to snatch, to bring together; a little, a handfull; a measure of 256 (some say 60) grains of millet; brought together, selected; *ts' üt, sü'* a selection of what is important; *yat, ts' üt, kóm' to*, as much as a pinch, a little; *yat, ts' üt, 't'ò*, a piece of land; *ts' üt, onai yat, pò* make them all into one book; *ts' üt, 'shéung 'kiü*, to force one into a sedan; *ts' üt, hòp* to make, an affiance, a partnership.

絕  
 最

Tsueh

A bundle or sheaf of coarse sedge used for straining or pouring spirits through. The second is otherwise read *tsui'*; small, vile, base, insignificant; *tsui' tsü'* to collect together.

卒

Tsueh

An adverb, hastily, suddenly, abruptly; urgently; *ts' üt, kap*, in a hurry; *ts' üt, ts' üt*, expeditiously; *ts' üt, 'in 'toi tò* he suddenly came upon one; *ts' üt, 'in kán*, all in a hurry.

猝

Tsueh

Similar to the last. A dog rushing from a cover; abrupt; fierce, precipitate; *ts' ong ts' üt*, impetuous; perplexed driven by many affairs.

猝

Tsueh

To grasp, to clutch, to seize, as by the nape; to butt, to push; to pluck out; *ts' üt, 'k'í fát*, to clench his hair; *ts' üt, 'heng*, to take by the nape.

bear, to produce; to  
to nourish, said of  
to grow, to increase;  
fectionate, loving;  
e, like a mother's;  
repeated, diligent,

it is the same as the  
; *tsz' sik*, to bear young;  
*mán' mat*, *tsz' shang*, all  
things gradually multiply.

**孜** *Tsz'* Unceasing, unwearied effort,  
untiring diligence; self-deny-  
ing attachment; *tsz' tsz' wai*  
*shín'* ever striving to be good.

**裁** *Tsz'* To cut up meat into steaks  
or morsels for eating; slices,  
steaks, bits of meat.

**淄** *Tsz'* A river in the northeast of  
Shantung flowing into the sea;  
*Tsz' ch'ün*, a district in  
Shantung; a dark color.

**緇** *Tsz'* Dark colored silk, dyed  
many times; the dark color  
of a sediment; black; *tsz' á*,  
black garments.

**畱** *Tsz'* Waste, untilled land, over-  
growth, jungly; to clear new  
or waste land; ground under  
cultivation one year; to open  
a road; to cut, to rend; a  
dead tree still standing. Oc-  
curs used for the next.

**輜** *Tsz'* End of the axle within the  
nave; treasure wagons, or such  
as carry arms and spoil; large  
wagons with places for sleep-  
ing and carrying stores; ma-  
nure carts; *tsz' chung'* bag-  
gage wagons of an army.

**銖** *Tsz'* A weight equal to six *chü* 銖  
or the fourth part of a tael,  
not now in use; *tsz' chü*,  
a little trifle, a mere penny,  
a mite.

**貲** *Tsz'* A fine paid to redeem one's  
self; riches, goods, wealth  
*tsz' ts'in*, money; *tsz' ts'oi*,  
property; *ká tsz'* family pos-  
sessions. Used for the next.

**資** *Tsz'* Property, riches, things of  
value; necessities, articles  
wanted; a fee, a douceur, a  
treat, a present; to take; to  
depend on another; what be-  
longs to one, what is natural,  
as disposition; what was had  
at the first; *tsau tsz'* or *pan*  
*tsz'* postage; *héung tsz'* a  
subscription to a festival or  
to build a temple; *tsz' pün*,  
capital; *tsz' fú*, necessary  
things, as for a journey; *tsz'*  
*kák*, talents, capabilities, said  
of officers; *tsz' chat*, natural  
disposition; a habit; *mò tik*,  
*tsz' tsik*, without any re-  
sources or dependence. Oc-  
curs used for the next.

**漬** *Tsz'* Usually pronounced *tsik*.  
To soak, to steep; to dye;  
water-soaked, moldy, damag-  
ed by soaking; *tsam' tsz'* un-  
der water; *shui tsik*, damag-  
ed by wet, as cargo; *yan' tsik*,  
discolored, spotted, marks of  
wetting.

**咨** *Tsz'* To deliberate, to plan, to  
consult; to state or ask in  
writing; a document, a dis-  
patch between equals in rank;  
an interjection, ah, oh! to  
sigh; *tsz' man*, an official  
paper; *sho wai tsz' tsé*, why  
do you lament so? *á tsz'* to  
send a dispatch.

**諮** *Tsz'* Used for the last. To de-  
liberate, to consult, to devise  
a way; to ask about.

姿 **Tsz'** Manner, gait, form, carriage, air; beautiful, graceful; agreeable parts; natural endowments; *fung tsz'* a fine figure, shapely; *tsz' shik*, a beauty; *t'ia tsz' kwok, shik*, a beauty who can overthrow a state, like Yang Kwei-fei of the T'ang dynasty.

粢 **Tsz'** A common name for grains and pulse; rice used in sacrifices, which must be of the best; a cake of glutinous rice.

趙 **Tsz'** Unable to advance, either from fear or disability; to go awry; *tsz' tsü*, impeded.

觜 **Tsz'** The 21st zodiacal constellation, consisting of  $\lambda$  and  $2\pi$  in Orion's head.

Read *tsui*; the horns of an owl; the curved corners of a roof or ridgepole; to raise the egret on the head; to bristle up, to look incensed, to pout the lips in anger

髭 **Tsz'** The mustaches, which the Chinese wear long; beautiful, good-looking; *tsz' sò*, the mustaches.

鼎 **Tsz'** A small round tripod; a round lid or cover of a tripod.

子 **Tsz'** A son, anciently it meant a child; a boy, a lad, a person; an heir, posterity, issue; interest on money; seeds of plants; a sage, a philosopher, a venerable and worthy man; Confucius; you, Sir, a term of address, somewhat like comrades; a degree of nobility, a viscount; the first of the twelve stems, denoted by the rat, the third watch, from 11

P. M. to 1 A. M.; the people, in distinction from their prince, a spot, as of dirt or on dice; added to many nouns, it indicates that they are smaller than others of the same sort, the 39th radical; *tsz' sün*, children, descendants; *t'ai' tsz'* the heir-apparent; *tsz' tséuk*, a viscount; *chéung tsz'* the eldest son; *shü t'ai' tsz'* a stupid scholar; *ch'ik, tsz'* an infant; *hi' tsz'* a play-actor, *hau' tsz'* a son in mourning, a dutiful son; *tsz' mò ts'ün*, cash marked with blood of mother and child; *sín tsz'* my deceased father; *fü tsz'* a teacher, a rabbi, a sage; *ting héung tsz'* best clothes; *shü tsz'* a boy, a pupil; my lad, my child; *noi' tsz'* my wife; *fá tsz'* a beggar; *lò tsz'* father, your father; *long' tsz'* a prodigal son; *yéung tsz'* a foster-child; *tsz' sik*, children; *kung tsz'* a rich man's son; *chéung tsz'* the eldest son.

仔 **Tsz'** To bear, to carry; to undertake, as an officer; *tsz' sai* careful; discriminating; *tsz' kin chung' yam* able to sustain important offices.

耘 **Tsz'** To weed and hoe earth around the roots of plants, to hill.

梓 **Tsz'** A sort of tree, considered to be the best of all trees (a sort of cedar?); to cut blocks for books; one's village; *tsz' h*, my village; *song tsz'* one's birthplace; *tsz' chang*, printed by . . . ; *tsz' t'an*, a solid kind of black wood.

滓 *Sediments, dregs; chap, 'tsz' grains from spirits; chá 'tsz' grounds, residuum, dregs; nai 'tsz' muddy settlements.*

姊 *An elder sister; a school-mistress; 'tsz' múi' sisters; it sometimes includes all the children, as pát, 'tsz' múi' eight of us in all; táí' 'tsz' an elder sister; ts'at, 'tsz' múi' a sort of rose; a kind of snake.*

涸 *Name of a river on the east of China; to strain spirits; a strainer made of plants.*

秭 *A stack of corn; to number; the ninth place in notation a hundred millions; a weight of 640 peculs.*

肺 *The remnants of a meal; dried meat with the bones in it; kon 'tsz' dried meat.*

訾 *To molest, to be needlessly strict; to revile; weak; a defect, a flaw.*

紫 *A reddish blue, a clay color, a nankeen tint; a fugacious, undecided hue; 'tsz' d'ong shik, a dark complexion; 'tsz' fan, purple; 'tsz' d'an, orange red; 'tsz' fan, cudbear; 'tsz' lí 'kò'm shik, black and blue, like a bruise; 'tsz' piú, a violet; 'tsz' fá pò' nankeen cloth; 'tsz' shan, the court or palace, the rising sun; 'tsz' mí, the Lagerstræmia, or crape myrtle; a god worshiped for protection against malaria.*

自 *A preposition, from, commencing at; a pronoun, self, I; my own, myself, personally, to use; to lead; the 132d radical; 'tsz' 'ki, myself, my own;*

avai, I did it; 'tsz' 'ò' ch sheng, from Macao to Canton; 'tsz' 'ín, natural, spontaneous self-existent; certainly, surely; 'tsz' 'tsz' 'ín 'ín 'úi 'hiú, it will soon become natural and easy to understand; 'tsz' 'ín 't'ung native copper; pat, 'ts'ing 'tsz' doi, he came uninvited on his own lookout, i. e. the responsibility is his own, as a patient undergoing an operation; 'tsz' 'ng' my fault; 'tsz' 'shí' self-confident, self-righteous; 'tsz' 'tsò' our own manufacture; 'mai 'tsz' stop, hold up! 'm' 'hò' kú' 'tsz' don't go away, wait here a while; 'tsz' 'tsz' 'tsòí' 'tsòí' in high spirits; 'tsz' 'hau' henceforth; 'tsz' 'yau' 'chú' I will manage it; 'tsz' 'ts'am 'tün, kin' self destruction, suicide; 'tsz' 'tsok, 'tsz' 'shan' he gets what he gave; 'tsz' 'shik, 'tsz' I find my own food; 'tsz' 'doi ko' 'shí, ever since that time; 'tsz' 'chí 't'ai' 'kwo' presumptuous.

字 *A character, a letter; lettered, marked, written on; a writing, a letter, an order; a word, a symbol of thought; to bear, to nourish, to love, to suckle; the style or title taken at marriage; a name, a designation; to betroth a daughter; 'sé 'tsz' to write; 'tsz' 'mò, 'tsz' 'd'au, finals and initials, as used by the Chinese to express a third sound; 'tsz' 'mò, letters of an alphabet; 'mò 'tsz' mak, unlearned, unskilled in writing; man 'tsz' composi-*

a note, an order; *mò tsz'* *lin*, no mind for learning; *fā 'má tsz'* contracted forms of the ten digits; *tsz' hō* name of a shop; a "chop," as of tea; *chuk, tsz' shat*, to seek flaws in a writing; *tsz' 'ngán*, a set phrase, an expression; *pat, tsz'* not betrothed; *ūt, tsz'* or *tsz' nap*, a type; *tsün tsz'* what is your respected style? *pit, tsz'* the familiar style, taken on entering life; *yan, tsz' kák*, a copy-slip; *tsz' kák*, black lines; *tsz' tsik*, a mark, traces of writing.

**牝** A cow; the female of domesticated animals; *tsz' 'má*, a mare.

**俟** To wait, to stay; to wait upon; to expect, to look for; to hope; to prepare for; until, expecting; *tsz' han* waiting for; *lap, tsz' 'sui* *yan*, wait for an answer; *tsz' há' tū* till next month.

**渙** The banks of a river, the shores or mouth of a stream; *shui tsz'* the bank.

**伺** To wait upon, to wait for; to spy, to narrowly examine; *tsz' hau* in readiness, waiting.

**嗣** To connect, as a family; to adopt; to inherit, to succeed to; children, posterity, heirs, descendants; an adopted heir; to practice, to learn fully; till; hereafter, then; *hau' tsz'* descendants; *kui' tsz'* an adopted heir; *tsūt, tsz'* posterity cut off; *mò tsz' 'án*, an orbate temple; *tsz' wai* to succeed to the throne; *tsz' yan pit, kú* from other causes following it.

**筭** A hamper, a basket; *shu tsz'* a portable book and writing-case; *fuk, tsz'* learned, well read.

**飼** To feed, to nourish; to set food before; to rear, as animals; feed, provisions, eatables. Interchanged with the next.

**食** To feed, to set food before, to bring up; food, provision; *ngau 'yéung 'yan 'sho tsz'* men rear sheep and oxen.

**巳** The sixth of the 12 branches, denoted by a snake, and corresponding to 9—11 A.M.

**祀** To sacrifice to gods or devils, to offer sacrifices; sacrificial; a sacrifice; a year; like, as if; *mò tsz'* no descendants; *sün tsz'* first year of a reign; *tsz' shan*, to sacrifice to the gods; *tsz' 'tsò*, to worship ancestors.

**帮** A ploughshare; a coher, the part of a plough which enters the earth; a plough.

**寺** An official residence, chambers about a court; a court, an office, a hall; an eunuch; a monastery, a Buddhist temple; Buddhists; *tsz' 'mún*, Buddhists; *yap, tsz'* to become a priest; *tái' 'fí tsz'* the Court of Appeal at Peking; *tsz' shing*, chief clerk in a court; *yan tsz'* to be changed from one office to another; to saunter in a monastery. Used for the next.

**閑** A court, a hall where officers hold sittings; an eunuch, a chamberlain, an officer in waiting; *tsz' yan*, an eunuch

(645)

Ts'z'.

ㇰ

雌

The female of birds, a hen bird; *met.* weak; *kin' ko' ts'z'* *shung*, see which of them will beat.

差

Uneven, projecting irregularly; *ts'ám ts'z'* irregular, not uniform; *ts'z' 'ho yan i'* like what most men think.

訾

To speak hastily, to utter things unadvisedly; to slander, to detract from; to think, to consult; to restrict, to limit; faulty, licentious; impertinent, evil; its meaning varies according to the one joined with it.

疵

Malady, disease, infirmity; an imperfection, as a mole; a failing, a fault; an eccentricity; *shá ts'z'* a flaw, any fault which renders a thing imperfect; *'siú ts'z'* a little fault, as in a man's character; *hak, ts'z'* a black spot.

祠

To sacrifice to ancestors in the spring; a family shrine, an ancestral temple; a temple, a shrine; to get a blessing; *shan ts'z'* shrine to the gods, said of the national ones; an ancestral tablet; *ts'z' t'ong*, an ancestral temple; *fuk, tak, ts'z'* shrine of street gods; *tsít, háu' ts'z'* a temple to virtuous women.

詞

An expression, a phrase, a sentence, a word; a particle; a writing, an accusation; to speak, to tell the thoughts, to say,; to accuse; to request,

to ask; *ts'z' pat, tút, i' v* sentence does not fully convey the idea; *ts'z' clam*, the Hánlin Academy; *man ts'z'* writings; *chong' ts'z'* an accusation, a petition.

辭

Similar to the last; an expression, a word, a particle a part of speech; evidence speech, words; to refuse, to decline with thanks; to resign, to leave, to go, to retire to depart; *t'úi ts'z'* to decline, as an office; *ts'z' hū* to leave, as one's service; *kò ts'z'* to take leave, to bid good bye; *sam ts'z'* to dislike, averse to; *kung ts'z' pak, 'shéung*, a respectful adieu on going to Peking; *kok, chap, yat, ts'z'* each held to his own argument; *ts'z' t'ip* to send a card of invitation back; *ts'z' chang t'ip*, a card to take leave; *hū ts'z'* a falsehood; *t'an' 'ü ts'z'* an interjection; *hò ts'z' kú'* a good style.

慈

Maternal affection; love, kindness, mercy, compassion; gentle, soft, tender to; a mother; *ká ts'z'* my mother; *ts'z' sam*, kindhearted; *ts'z' 'mò*, kind mothers—often spoil their children; *shing' ts'z' ming'* I received my mother's orders; *ts'z' pí*, compassionate; *ts'z' ts'éung*, long-suffering, forbearance; *ts'z' oi'* loving affection.

磁

The loadstone; porcelain, chinaware; *ts'z' shek*, the loadstone; *ts'z' hī'* crockeryware; *yéung ts'z'* foreign chinaware.



S  
ts

**鵝** The fishing cormorant, the *Phalacrocorax*; *dò ts'z'* the cormorant, poetically called 'shui 'lò á, or the old water

dze

**臍** The navel; to cut off even; *ts'z' tái* the umbilical cord; *shai' ts'z' mòk k'ap* [hard as] for one to bite his own navel; 'lò *ts'z'* the navel; 'nün *ts'z'* kò, a plaster to keep the navel warm.

ts

**茨** To thatch; grass on a wall; a spinous trailing plant with triangular seed; to collect; *ts'z' kú*, the *Caladium sagittifolium*, a species of Arum.

**糰** Unleavened cakes; pancakes, or dumplings made of rice flour; *yau ts'z'* cakes fried in fat; *yé ts'z'* coconut flour cakes.

z

**柿** The persimmon, the *Diospyros* or China fig; *kon ts'z'* or *ts'z' peng*, dried persimmons or figs, prepared for exportation; *ngau sam ts'z'* the large sort; *kai sam ts'z'* the small sort; 'shui tsam' *ts'z'* the yellow persimmon.

t

**此** A pronoun, this; here, now; this, the last spoken of; the thing in hand; 'pi' *ts'z'* that, this; you, I; there, here; *ü ts'z'* like this; 'm' *ts'z'* 'ts'z' not here; 'i' *ts'z'* by, or on this account; 'ts'z' *yau ts'z'* tak, for this very kindness.

**此** Small, contracted, diminutive; *ts'z' ts'z' akt mah*, a very little thing.

**似** Like, similar; as, as if, as it were, appearing, resembling; to appear, to have the aspect

of; 'hò *ts'z'* like; 'ts'z' 'm' 'ts'z' is it like or not? 'm' *ts'z'* not very similar; 'ts'z' *tsuk*, 'ní, just like you; 'ts'z' *shí á*, somewhat of right, but still wrong; 'yau *shing* 'ts'z' 'ngo tik, there are those superior to me; 'yau 'yau *ts'z'* they resemble each other.

**姊** An elder brother's wife; *ts'z' tái* sisters-in-law; 'ts'z' 'fú, an old lady—a term used by the young.

**汜** A stream leaving the main branch, and afterwards flowing into it again; 'ts'z' 'shui, a small river in Honán, west of K'áifung fú, having a town of the same name.

**次** Neither first nor best; coming after, second in order, inferior, secondary; next, succeeding; to put in order; a halting-place, an encampment a rest-house, an inn, a shed or stall; a mansion; a position, as of the stars; a time, a place, a stated post; to halt, to reach; *ts'z' tái* in order, regularly; *ts'z' tái ts'z'* in that place; next in order; *ts'z' tái* the first time; *ts'z' tái ts'z'* rising gradually like a gallery; *ts'z' tái* next day; *ts'z' tái* flighty, flurried; 'ts'z' tái repeatedly; *ts'z' tái* inferior silver; *ts'z' tái* a seat, a position; *ts'z' tái* a stranger's lodging, travelers' houses.

**快** Light, nimble, sprightly; to help, to assist; to compare; for, instead; *ts'z' tái* to aid.

**恣** Relaxation, dissipation; licentious, gay, loose; to follow one's passions, to throw off all restraint; *fong' ts'z'* profligate, dissipated; to give the rein to one's lusts; *tsung' ts'z'* unrestrained.

**眦** The canthus or corner of the eye; a fierce look; to look at angrily; a lappel, the place where it folds over.

**骸** An old bone of men or beasts; putrid bones, having some flesh on them.

**束** To be distinguished from **束** *ch'uk*, to bind. A thorn, a prick, a sliver, a sharp slit.

**刺** A thorn; a sting; to pierce, to prick, to thrust a sharp point into; to embroider; to brand, to tattoo; to cut into; a visiting-card, because it was once cut in wood; to stab and kill; to spade up, as plants with a trowel; to pole, as a boat; to reprehend, to blame; to criticise, to lampoon; satire; to pry into, to overhear; to examine; *ts'z' ngá*, to pick the teeth; *shang ts'z'* to stab to death; *tsok, shí ts'z'* 'k'ū, to pasquinade in verse; *tsám ts'z'* to engrave, to prick; *t'au ts'z'* to send in a card; *shūt, ts'z'* or *kí ts'z'* a sarcasm, an inuendo, a taunt; *ts'z' ts'z'* to talk much.

**賜** To confer; bestowed by a superior, usually refers to the emperor; imperial grants; a favor; a benefit; *shéung ts'z'* to reward; *yam ts'z'* imperial favors; *shau' ts'z'* to receive a benefit; *t'in kún ts'z'* *fuk*.

may heaven send down blessings; *ts'z' muk* to look at; *pái' ts'z'* to thank; *nung ts'z' kú'* obliged for your patronage—a phrase on bills; *ts'z' fú ling*, an imperial gift of a peacock's feather.

**廁** } To cleanse, to wash; a place which must be kept clean; a privy, a necessary; **廁** } *ts'z'* in order, to put in proper places, as guests; a gorge, where a stream forces its way; *ts'z' háng* or *ts'z' sho*, a privy.

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Tui.

**幌** A napkin or handkerchief hung at the girdle; *kan tui'* **幌** *Shiwui* a napkin. Often read *shui'*.

(647)

Túi.

**堆** A heap, a mass, a mound, a stack, an accumulation of; a guard-house; a crowd; to heap up, to pile; to store up, to accumulate; to crowd; *kún tui*, a police-station; *wo kon tui*, a pile of straw; *túi mái yat, tui*, throw it all in a pile; *pút, mái yat, tui*, gather them all in one heap; *yat, tui yan*, a crowd of people; *tui tsik, ũ shán*, a great quantity together, as goods in a market; *yau tui*, hollow globular cakes, for which the next is also used.

dal

f r c

餛

Chui  
Tui

Dumplings made of flour, which are then steamed; bait made of flour; *kák, nín tsín tui*, hollow cakes left from last year; left of an old stock; not inclined to anger, placable.

對

Parallel sentences; scrolls hung up in Chinese houses, for ornament; *yat, tui' tui*, a pair of scrolls; *tui lün*, parallel sentences; *kít, tui*, the close of a discourse.

A colloquial word. To push towards, to bridge or hand along to another; to coalesce, to have a batch, to make up a certain amount; *tui kwo' lai*, hand it on to him; *tui mai yat, hi'* lump it all in one, make up a lot.

對

對

Tui

To front, to be opposite to; to correspond, to suit, to pair; consistent with, agreeing; to answer, to re-

spond; opposite, fronting; opposed to, inimical; a pair; sign of the dative, as *tui' k'ü' kong*, speak to him; *tui' t'au*, hostile; a foe, an enemy; *tui' ts'an ká*, to form marriage alliance; *k'í lok smò tui'* incomparable pleasure; *tui' mín'* opposite, face to face, over against; *yat, tui' shái*, a pair of shoes; *tui' shò'* to compare accounts; *tang tui'* a well matched couple; *tui' kín' lí* cent. per cent. profit; *tui' ngán*, agreeable to, to like; *tui' yan kwo'* equal to men's remarks, not afraid of being found guilty; *chü tui' k'ü' kong*, forced him to out with it, as an accusing conscience.

碓

Tui

A foot-pestle, a machine to hull rice; to pound in a mortar; a beat of a pestle; *tui' tsui*, weight on the pestle; *tui' ch'óng*, the mortar frame; *tui' shan*, the pestle treddle; *'shui tui'* mortars turned by water; *chung to' k'í pák, tui'* pound it hundreds of times more; *chung tui' cū*, the white porpoise.

兌

Tui

To exchange, to barter; to weigh against, to give an equivalent; satisfied, pleased with; straight, permeable; the 58th diagram; *tui' ün'* exchanged, said of jewelry or coin; *tui' ngan*, to weigh silver; *fai, tui'* for sale; *ts'at, f' tui'* it weighs seven mace two candareens [to the dollar].

驃

Tui

A horse going very rapidly; *tai' tat* to rush out suddenly upon.

對

對

Tui

To hate, to abhor; disliking, displeased, angry with; inimical; an adversary; *cün ok, tui' tui'* great hatred to the chief criminal.

隊

Tui

A crowd, a rank, a group, a bevy, a flock, a herd; a file, a band; a company of 100 men; to fall or slide from a higher place, losing one's footing; *tui' 'ng*, in ranks, by platoons, met. the army; *yat, tui' yan*, a crowd of men; *pái tui'* to dress ranks, to call out the companies; *ping tui'* a detachment of troops; *ch'ung tai' tui'* to consort with the great; *yat, tui' tui'* groups and knots of people; *yat, tui' ap* a flock of ducks.

推

T'ai

To push  
push from  
to remove  
shift, to ti  
sibility; t  
out; to ext  
to infer; u  
to secede,  
up to, to d  
t's'z' to d  
t'z' to thro  
from, as a  
prognostic  
yield a dai.  
t'úi mo k  
here and t  
a loan; t'  
handmill; c  
on, to conn  
push away;  
not be evade  
to refuse bi  
I have got  
shá, pushed  
t'úi t'ong, t  
cuses; yat,  
an inference  
t'úi, rase th  
t'úi mái 'k  
on him; t'úi  
put my heart  
sincerity.

燂

T'ai

Full; t'úi  
in great qu.  
degree of.

墮

T'w

To fall in ruin  
to ruin; to in  
cause to fall  
push over; lo  
mediable

t'ae

t'ae

(649)

Tuk.

四四

**督** To conduct, to head, to lead, to command; to examine, to search out; to urge, to follow and see how an order is done; to warn, to reprove; correct, in order; an overseer, a general; sore eyes; *tuk, yan tsò kung*, to lead men on to work, to oversee workmen; *tuk, 'li*, to direct; *tuk, ping*, to command troops; *tuk, chü ling tsò* order him to do it now; *'hai kwán kám tuk*, the collector of customs at Canton; *tuk, 'fú*, the governor-general and governor of a province; *'shau 'chi tuk, tuk*, to shake the finger at, as to a child in reproof.

A colloquial word. To prick in, to take up on a stick, to fork; to point the finger at, to ridicule; *chang ts'in tuk, 'kau* to be pointed at by others; *tuk, 'ngo 'ngán yan*, he is an eyesore to me; *tuk, kwò 'ki sham*, pole its depth.

**篤** Real, sincere, simple, earnest; severe, as disease; firm, stable, strong; unmixed, pure; to augment, to establish; to give importance to, to regard seriously; a sick horse; makes the superlative; *tuk, hok*, diligent at study; *tuk, sun*, sincere belief; *peng tuk*, dangerously sick; *tuk, shat*, trustworthy; honest, *tuk, chang pat, kün* to work diligently without weariness.

**后** A vulgar form of *尻*; the anus, the cæcum; the buttocks; the end, the bottom, the adit; *'m mún tuk*, you can't conceal your guile; *'m mún tak, tuk, kwò* he has not enough for his own expenses; *tuk, 'tai*, the bottom of, as a hong; *sak, tuk, 'kai*, half-witted, unable to learn; *kwat, tuk, ló* a cul-de-sac, a street stopped up.

**獨** Solitary, alone, as dogs; a species of baboon; one's self; single; widowed, childless; one's consciousness; *tuk, 'hai 'kóm yéung* only that sort; *tuk, 'tsz* an only child, *tuk, 'fau kung*, a widower, *tuk, tsz 'ki*, only myself; *tsa tuk*, only one, by itself; *tuk, 'yan*, but there are; *tuk, 'hai* only is; *tuk, 'shí 'yé*, the only one in the market; *pat, 'ch tuk, yat*, not one only.

**獨** A case for a bow; a covering or sheath to preserve a bow.

**濁** A river which drains a land; a sewer, a sluice, a ditch; foul, muddy; to defile, to desecrate, to despise, to treat contumeliously; to annoy, to bother, to trouble, as by reiteration; *kan tuk* a sewer; *sz' tuk*, the four sluices, are the Yangtsz', the Yellow, the Hwái and the Tsí rivers. *sít, tuk* to profane, to blaspheme; to insult superiors; *tuk, 'eng* you bother my ears — said by magistrates; *fung tuk* I have presumed to annoy — a polite phrase. The first only is used in these senses.

**黑** To blacken, to dirty; black,  
**汚** dirty, soiled, filthy; to annoy,  
**侮** to insult; *nung tuk* to de-  
 fame, to blast, as a name; *fan*  
*tuk* to importune; *ú tuk* to  
 defile.

**毒** <sup>2</sup> Poisonous, noxious,  
**Tuh** mous; hurtful, destr  
cruel, malevolent, b  
malignant; a poison, a  
an injury; to hate, to  
inate; *sam tuk*, cruel  
*yéuk*, a poison, a viol  
medy; *fuk tuk*, poi  
*slau tuk*, a pervading,  
ral injury; *tuk 'shau*, a  
tious villain; *há' tuk*, 'sh  
be beforehand with, to  
first; *tuk tau' tuk*, to m  
ly injure; *pat tuk*, *pat*  
not a rascal, not a priest  
'sz' *syau*, to poison one  
*hí'* a noxious vapor; *pí*  
venereal ulcers; *smáng*  
'á *tuk*, the blind are sh  
and the dumb dangerou

**Truk.**

鵠, The bald headed c  
T'uh t'uk, ts'au, a sort of ad  
or buzzard.

(651)

## Tun.

**敦** *Angry, enraged; great, consequential; big, substantial; generous, simple, honest; firm*  
**頓** *solid; to urge, to impel; to make real, to reduce to straits, to deem important; to compel to do; who? A colloquial word; to swallow, to eat; *tun hâu' tai'* give great weight to filial and fraternal duties; *tun tak, 'hò tò,* he's swallowed a great deal; *tun hau'* honest, faithful; *dun 'ts'ing,* a cordial invitation; *tun 'hi kò' tik, 'fún,* he's stretched himself out to that degree, i.e. he is in borrowed plumes; *tun pik,* to hasten the completion of; *tun ai 'yan i'* sincere to his friends.*

**獨** *Read *túí*; to sleep alone; solitary, as a traveler; to cut in two.*

**不** *A word used for *tan* 墩 a tumulus, a base of a pillar; *chái' 'tun,* an-unlucky day for lending money; *pák' 'tun' 'tsz'* petuntse, feldspar powder used by porcelain makers.*

**燉** *A blaze, a raging fire; fiery, lurid; to dress by steam, to boil in a vessel put in the water; *tun' fán'* to steam rice; *tun' kat, 'sz'* boiled custards; *tun' 'shui,* boiling water; *tun' 'kui,* a steamed fowl; *tun' 'ch'á,* to make tea.*

**頓** *A colloquial word. To lay down, as a burden; half-witted, absent-minded, superan-*

*nated; *tun' lok, 'tí'* lay it on the ground; *'lò tun'* turned about, beside himself; *tun' wan,* place it securely.*

**頓** *To bow the head, to prostrate, to fall before; to respectfully salute; a resting-place, an inn; a meal; a spell, the time of a meal, a turn; to stop, to rest, to put in order, as at a halt; in haste, hurried; to injure; to reject; used for the last; *tun' 'shau pái'* I respectfully bow my head—on visiting cards; *tuk' 'lá yat,* *tun'* gave one violent blow; *'ching tun' 'ping 'má,* to get ready troops; *'ch'ü tun' 'fo' mat,* to store up goods; *tun' 'chir' 'há,* rest a little, put it down a while; *'mò tun' 'fán' 'kuang fú,* a job not as long as a meal; *yat, tun' fán'* a meal; *'on tun'* to put up, as a sleeping-place; to prepare a room, as for a guest.*

**遁** *To hide one's self, to skulk, to run away; concealed, hid; to escape, to fly, to abscond; *tun' shai'* to abjure society; *tun' 'tí'* to vanish into the earth; *tun' fát,* a means for becoming invisible.*

**沌** *Confused, mixed; the rush of a torrent; *wan' tun'* chaos, without form; one of four bad men in the days of Shun.*

**鈍** *Often pronounced *tün'*. Dull, edge turned, blunt; stupid, deficient in wit, obtuse; *'shang tak, 'hò tün'* a natural block-head; *'lò tun'* rude, can not understand; *'wan tun'* obstinate, mulish.*

(652)

Tun.

EÖ~

端

Tw'an

Water gushing out, a rapid current; *k'ap, slau üt, t'un*, a rapid flow is called a torrent.

盾

Tun

A shield, a buckler; to secrete one's self, to skulk; *máu t'un*, opposing sentiments, contradictory views.

楯

Tun

A parapet, a balustrade; a shield, a defense; to raise the eye up; *'yan t'un*, to direct, to lead on; *slán t'un*, a railing.

臃

T'un

Obese, fat; shielded by fat; plump; to drag the heels; *fi t'un*, very fat, as a boy.

象

Tw'an

A hedgehog; a pig in motion; *'t'un ts'z'* the explanation of the *kwá'* or diagrams.

(653)

Tün.

端

Tw'an

Strait, correct, upright, direct; modest, decent, grave, properly; springing forth, commencing, sprouting; the end; the origin, elementary principles, originating cause; to carefully examine; a classifier of business, mysteries, subjects, and pieces of silk; *tün ching'* correct, properly; *chap, k't léung tün*, to hold both ends, to attend to all; *mò tün shang 'yau*, no sufficient reason for it; *tsò' tün shi' fi*, to start a slander, to rumor a matter; *tün t'au*, the

incipient cause; *'m' tün*, not one affair of *tün t'au*, one piece; *'pan hang tün* naturally modest and *tün 'ng*, the dragon festival; *tsò' pat tün* she has lost her virtue.

短

Tw'an

Short, not long; be-tracted; to come short in fault, to shorten, tail; shortcomings, *'tün kin'* not of much rience; *ts'z' ts'am tün* seek self destruction; *'tün*, the good and bad; against, both views of ter; *'tün ming'* short die before 16; *'hoi tün* capitate; *'tün ch'ü'* faults, mean conduct; *'shia'*, to reduce, to diminish less than enough; *hi* asthmatic, short-winded; *lung*, day's work; *'tün* to treat rudely, to act bearingly; *'tün ch'it, ki* much too small; *'m' tün*, just right, as: *'sham ch'éung, sham tün*, my sleeve is short the arm—I'm ashamed.

煅

Tw'an

To forge metals, and hammer; to found; to cast; to work upon, to refine, to make perfect; practiced, skilled; *tün* to calcine, to drive moisture by fire, as *tün' lin' yap, yan tsui'* in one guilty, to make case against by cross-examining.



dō<sup>m</sup>

斷

To decide, to settle, to solve; to judge, to give an opinion; a doubt, a dilemma; certainly, decidedly, surely; *k'üt, tün'* to decide, to give sentence; *tün' tün' 'm' kòm*, I certainly can't do so, I must not presume; *tün' tak, teng'* finally settled; *tün' 'kú*, to guess, to estimate; *tün' 'hoi*, to make a division, to average, as losses; *tün' sz'* to decide a matter; *p'ün' tün'* to judge, as a magistrate.

斷

This is usually read *t'ün* with the same meaning.

Twán

To cut asunder, to divide; to snap, to cut or break in two; to prohibit, to put a stop to; cut, broken, split, sundered, snapped; to cut off; *tün' 'shui' 'mai*, to stop supplies of food; *wong loi pat, tün'* uninterrupted intercourse; *tün' tsüt* disconnected, cut off; *'au tün'* to break, as across the knee; *tün' 'sch'éung 'ts'ò*, a virulent medicine; *tün' 'sch'éung 'yan*, a greatly afflicted man; *tün' 'st'ò*, to forbid killing for meat; *tün' 'hí* dead; *tün' 'sín*, death of a wife; *'ngáu tün' 'chum 'sín'* to bite the thread and snap the needle — new garments; *tün' 'lò* to break off intercourse; *tün' 'han'* to bring up the rear in a retreat.

段

Twán

To push apart; a fragment, a piece, a section; a classifier of sections of books, stories, pieces, slices of meat, acts of play, of affairs, of plats; *tái' tün'* the largest piece; *yat, tün' 'tí* a plat of land, a spot; *yat,*

*tün' sz'* an affair; *'hò 'shau tün'* good work; *yat, tün' 'ts'ing 'yau*, a series of affairs, a matter.

綢

Twán

Satin; glossy silk; *'ch'au tün'* silks of all kinds; *fá tün'* or *kuk, tün'* brocade; *'shim tün'* changeable satin; *'ts'é 'man 'ng, sz' tün'* twilled levantine silk; *pát, sz' tün'* thick satin.

鞋

Twán

A heel of a shoe, a shoe lining. Interchanged with the last.

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T'ün.

團

Twán

A globular mass, a lump, an agglomeration; united, harmonious, as a company; round, globular; to collect into one; to dwell together; to surround, to environ, to inclose; to round off, to end; a classifier of pellets, harmonies, collections, lumps, and round things; *yat, 'st'ün 'wo 'hí* a harmonious spirit; *yat, 'st'ün 'mín'* a lump of dough; *'tá 'mái yat, 'st'ün*, a knot of men squabbling; *shuk, 'mái yat, 'st'ün*, shrunk up into a lump; *yat, 'st'ün 'mak* a roll of ink; *'st'ün 'sün*, circular; full, as the moon; closely united, as husband and wife; *'st'ün 'lung fá*, flowered round dragons on, crape; *'st'ün 'wai 'chü'* hemmed in on all sides.

擰

Twán

To roll into a ball, to roll in the hand; to push or drive together; *'mò 'st'ün 'fán'* don't roll your rice into a ball.

10~

TUNG.

澤

Tw'an

Dew descending in great abundance; name of a river in Shántung.

屯

Tw'an

9

To collect together, to station troops; to bring under one control; *t'ün ping*, troops stationed at a place, where they till the land; *t'ün t'in*, fields allotted to soldiers; *t'ün tsik*, to engross, as a commodity; *fan t'ün iu' hoi'* to detail troops to important posts; *t'ün 'yéung*, to support each other in a strike.

囤

Tw'an

A large hamper to hold rice; a bin; *mai t'ün*, a receptacle for rice. Often interchanged and used for the last.

豚

T'un

A pig, a porker, a sucking-pig; to draggle along, to drag the heels; *fi t'ün*, a fat pig; *t'ün t'ai*, pettitoes; *t'ün si*, my son; *cho t'ün*, a porpoise.

臀

T'un

The buttock, the seat, the nates; the rump; the lower side; *hau' t'ün*, the hind quarters; *p'ák, chü t'ün*, a pig merchant or broker; *t'ün tan*, the seat.

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Tung.

tung

東

Tung

The east, the place of sunrise; the place of honor; the person in it; a master, a friend; a feast, a treat; towards, presence of; *tung pin*, or *tung fong*, the east; *tung ká*, the master of a house; *hai' mat, 'yé tung tung*, what thing is this? *'ngo ts'oi tung*, our master; *'tá ts'ing tung*, it

Ton. Dict. 79

TUNG.

blows a typhoon; *'siu tu* young master; *tung a p'a'* no fear [of gales] the southeast; toward southeast there's no evil; *tung*, to make a feast; *tung*, to foot the bill; *tung*, the head of the *fu' chi tung lau*, going eastward — irrecoverably lost; *tung tò' 'chü*, one will or advance money; *tò' ngan*, bribes paid for privileges; money spent on a bridegroom in treating; *tung sai*, a thing; *tung sai 'ch'é*, pulling here hauling there (to borrow money); *tung t'ò*, China — a hammedan name.

冬

Tung

The winter season; winter solstice; the close end; to store up; to fall into winter torpor; *lung tung hau'* cold winter weather; *tung 'sun*, winter bamboo shoots; *au' tung*, a rain-stice; *tsò' tung* or *kioo'* to keep the solstice; *tung* or *tung ling'* the winter son; *tung kioá*, a pump.

董

Tung

To rule correctly; to influence for good; to clap the hands; to withhold; to keep back; to store up; to hold firmly; roots of the lumbium; *mai' 'kú 'tung* buy curiosities or antiques; Used for the next.

懂

Tung

Disturbed, out of one's idea of; *'mung 'tung*, confused, mind bewildered; *'ni tak* do you understand

*tung ts'ing 'li*, to understand the fitness of things; *'m 'tung 'ni wá* I don't know what you are saying.

*long* 種 Also read *tün*. Wild land near towns; places where deer and wild animals range, paths of beasts; *ting 'tung*, a deer park.

桐 *Tung* To beat, to churn, to bring butter from milk; *'tung 'má*, an officer who superintended the preparation of quass.

凍 *Tung* Cold, freezing, icy; to freeze, to congeal; to cool; *t'án tung* to spread out to cool; *tung 'ping kóm' tūng* cold as ice; *tung tung t'í* rather cold; *sk'ing tung* to thicken, to congeal; *tung 'shui*, cold water; *tung 'sz* frozen to death.

棟 *Tung* The main supports in a house, posts, joists, columns; a pillar, as of a state. A colloquial word; to stand on end, to stack, to put upright—in this sense it is spoken *tung*; *tung 'léung chí ts'oi*, one who can be depended on, who has talents to uphold a state; *tung 'k'í*, place it upright; *uk tung* the rafters, the plate.

蝶 *Tung* The rainbow; *tai' tung* the rainbow, supposed to be made of insects.

*long* 動 *Tung* To excite, to agitate, to move; to shake, to touch; to come forth, as spring; to influence, to move the mind; to set on foot; excited, agitated, surprised, moved; restless, irritable; motion; *tung nò* to irritate; *'kí shí tung' shan*, when do you start? *tung tsok*,

work, workmanship; *chang tung* behavior, conduct; *tung tam' kon*, no more things to carry, out of work; *'lan tor tung* hard to stir, indolent; *'tsau tung pat, ts'in*, unable to move from age, infirm; *'kóm tung* moved by, as the Spirit; *tung pat, tung* continually moving, restless; *tung 't'ò*, to commence digging or building; *king tung* startling, fearful, as bad news; *'kí tung 'ni lok*, thank you; *tung' kon kwo*, to go to war; *'m 'hò tung tsing* his conduct is improper, he acts rudely; *yuk tung* to move about, restless.

衝 *Tung* The feelings deeply moved, greatly excited; *sam tung* extreme grief; *oi tung* greatly distressed.

戙 *Tung* The boards or timber used in the construction of a boat.

洞 *Tung* A rapid current; a grotto, a cave; a dell, a gorge, a ravine; profound, deep; to understand thoroughly, to perceive mysteries, to see clearly; *tung' chuk, sk'í kán*, to see through his villainy; *tung' t'ing sú*, the lake Tungting in Húnán; *'shui tung* a deep spot or hole in the water; *sin tung* a fairy's grot; *tung' fong*, a nuptial chamber, to consummate a marriage; *tung' shik*, I see it all; *tung' ch'át*, a full examination.

街 *Tung* A lane or street in Peking is called *sú tung*; the term seems to be confined to the capital.

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T'ung.

通

通

To go through, to see clearly, to perceive; to go through with, to succeed; to make known to others; to have dealings with; to communicate with; pervious, permeable, intercommunicable, pervading, perspicuous, as style; current, as money; successful, prosperous; reaching throughout; the whole, complete, generally; illicit, adulterous; uniform in color; a beat of a drum, a report of a gun; *t'ung hai' ngo*, all are mine; *sam t'ung lung*, I fully understand it; *t'ung iú' kóm' tsò* do them all in this way; *t'ung tak' t'm*, it is punctuated entirely; *t'ung shū*, an almanac; *t'ung pò*, current in value; *t'ung hiú*, fully understands it; *t'ung chí*, inform him of it; *t'ung sz'* an interpreter, a *mi-nan* who transacts business; *t'ung sz' kún*, a linguist's hong; *lò' pat, t'ung hang*, this road is blocked, this way is not a public one; *t'ung chí* a general topography; *t'ung fung*, a draft of wind; *t'ung kwán tsít*, to bribe, to give a sign whom to favor; *tá t'ung kú*, three taps of the drum; *tá t'ung*, to bring a thing about, to bribe; *án t'ung*, a chimney, a smoke pipe; *sz' t'ung*, illicit intercourse; *fo' pat, t'ung clau*, the goods have no sale.

通

A species of Araliaceae pith, sliced into sheets; erroneously called rice pith; *t'ung chí fá*, a pith flowers; *t'ung chí* pith paper pictures; *ts'ò*, lampwick grass.

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Pained; in pain, as groaning, moaning from an ulcer breaking; *t'ung t'ung*, disappointed. Together, all, unite bring together, to unite harmonize, to assemble; *T'ung and*, together; same, all the same place or time, as one; *t'ung yat, hiú* let them all go together; *t'ung uk, chü* they live same house; *k'ü yat, t'ung sai* just alike in aspects; *t'ung yat, yéung* same sort; *ní t'ung k'ü* you and he go there; *t'ung*, different; *t'ung* fellow officers; *t'ung* sub-prefect; *t'ung páu tai* uterine brothers; *t'ung yan*, strange, eccentric; *tsú t'ung*, identical, same. Plain, ignorant, rude; *ing* no learning or ability; *T'ung kung' t'ung*, an ignorant. A cavern in a hill, a *hung t'ung*, a mountain. Pingliáng fú in Kánsu group of islands off Shánt. A large tree that produces oily seeds; *ng t'ung*, a (*Eleococcus oleifera*), considered by the Chinese as most elegant of trees; *t' shü* the *Jatropha cur* which produces *t'ung*.

or wood oil; *d'ung yau fú*, putty, chunam for seams; *d'ung íp fú*, fine ashes put in censers.

**doong** 筒 A tube, a hollow cylinder, a pipe; a measure made of bamboo; a tubular cup; *shé*

*d'ung*, a sumpitan; *hò d'ung*, a trumpet, a speaking trumpet; *ín d'ung*, a tobacco pipe; *tái fā d'ung*, a Roman candle; *mán fā d'ung*, a kaleidoscope; *yat d'ung p'í t'ái*, a blubbering booby.

**銅** Copper, brass, called the red metal; made of copper, brazen; *d'ung pok*, brass foil; *d'ung lo*, a copper gong; *tá d'ung p'ó*, a copper smith's; *d'ung ngán*, counterfeit or copper dollars; *shik d'ung*, eats the brass—covetous; *mún shan d'ung ch'au*, body smells coppery—proud; *lím d'ung tsing*, a lick copper sprite—covetous; *d'ung luk*, verdigris; *pák d'ung*, tutenague, white copper; *wong d'ung*, brass; *d'ung t'ái*, water spouts.

**銅** A sort of silure or mudfish, small and resembling a blenny.

**童** A boy, a lad, an unmarried youth; a student, a bachelor, a slave boy; a girl, a virgin; youthful, boyish, fair; bare, as land; undefiled, virgin; *shing d'ung*, at puberty; *muk d'ung*, a herdboy; *d'ung ngán*, a fresh complexion, looks young; *d'ung d'ung*, flourishing, as trees; *shan d'ung*, a bright boy; *man d'ung*, a student

**僮** A slave girl or boy; a lad; a concubine; doltish, ignorant, rude; *shā d'ung*, a serving boy in a school; *ká d'ung*, a house-boy, a waiter.

**撞** A tree in Yunnan from whose flowers cloth can be made—the cotton tree? a piece of squared timber.

**撞** The rising sun, the sun obscured; *d'ung dung*, scarcely able to see the sun.

**撞** A tributary of the Yellow River in Shensi, at the elbow; *d'ung k'oon*, a celebrated pass and town on this stream; *lok d'ung*, quass.

**瞳** The pupil of the eye; to stare at, a vacant look; *shui kún d'ung yan*, a cataract; *d'ung yan*, the baby in the eye.

**種** Grain which requires a long time to ripen; late, autumnal grain.

**撞** Long and swift boats, used in fighting; *chung d'ung*, war boats, like revenue cutters.

**攸** A surname; *T'ei d'ung*, a sorcerer in the Hán famous dynasty.

**聚** The noise of drums; *d'ung d'ung*, drums beating, the din of drums.

**彤** Red, peach red; rosy, as cheeks; *d'ung kún*, a red pencil.

**捅** To lead on, to advance; to run one thing into another. as two sleeves; to pierce, to stick into; to baste; *'hò ko kún shám*, put three jackets into each other; *'ung kwat*, a basted edge.

**‘壙** A colloquial word. A pit, the hole into which the coffin is put; *hoi 't'ung*, to dig a grave; *shán 't'ung*, a grave.

**‘桶** A cask, a tub; square wooden vessel, a case; *'shui 't'ung* a pail; *tiú 't'ung*, a bucket; *kwai 't'ung*, a drawer; *yan 't'ung*, an oil tub; *pi 'p'á 't'ung*, a barrel; *tái 'p'ing 't'ung*, water hogsheads kept against fires; *pán 't'ung 'shui* half drained the tub — half educated, shallow.

**‘統** A beginning, origin; beginning of a thread, first of a subject, a clue, a hint; the whole under one head; the whole, general, entire; the head, the chief; to rule, to control; *yat 't'ung*, the whole; *'t'ung 'ling* a general control; a commander-in-chief; *'tsung 't'ung*, managing the whole; entirely, in fine, all; *kwai yat 't'ung*, to come under a monarch; *yat 't'ung shán cho*, one government over the empire; *'t'ung kai* the whole sum.

**‘痛** A pain, an ache, a twinge; a disease which gives pain; acute feelings, heartrending, miserable, distressed; to feel for, to commiserate, to love; a superlative; *ngá 't'ung* the toothache; *sam 't'ung 'hau 'm 't'ung* to grieve for but not to show it, as to erring children; *'m 't'ung 'ní*, I don't like you; *'t'ung 'yam*, drinking to excess; *'t'ung 'fái* bitter repentance; *'t'ò 't'ung* a bellyache; *'lá tak 'hò 't'ung* a very pain-

does not hurt; *'t'ung* I testation of; *'t'ai kin* 't'ung' I felt sorry to see one's things wasted.

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Tüt.

**‘奪**  
Toh

To take by force, to oppress and fleece; to off, as a prize; to take as rank; to criticise, to to prune, as composition narrow path; *'ts'ung rob*; *tüt ch'un fái*, come first of the Hánliú piú, to take the prize; *'ts'oi tüt muk* its ele ravished the eyes; *tüt ch'au*, to get the first p

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Tüt.

**‘脫**  
Tob

Emaciated; spoiled at solving; to relinquish; dress, to strip; to be bo get out of; to avoid, to to escape from; if, pe should; a suit, as of cl succession, as of messer a pattern; *'tüt shán*, away from; *'tüt shám*, off the coat; *yat 'tüt*, a suit of clothes; *'tüt*, skin; to cast the skin; *'k yan doi*, several messer came; *'tüt ngá*, to tooth; *'tüt tsing kwong*, naked; *'tüt lénk* libera exacting *'tüt án á*

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U.

fact

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烏  
Wu

A crow, praised for its filial care; filial; black, inky, dark; to blacken; promiscuous, not reduced to order: what? how? the obverse of a coin; *ú á*, a black crow; *ú hòp* the lawless, dark-dealing Triads; *ú muk*, or *ú smúi muk*, ebony; *ú 'yau*, all gone; *ú sò yéuk*, a hair-dye; *king ú pò* black nankeen; *kam ú*, the [three-legged] golden crow, fabled to live in the sun; *kwai chí ú 'yau*, it returned nothing at all, as an adventure; *ú sù sù*, heedless, blundering; *sám tauk ú*, the sun; *ch'ui ú*, to blow out a lamp; *ú tang*, a lamp not lighted; *ú mung mang*, pitch dark; *tong' ú 'k'ú mín'* smudge his face, as a counterfeiter's; *kwó' ú*, too black; to change the tint; *fong' ú 'hau mín'* to look cross; *ú sū*, the black fish, a sort of blenny, the *Philypnus sinensis*; *ú t'au sch'ung*, an unshaven lout; *ú á meng'* a raven's luck—said of unlucky persons.

嗚  
於  
Wu

An interjection; a sigh, a groan; a sign of admiration or esteem; *ú fú*, alas; to sigh; *ú noá*, tush! *ú ín*, to sob, to whimper.

坊  
Wu

To cover a wall with plaster, to adorn walls, to stucco; *ú syn*, a bricklayer, a plasterer.

杓  
Wu

A trowel; with which to plaster, to daub on mortar.

00

汚  
汗  
Wu

Stagnant water; dirty, foul, filthy, muddy; impure, unclean, obscene, depraved, vile; abominable; to defile, to stain; to insult, to debauch; *ú yuk*, to debauch; obscene; *ú wai' fíltby*, defiled; *ú tso*, vile; to dirty; *t'ung lau hòp ú*, to go with the vulgar herd.

胡  
Hu

A dewlap; how, why, wherefore? dark, blackish; reddish; the Tartars, the Mongols or Huns; long, lasting, eternal; a spear; *ú tsiú*, pepper; *sò ú tái' siú'* a gurgling, laughing sound; *ú 'fan*, a sort of rouge; *ú wai ú 'ts'z'* how is this?

湖  
Hu

A lake; *ú 'kwong*, the old province of Húkwáng, now divided into Húnán and Húpeh; *'ng ú*, the five lakes, are the Poyáng in Kiángsi, the Tungting and Tsingtsán in Húnán, and the Tái and Tányáng in Kiángsú; *'tsau kong ú*, to travel through the land, to travel much; *ú sz'* Nanking raw silk; *kwó' ú*, to cross the lakes; *ú sp'ái*, playing-cards.

瑚  
Hu

Coral; *ú 'lín*, wooden vases used in sacrifices; *shán ú* Coral.

糊  
Hu

Paste, gluten; thick porridge; to paste, to stick; mendacious, foolish, nonsensical; *ú t'ò*, confused, stupid, muddy; *tséung ú shūt*, foolish, ridiculous talk; *'chí ú t'au*, a "pasted head," a booby; *'piú ú*, to paste; *chóm ú*, to beguile, to lead off the scent, to mystify.

**糊** Interchanged with the last ;  
congee ; to seek a living ; *sú*  
*Hu* 'han, to get a livelihood ; *sú*  
'hau sz' fung, to go about for  
employment.

**蝴** A butterfly ; *sú t'ip*, a butter-  
*Hu* fly, it includes all the papilion-  
idae.

**葫** A gourd ; *sú dō*, a bottle  
*Hu* calabash, the Lagenaria ; *sú dō*  
*yéung* pear shaped, calabash  
like ; *sú sūn* a sort of leek ;  
*mé sú dō*, to carry a gourd, as  
children in boats do, to save  
them if they fall overboard.

**瓠** Interchanged with the last ;  
*Hu* *sú dō*, the bottle-gourd or gourd  
squash.

**酥** A spirit fermented from  
*Hu* mare's cream, called *t'ai sú* ;  
also butter, or oil of milk.

**街** A street in Peking is called  
*Hu* *sú t'ung* ; the term is mostly  
confined to the capital.

**鵝** A sort of water bird, much  
*Hu* dreaded by the fish ; *t'ai sú*,  
a bird like the pelican.

**鬚** The beard ; *sú tsz'* the mus-  
*Hu* taches ; *sú sō*, the beard on  
the chin ; *sú sim*, the whiskers.

**弧** A wooden bow ; a stretcher  
*Hu* to display a flag ; a span ; an  
arc in mathematics ; curved,  
arched.

**狐** An animal which can change  
*Hu* its form, or be possessed ; sus-  
picious, mistrusting ; *sú lí*,  
the fox ; *sú í*, distrustful ; to  
suspect ; *sú lí tsing*, an elfin  
in form of a fox ; *sú mi* an en-  
chantress ; *sú 'ká fú wai*, the  
fox borrows the tiger's terror ;  
*sú sk'au*, fox-skin furs ; *sú sín*,  
a good fairy, a repentant peri.

**壺** A cup, a vase or pot ; a tan-  
*Hu* kard, a wine jug ; *ch'á sú*, a  
teapot ; *tsz' cham sú*, a small  
wine-pot ; *tsō sú*, a hot water  
pot ; *kwai fú sú tséung*, to  
show fealty by a banquet ; *yat*,  
*sú 'tsau*, drank a pot of wine ;  
*t'au sú*, to throw darts into  
the vase's mouth—an ancient  
game.

**乎** An interrogative adverb ; an  
*Hu* interjection of doubt, admi-  
ration, or inquiry, and placed  
at the end of sentence ; after  
nouns, sign of the vocative ;  
after verbs, it is a preposition,  
in, towards, to, with, from, up  
to ; in respect to, as, like ; a  
sign of the accusative ; an ex-  
pletive ; *hau' sú 'kwai shan*, du-  
tifully regard your ancestors ;  
*smō 'yan sú 'í*, I've concealed  
nothing from you ; *'ho sú*, can  
we do it ? *'hí 'ho tak sú*, can  
we possibly get it ? *syau 'ün*  
*sú tsoi*, can benevolence be  
so far gone ! *pat yik lok sú*,  
is it not even pleasant ? *mok*  
*kō sú t'in*, there's nothing  
higher than heaven ; *í sú 'fau*  
*sú*, is it right or not ? *shü' sú*  
*sk'í 'ho 'í*, then it is thus al-  
lowed ; *kí sú*, perhaps, nearly,  
about ; *kōp sú 'tsz'* agrees  
with this ; *chí sú 'ché 'yá*, eh !  
ah ! oh ! ugh ! met. it is all  
moonshine ; *wai' sú 'shéung*  
'ché, his place is on high ; *'pō*  
*sú sman*, to preserve the peo-  
ple ; *í shik sú shí' sú tsuk*, food  
and raiment thereupon were  
plenty ; *syéung syéung sú*, how  
vast ! *tsoi' sú*, consists in ; *shū*  
*pat, wan sú*, is it not so written ?



00 福 Happiness, favor of heaven; heavenly blessing; to persevere in wicked courses, lost to all reason and rectitude.

hou 濬 The bank of a river, the sloping descent or lawn down to a stream; a branch of the R. Hwái in Ngánhwui.

00 塢 A dike, a low wall; barracks, cantonments, a fortified camp; a compound or village defended by a wall; winding roads among hills; ying ú, an entrenchment.

鄂 An ancient city in the west of Shánai, near the Yellow River.

惡 To hate; to loathe, to dislike; to blush, to be ashamed of; hard to express; averse to, detestable, repulsive; why, how? an exclamation of regret; 'ho ú' detestable; san ú' shamefaced; tsang ú' to hate.

惡 A colloquial word. To stoop; to bend the head, as when going in a low place; ú' tsai ú' au, stoop down to it; ú' lün ú, to bend down low, as when in a boat.

00 戶 To protect, to screen, to close upon; to stop further progress; a chamber door, an inner door, a one-leaved door; a hole, an opening; the nidus of larvae; master of a family, a ship, or shop; a person; people in a certain calling; a family, a household; the 62d radical of characters relating to spaces; ú' kax, the population; ú' pò' the Board of Population and Revenue; ú' fong, the

revenue department in a yá-mun; mún ú' a door; táí' mún ú' a great family; ká ká ú' ú' ú' shí' every household does so; p'ò' lok ú' a beggared family; pò' táí' ú' to report the rich families; táí' ú' the tanka people.

芋 The taro, the *Arum aquaticum*; ú' ú' au, taro; ú' ip, taro leaves, to feed pigs; tsò ú' early taro, a good sort.

互 Interlocking, as serrated edges or cog wheels; fitting into each other; with, together, each to other; reciprocal, mutual, blended, interchangeable, responsive; a butcher's double hook; kán ú' united; ú' séung ú' a mutual love.

互 Closed up by the ice, ice-bound, frozen, congealed, a glazed, icy appearance.

護 To aid, to deliver; to guard, to preserve; to save, to succor, to patronize; the flank of an army; kán ú' to save; ú' shan ú' a charm, an amulet, ú' fung, safely sealed — written on the envelope of a letter; ú' sung' to convoy; ú' fát, to support Buddhism.

灌 Rain flowing in torrents, rushing rivulets and torrents, boiling, bubbling; pò' ú' diffused generally, as education.

帖 A hill covered with trees and vegetation; others say, a bare hill.

估 To look to for care and help, as to a father; a father, a parent; a helper, a support, ú' shí' one's parents; shat ú' to lose a father.

(660)

Ü.

yü

於  
于

Yü

A preposition of relationship, in, at, on, with, through, by; at the beginning of a sentence, it means respecting, relating to; it often denotes only the accusative, or particularizes the exponent of the verb; sometimes makes a passive form of the verb; after the possessive *chí* 之 it means respecting, in case of; forms the comparative degree, than, more than; before pronouns, as, as to, referring to; *ü sám mín*, in the third year; *ü kam* at this time; *ü sam ho 'yan*, where's your patience? *chí ü chí' shín'* to rest in the highest good; *ü chün' 'yan chí*, it is in the record; *man' ü 'ngo*, he asked me; *pat, k'au ü 'yan* ask advice of no man; *lit, ü 'tso*, detailed on the left, i. e. below; *i 'ché chí ü peng' 'yá*, doctors are for sickness; *mok, tái' ü t'ín fú'* nothing greater than God; *ü shí' thus*, here-upon; *'yan yik, ü 'yan*, it is advantageous to people; *üt, ü ts'an*, to gladden one's parents; *kün' ü 'hoi 'ché*, he who looks at the sea; *ü man 'yá 'yan chí*, he treats the people humanely; *'sz' chí ü tó*, died by his sword.

于

Yü

Constantly interchanged with the preceding; to speak, to say; to go; *sü sü*, self-satisfied, pleased.

如

Jü

A conjunction, like, if, according to; if, at the beginning of a sentence means as it regards, but like, seeming; to permit; go to; after adjectives, an intensitive force; as this, like, thus; *sü* now; *sz' sz' sü i'* even according to your wish; *i' sü sz'* two into two four; *smò sü chí cho*, do nothing with him; *sü* if any one has, if there be; *smò sü*, nothing like so; *hung hung* really nothing; *sü chí* *'ho 'yá*, if so, what is done? *sü tso' cham chí* sitting on a carpet [filled needles].

如

Jü

To become moist, to in; to dampen; name stream; *'tsü sü*, watery, ed through, as a bog.

余

Yü

I, myself; we, ours said in a humble style often put in a smaller type by the side. The also a surname; *k'í sü* what can he do to me?

餘

Yü

Remnants of food; rest, an overplus; the rest, the mainder; a surplus of thing, superabundant; vacant ground; *lau sü tí* or lay by a little, as of work; *'yan sü*, more than enough; *sü mui*, rubbish, debris after building; *k'í sü*, the plus, what remains; *sü* leisure days; *sü shing'* is left over; *sü lik* sparements and energy.

**魚** <sup>Yü</sup> A fish; fishy; *yat*, *st'üü sū* or *yat*, *'mí sū*, one fish; *'tá sū* or *'lo sū*, to fish; *sū lán*, the fish market of Canton; *muk sū* the wooden fish, on which priests beat responses; *háu puk sū*, to beat the divining fish, as is done by T'áu priests; *ch'éung' muk sū*, to sing ditties and ballads; *sū sch'í*, shark's fins; *sū 't'ò*, fishmaws; *sū ch'un* spawn; *sū muk wan' chū*, fish eyes mixed with pearls; *sū ch'á*, a fizgig; *sū ngá*, sea-horse teeth; *sū shü*, a letter; *shat wan sū*, all in a fright; *ch'ut sū tang*, a procession of fancy lanterns, many of them shaped like fish.

**漁** <sup>Yü</sup> To fish; to seize; immoderate, indiscriminate; *sū shik*, inordinate lust; *sū k'í lí* selfish desire for gain; *sū 'fú*, a fisherman.

**輿** <sup>Yü</sup> The box or body of a cart; a chariot; a barrow; to hold, to sustain, to bear, as the earth does; the earth; a substratum, a foundation; to carry; many; *slün sū*, the imperial carriage; *sū yan*, a carriage-maker; *hóm sū*, heaven and earth; *hóm sū sín shang*, a geomancer; *tí sū st'ò*, a general map of a country or the globe.

**歟** <sup>Yü</sup> } A final particle, indicative of surprise and admiration; **與** } an interrogative or dubitative particle; a sign of the vocative; to breathe easy; *k'wan 'tsz' yan sū*, is he a philosopher? *'ho pat shan' sū*, must we not be careful? *k'í 'ts'z' ch'í wai' sū*, this is as I say.

**昇** <sup>Yü</sup> To bear up, to raise aloft on the hands, to sustain with all the strength.

**禺** <sup>Yü</sup> A term for quadrumanous animals, more especially gibbons; the hour from 9 to 11 A. M.; things beginning to develop; *p'ün sū*, the district of Pwányü.

**隅** <sup>Yü</sup> A mountain where the sun rises; *sū í*, the orient, the land of the sun.

**愚** <sup>Yü</sup> Having a monkey's wit; simple, uninstructed, rude; silly, unwise, confounding right and wrong; used for "I," "your's humbly," &c., at the end of letters; *sū 'ch'un*, stupid; *sū chüt*, unskilled, foolish; *sū man*, the common people, the mob, the canaille;—used by officials; *héung sū*, rustics; *sū kín* in my humble opinion; *sü tai* your humble servant; *há' sū*, the vulgar; *yéuk sū*, appearing foolish, but not so; sapient; *shau' yan 'sho sū*, deluded, taken in.

**隅** <sup>Yü</sup> An angle, a corner; a nook, a secluded spot; a cove, a bay, an inlet; a part, a little; accurate, rigid, as a corner; *'hái sū*, a lagoon; *sü tso'* to sit at the corner [of the table]; *yat sū ch'í t'í* a parcel of land.

**儒** <sup>Jü</sup> Literary men, philosophers, scholars, the learned; scholarly; *sü káu'* the literati, Confucianists; *shon sū*, an indigent scholar; *sming sū*, a renowned scholar; *sü hok* a director of graduates, name of an office; *chan hai' fú' sū*, he's a complete pedant.

**孺** *Jú* A suckling, an infant at the breast; attached to, intimate; a surname; *sü 'tsz'* a child; *sü cyan*, wives of the seventh rank of officials.

**蠕** *Jú* To crawl like a snake, the wriggling crawl of worms; a tribe or horde of Huns. Also read *'ün*.

**虞** *Yü* A fabulous benign white and black tiger, called *tsau sü*; it is said to have appeared in Wan-wáng's day; to consider, to be anxious about; to expect; an impediment, mishap, accident, damage; a designation of Shun's reign; prepared for, vigilant, provided against, waiting, ready; to help; to select; a period of seven days' mourning; pleased; *smò sü*, nothing to fear; *pat sü*, an unforeseen accident; *fong sü*, on guard, watching; *sho sü*, remiss, unprepared; *'i pî' pat sü*, to guard against casualties; *sü cyan*, warden of the parks and ponds.

**娛** *Yü* Joy, pleasure; to amuse, to divert, to please one's self or others; relaxation, diversion; *fün sü*, pleasure; the nuptial act; *tsz' sü*, to enjoy one's self; *sü ts'an*, to please one's parents; *kik sü*, extreme joy, in an ecstasy.

**好** *Yü* A sort of female chamberlain in a palace called *tsip sü*; known in the Táng dynasty.

**臾** *Yü* A moment of time; *sü sü*, momentary, presently, in a little while. Read *kwai'* a basket for grass.

**庾** *Yü* A receptacle for grain in the field, a stacking-floor; a pile, a stack; abundant, affluent; *'yé 'yau sü tsik*, shocks piled in the field; *tái' sü 'ling*, the Great Stack Mts., between Kwángtung and Kiángsi, better known as the Mei-ling.

**榱** *Yü* A kind of tree, whose wood is tough in dry weather, and brittle in wet weather.

**腴** *Yü* Fat on the belly; corpulent, fat, soft and flabby; savory; rich, fertile; entrails of dogs and pigs; the belly; *fi sü*, fat, in good condition; *kò sü*, fertile, rich, as land.

**莢** *Yü* A bitter, warm sort of umbelliferous seed, called *chü sü*, prescribed as an alterative.

**諛** *Yü* To flatter, to praise, to adulate; to caress; adulation; a flatterer, a sycophant; *ch'im sü*, to flatter; *sü shik*, a simpering, ogling, countenance; *o sü fung' shing*, to cajole and flatter.

**榆** *Yü* The elm, of which ten sorts are reckoned; *song sü*, mulberry and elm, *met.* the evening of life, because these trees grow firm with age.

**愉** *Yü* A contented, happy, pleased air; joyfully, willingly; self-satisfied, well brought up; to please, to rejoice; *sü shik*, a happy, delighted countenance.

**渝** *Yü* Name of a stream near the eastern end of the Great Wall; water becoming muddy; to grow worse, to deteriorate.

**窬** *Yü* A small door cut in a large gate, or in the wall near it; a hole in a wall; to bore a hole;

yu

a row of bricks in a wall: *sám cū chún*, a wall three bricks thick; *ch'ün ü*, to cut through a wall to steal; *tán cū chün*, a wall of one brick.

*蝸* *Yü* A garden slug, a limax; *cū*, a garden snail; others say a garden spider.

*盆* *Yü* A basin, a dish of wood or metal; a vessel for holding food or liquids; a clasp dish; *pút, ü*, a vegetable dish; *áám cū*, a small spit-box; *'fo cū*, a dish cooked by spirits; *cū dān shing' ü*, the All-souls' festival in the first half of the 7th moon.

*竽* *Yü* A sort of organ, having 36 tubes of different lengths meeting in a bulb, and played by suction; it is called *tō' cū*, the thieving *cū*, because it leads the choir.

*雩* *Yü* To pray for rain; name of a sacrifice to implore rain. Read *ü* the rainbow.

*濡* *Jo* Name of a river in the east of Kwangsi. Usually read *cū*. Also read *'nūn*, sediment, dirty water.

*嫗* *Yü* A mother; *ü' ü*, the fructifying effects of the sun; *'lō ü*, an old granny; *ts'ün ü*, a village dance.

*雨* *Yü* Rain, water from the clouds; a shower, a rain; to come fast and furious like rain; the 173d radical of characters relating to meteorology; *'ch'ü shék' ü há* the darts and stones came raining on us; *mí sz' ü*, a mist, drizzling; *p'ing ü*, a general rain; *'ü shui tō*, too much rain; *lōk' ü*, it rains,

*kwo' san ü*, a passing shower; *pák, chong' ü*, a sun-shower; *tsat' ü*, a smart shower; *an ü*, dark, rainy, weather; *'fug ü pat, 'koi*, he never minds the weather; *'pi ü tap, shap*, wet through by the rain.

Read *ü* to rain, to descend from the sky; *'ü kām sám yat* it rained metal three days.

*宇* *Yü* Sides of a roof; to cover, as the eaves; to shelter, as a bird; to protect, to regard. *Yü* wide, extensive, reaching everywhere; the canopy of heaven; the world, under the canopy; *'ü há* under the roof, the world; under one's protection; *'ü noi* in the universe. *'ü chau* the wide world; *tung' ü*, a roof, a house.


*禹* *Yü* The name of an insect; to expand, to feel easy; name of the founder of the Hsia dynasty, called *Tü' ü*, a. c. 2205.


*瑤* *Yü* A pebble which resembles a gem.

*予* *Yü* Similar to the next, to give, to confer, to transfer to, to grant.


*與* *Yü* A company, a band, a combination; to consort, to join. good, liking; a preposition, with, by, to; a conjunction and, together; as, as if; when repeated, it has a disjunctive sense, either, or; when followed by *üing*, denotes a comparison; to give, to commit to transfer to; to comply with to promise, to agree; to grant to permit, to wait, to delay.


for; to concede to; to use, to employ; before verbs, often denotes the dative; after verbs, often merely marks a transitive sense; 'ü *yan pat*, *t'ung*, unlike other people; 'ü *'nì 'hí* I'll rise with you; *pat*, 'ü *man* I will not ask him; *séung* 'ü, acquainted with; to treat kindly; 'hò *séung* 'ü, very good friends; *t'in* 'ü *chí*, heaven gave it him; *shuk*, 'ü *'ngo*, who is like me? *tong* 'ü a clan, a company, confederates; 'ü *'ngo mò kon*, none of my business; 'ü *t'á tsok*, *túi* I can match him; *káp*, 'ü *üt*, *shuk*, *mí*, which is the finest, *kup*, or *üt*, this or that? *song* 'ü *k'í í*, 'yá *ning ts'ik*, in mourning true grief is better than show; *man* *t' pat*, *hang* 'ü *pat*, *man* *t'ung*, to hear and not to do is the same as not to hear.


 A vase with a hole or flaw; defective, weak, feeble; sick, invalid; idle, vicious, useless, listless.


 Feathers, the large quill feathers; wings, plumes; having feathers, made of feathers, feathered; a feather banner or signal; quick, as if flying; the 124th radical of characters relating to feathers; 'ü *yik*, feathers and wings; appendages; assistants; an excerpt or compilation; 'ü *mò shín* feather fans; *tong* 'ü, small predatory detachments; 'ü *shá*, English camlets; 'ü *tün* Dutch camlets; 'ü *ling*, lastings; 'ü *pò* bunting; 'ü *ch'au*, hom-


basin; 'ü *ts'é*, merino; 'ü *hui* birds; 'ü *slam kwan*, the emperor's body-guard.


 To detain, to imprison, to hold fast; *ling* 'ü, a prison, a lockup. *niū*

 To stop or keep time, as in music; an instrument resembling a tiger, struck to stop the music. *yū*

 To converse, to talk with, to tell, to inform, to discuss; words, conversation, speech; expressions, language, words, phrases, sentences; *pú* 'ü, double entendre; *òm* 'ü, whispering, talking low; *lun* 'ü, Conversations of Confucius; *ts'im* 'ü, oracular responses; 'hí 'ü *ts'z'* initial particles; 'chün 'ü, words which give a turn to the sentence; *shing* 'ü, proverbs, sayings; *tsuk* 'ü, a vulgar phrase; *siú* 'ü, triflings, chitchat; *án* *sám* 'ü *sz'* loquacious; *án* 'ü, words, conversation; 'ng 'ü 'ü I tell you plainly. *niū*

 Unsited, unmatched, unfitted for each other, as a round handle into a square hole; *ch'o* 'ü, uncongenial, forced. Read 'ng; *kwan* 'ng, name of a hill, which produces steel.

 Distorted, ill arranged, as teeth; 'tsü 'ü, unequal, jaws not matching; contradictory, discordant, as reports.

 A groom, a stable boy, a hostler; to oppose, to defend; a prison; a frontier, a place where the territory ends; 'ü *yan*, a horseboy; 'shau 'ü, to guard the borders.

*hiu yung* ü

*niu*

**麋** A buck, the male of deers; to herd together; *gan luk* 'ü Yü 'ü, stags and does in a herd.

*二*

**乳** The breasts, the nipple; an udder; milk; milky; soft, tender; to suck; to nurse; 'ü 'tsz' to suckle; a suckling; *ngau* 'ü 'peng, a curd cake; *tün* 'ü, to wean; 'ü *hëung*, olive-banum; 'ü *kam*, liquid gold, used for writing; 'ü 'mò, a wet nurse; *cyëung kò kwai* 'ü, the lamb kneels to suck.

*niu*

**俱** Persons with large features; a large, imposing appearance.

*二*

**汝** A tributary of the R. Hwái, and an inferior department in Honán; a personal pronoun, you, your; 'ü *cho gan*, who are you? 'ü *mün*, you all.

*一*

*yu*

**淤** A muddy, sedgy bank rising in the water; a bar which stops the flow, a deposit of filth in a stream; 'ü *sak pat*, *fung*, the mud stops the flow.

*二*

**瘀** Extravasated blood, the

**酩** Mad with drink, raving drunk, furious; 'ü 'tsan, delirium tremens.

**煦** The genial warmth of the sun; hot, vivifying, nutritive; soothing, kind, gracious; to steam; to heat, to warm; to mature; to vivify; a red, warm color, carnation; *mo* 'ü, genial, warm, as the weather.

**俞** To answer, to assert; to respond; to reply willingly, yes, good, well, quite so; 'ü *wan*, to promise, to agree.

**喻** To make known, to proclaim, to manifest; to declare, to explain, to instruct, to teach, to compare, to illustrate; to understand the import of; instructed; manifested; instruction; 'ü 'ü 'ü to cause to know; to comprehend, to appreciate, as teaching; 'ü *sham* 'ü *chi*, to explain fully; to see through, as a subject; *káu* 'ü instruction; to teach; 'ü *án*, no illus-

well, healed, convalescent, cured; getting well; more, better, in a further degree, still more; *peng* ü<sup>2</sup> disease cured; *lap* ü<sup>2</sup> an immediate cure; *ts'ün* ü<sup>2</sup> *shau* tsé<sup>2</sup> no pay no cure; *yau* *sum* ü<sup>2</sup> ü<sup>2</sup> lamenting more and more; *to* ü<sup>2</sup> *pat* *tsuk*, the more he has the less he is satisfied; ü<sup>2</sup> 'hò, mending, recovering.

**瑜**<sup>2</sup> Yü Lustre of gems; a beautiful stone; excellencies, good qualities; *'kan* ü<sup>2</sup> a fine gem; ü<sup>2</sup> *'há* are opposites—virtues, defects.

**覿**<sup>2</sup> Yü To desire, to long for, to covet; *ki* ü<sup>2</sup> to wish earnestly, to hope for.

**踰**<sup>2</sup> Yü To pass over, to cross; to advance, to get beyond; to exceed; to go beyond, to pass by, as time; ü<sup>2</sup> *ts'èung*, to leap a wall; ü<sup>2</sup> *tsit*, to exceed a limit, as in expenses; ü<sup>2</sup> *chán*, to overpass the mark; ü<sup>2</sup> *üt*, next month.

**豫**<sup>2</sup> Yü A large elephant; easy, contented, idle, indulgent, taking one's pleasure; a jaunt, an excursion; to pre-arrange, to get ready for; beforehand, already; prepared for; provided, ready; to confer with; ü<sup>2</sup> *pi* ready, early arranged; *yan* ü<sup>2</sup> irresolute, undecided; ü<sup>2</sup> *sin*, previously, beforehand, *'m* ü<sup>2</sup> *td'* unexpectedly; ü<sup>2</sup> *teng* well fixed; ü<sup>2</sup> *fong*, guarded against; ü<sup>2</sup> *man*, I let you know before; ü<sup>2</sup> *sin*, prediction, prophecy; *kon* ü<sup>2</sup> to interfere in, to meddle, to go out of one's line.

**蕷**<sup>2</sup> Yü A tuber or esculent root, called *shü* ü<sup>2</sup> resembling the yam, but with a coarse fibre; it is used as a stomachic.

**裕**<sup>2</sup> Yü Rich in clothes and chattels; to enrich, to leave to; plenty, superabundant, in excess; supererogation; liberal, generous; *fün* ü<sup>2</sup> magnanimous; having enough, well off; ü<sup>2</sup> *kwok*, to make the state prosper.

**頤**<sup>2</sup> Yü Name of a stream in the east of Sz'chuen.

**鵲**<sup>2</sup> Yü The blackbird, pie, or jay; small birds of this sort, which assemble in flocks.

**茹**<sup>2</sup> Yü Also read *ü*. Roots inter-twisted and tangled; joined by the roots; interlaced; to take, to receive; to eat, to gobble down, to eat and drink much; to conjecture; soft, pliant, flexible; putrid; dried, as herbs; things dying of themselves; *t'ám* ü<sup>2</sup> a great appetite; *put*, *mau* *sin* ü<sup>2</sup> to pull up stem and roots.

**譽**<sup>2</sup> Yü To praise, to extol, to laud; to eulogize; to cajole, to flatter; to overpraise; *hò* *mín* ü<sup>2</sup> *yan*, fond of flattering people to their face; *kú* *smeng* *tiú* ü<sup>2</sup> to seek people's praise by one's deeds; ü<sup>2</sup> *ch'ü* delight received from flattery; *ch'ing* ü<sup>2</sup> to bespatter with praise.

**御**<sup>2</sup> Yü To drive horses, to act the charioteer; to manage all, to govern, to superintend; to rule, to break in, as a horse; to extend everywhere, as imperial power does; an epithet

Yü

Z 2

Yü

22.2.22



applied to the emperor and whatever belongs to him, imperial, royal; to wait on, to help; to urge to drink, as to a guest; the management, the rule; *ü' ts'in*, in court, in the emperor's presence; *ü' chai'* the emperor's composition; *ü' shü*, imperial autograph; *ü' kü*, to drive a chariot; *ü' 'sz'* censors; *ü' shon*, to stand the cold; *ü' ngai'* charioteering; *lam ü'* to begin to reign; *ü' ká'* the emperor himself.

**馭**<sup>Yü</sup> Interchanged with the preceding. To drive a chariot; to rule, to oversee; to rely on; *ká' ü'* to guide, as a chariot; to direct, to govern; *sin ü'* or *ü' hok*, to ride to the genii, or to stride a stork—phrases for dying.

**禦**<sup>Yü</sup> Similar to the above. To withstand, to resist, to stop; to forbid, to cause to desist, to bring to an end; to sacrifice; *ü' ki*, to satisfy hunger; *fong ü'* to guard, to watch against.

**寓**<sup>Yü</sup> To lodge, to sojourn in, to dwell at; to attach to, to hang on; a lodging-place, a shelter, a temporary abode; a house, a home; to pertain, to belong to; to borrow, as a metaphor; a hidden meaning; *tsám' ü'* staying at for a while; *tsé' ü'* to use a dwelling; *ü' 'sho*, a house, dwelling; *tsün ü' cho ch'ü'* where's your home? *ki' ü'* attached to, as a parasite; lodging at; *kák, ü'* a hotel; *slau ü'* people who are not yet entered as citizens, their re-

gister being in another prefecture; *ü' in*, a metonymy, metaphorical.

**遇**<sup>Yü</sup> To meet, to come upon one, to occur, to happen; to entertain, to intreat; whenever, happening; *ü' shi yat, 't'ò h'* always sour, ever cross; *ü' sz'' kòm wai*, he's ready for anything; *ü' ts'an*, 'ai I met you; *ü' 'ngo han'* he treated me well; *ü' 'yau sz''* I happen to be busy; *ü' hòp*, it happens, it fits very nicely; *pat, ü'* not to meet; unlucky, unsuccessful; *ü' chéuk*, to happen, to encounter; *ü' shi tái' kat*, fortunate if you go at any time; *ü' sin kòm' ü'* like an angel's visit—to see you.

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Üi.

wal

**樞**<sup>Wei</sup> The pivot or projection on the top and bottom of a door on which it turns.

**隈**<sup>Wei</sup> A bend or cove in a shore; a winding stream; *ü' ai*, a deep bay, a sinuous shore.

**煨**<sup>Wei</sup> To put fire into to warm things; to cook in the ashes; to burn under ashes; to roast; *pt' fo ai*, roast it in the embers; *ai nung*, roasted brown; *ai t'an'* to burn charcoal; *ai ong ai*, to bury in ashes so as to roast slowly; *koi ai*, to be roasted, i. e. unlucky, a mishap; *ai fan shü*, roasted potatoes.

喂

A colloquial word. A word of address, when calling out to a man; *á üi*, halloo! here!

喂

Wei

Dogs barking; a slut whelping three puppies; many, plentiful, accumulated; mixed up, ill assorted; low, rustic, vile; *pi üi*, vulgar.

回

Hwui

To revert to, to revolve, to turn around; to return back; returning, repenting, changing the mind; crooked, deflected; a time, a turn, an effort; a chapter in a novel; *süi sun* an answer; *ni süi*, this time; *shéung yat süi*, the previous time; *süi tsz* *smün hau*, a framed gateway; *süi gam ni*, to answer you; *süi chün*, to return; *süi d'ong*, lost its sweetness, as fruit; *fung süi*, to give back; *yau süi m'* it long retains a relish; always pleasing, as fine writing; *süi buk* a fire, incendiary; title of the God of Fire; *shun süi*, transmigration; *süi süi kau* Mohammedanism; *süi tsz* the Mongols, or Ouigours; *süi d'ò*, to send back, as useless; *doi süi*, come and gone, coming and going; *süi sam chün t'* to change one's mind, to forgive; *t'üi süi ki d'ò*, how much do you send back (or reject)? *süi mün*, the first visit to the bride's parents; *süi nám*, veering to be a south wind.

迴

Hwui

Interchanged with the last. To curve, to bend; to turn round, to double, as a fox; *süi pi* to skulk off, to avoid one's sight.

徊

Hwui

To pace to and fro; to go and return; *p'üi* resolute; back and forth

洄

Hwui

Water flowing round round; an eddy, a whirl; name of a lake in Hainan; indistinct, as eddying water

茴

Hwui

Fennel, or caraway seed; *süi héung*, a small fruit seed like dill; *tái' süi* star aniseed.

噲

A colloquial word. To know how to do; skilled in, expert; apt, likely to cause; *süi* of the future tense; *'m'ong kt'* I shall not be able to forget it; *'ti shang pei* will probably make you angry; *'ngo 'fai tak*, *'k'ü 'üi* I think he will die; *sé süi tik*, I can do it a little; *'m 'üi*, do you know how to do it? *hok 'üi*, learn to do well; *'üi 'au long* apt to be seasick; *'ti 'tá 'k'*, knows how to manage it; *'üi 't'au 'yé*, apt to steal; *'üi 'tá sün* he contrives; *'k'ü 'üi shing* he will go to heaven.

會

Hwui

To collect, to assemble, to convoke, to bring or call together; to make a compact to unite by agreement; blending, a joining; an association for any purpose; club, a society; a meeting; cabal; a church, a congregation; a joint stock company; to meet, to visit; an occasion for a meeting; to communicate; to let all know; to understand; to know; a seam in a cloth.

A colloquial word. To simmer in flour and water

úí² *shü kai*, an Irish stew; úí² *in' wo*, stewed birdsnests; *ch'ut*, úí² to get up a procession; úí² *'king*, a fine procession; *pái' úí²* to visit one; to join an association; úí² *'tsui*, members of a company; *sám hòp*, úí² the Triad Society; úí² *hák*, to receive a guest; *in' úí²* a dinner party; úí² *tan*, a letter of credit; *tsáp*, úí² *hi'* a sort of joint theatricals; *'hò k'í úí²* a good opportunity; úí² *hong*² the funds of a company; to give an order for money on another; *man úí²* a literary club; *hói úí²* and *shau úí²* is to form a company, and to wind up its affairs; úí² *t'au*, manager of a company; úí² *'fi*, banditti.

**匯** Water gurgling and eddying; a whirlpool; a vase; *shá úí²* quicksands, the sand stirred up by water; *sz'' shü úí² ts'am*, an edition of the Four Books with all the comments.

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Uk.

**屋** A house, a dwelling, a habitation; a building; covering or tent of a carriage; *yat*, *kán uk*, one house; *'hi uk*, to build a house; *uk*, *shé'* habitations; *uk*, *ch' tung*, a house lot; *tsai' uk*, *'k'i*, at home; *uk*, *púi'* a roof; *smò uk*, *yam'* no house to be rented.

**剮**

Uh

To put to death privately, to execute a criminal in his own house.

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Ún.

*Yò'n***垣**

Hiuen

*Wu'*

A low wall, such as surrounds a yard; *'tseng cún*, the curb of a well; *'sháng cún*, a city wall.

**桓**

Hwán

A tree which produces hard black seeds used for beads; sign-boards placed between two posts before a hong; pillars before graves; posts to steady a coffin on trestles; a title of defunct grandees; *cún piú*, tablet pillars; *sp' ún cún*, to advance with difficulty; *cún cún*, warlike; mournful.

**涇**

Yuen

Name of a small branch of the R. Wei in the northeast part of Honán, near Cháng-teh fú.

**爰**

Yuen

To lead on, as to another subject, for which the next is also used; therefore, on this account; at, in, up to; even to, arriving at; to deduce; to remove, to change; sad; *cún*, slowly.

**援**

Yuen

To take by the hand; to draw out, to pull up higher; to assist, to rescue, to relieve; to put forward, to elevate; *cún 'yan*, to lead on; *kán' cún*, to come to the rescue; *cún ping*, a relieving force; *kít cún*, to bring one forward, to draw together; log-rolling; *p'án cún*, to combine for mutual help; *'shau cún*, to help out, as from the water.

**爰**

Yuen

Water flowing or drawn off: the purling noise of a rapid current.

碗  
盤  
碗

Wan

A bowl, a dish; a wooden trencher; the quantity in a bowl; 'ún t'ip plates and dishes; fán' ún, rice bowls; 'pò 'ín, to clamp or mend dishes; 'ún 'hau kò'm' tái' big as a bowl; tái' 'hoi 'ún, a punch bowl; shí 'shé 'ún fát: st's'oi fán' give me a bowl of your surplus rice—a beggar's cry.

腕

Wan

The wrist; to-grasp, to twist; 'shau 'ún, the wrist; kéuk, 'ún, the ankle-joint; ak, 'ín, to take by the hand.

皖

Wan

Bright, brilliant, as a star; real; large, rolling, lustrous eyes; to see clearly, to look around; beautifully formed, finely moulded; pared nicely; to wheedle.

澣  
澣

Hwán

To wash clothes; to bathe, to purify one's self; a decade of days; 'ún í, to wash one's garments; 'ún shá k'ai, a stream in Chehkiáng.

奐

Hwán

Great; beautiful, handsome; at ease, leisurely; variegated; to take one's pleasure.

換

Hwán

To change one for another, to interchange, to commute; to move from one place to another; 'cháu ún' to exchange, as coins; ún' 'chün, to interchange; to transpose; 'koi ún' to make in another style; ún' kwai' to change the [official] garb; úi ún' to send back; ún' t'ip, hing tai' sworn friends; pín' ún' exchanged as wanted, as coin; tái' ún' to barter; páu ún' I agree to change it (if bad); 'mò tak, ún' I'll not take it back; 'm 'shai

ún' need not change (shám, to change one's); tái' ún' to exchange; mún pat, ún' it will be taken back; ún' ying' to change Mexican dollars.

煥

Hwán

A branch of the River in east of Honán; to go abroad, to expand, to pate; the 59th diagram, indicating dispersion; ún' lán' gated, elegantly decorated.

煥

Hwán

The brilliance of fire; fulgent, splendid; ún' 'yau man chéung, how magnificent it is! ún' 'ín yat, how fine and new it all.

玩

Wan

Gems for playing; to play with, to toy with; to play with; to trifle with, to light in; to ramble and amuse one's self, to linger around a child's play; 'yau ú recreate and ramble; 'k articles of virtue; ún' m'ish, as a book; ún' hí' delectable things; ún' to trifle with, to laugh at.

翫

Wan

Similar to the last; to play till weary of; to look at till disgusted with; tsáp perfect in; prosperously.

緩

Hwán

Slow, tardy, leisurely; lessly; lax; easily, gradually; to let things go their own way; to dawdle, to take matters easy; ún' 'fún ún' easy with, to be kindly to; not pressing; kap, slow, fast; adverse, perous; pat, 'ho ún' it not admit of delay; ún' séung tsai' to help each other in emergencies.

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Ün.

iö<sup>n</sup>冤  
冤

To injure, to ill use, to oppress; to make one stop, to force one to crouch; to Yuen implicate; a grudge, enmity; injury, wrong, ill-treatment, oppression; sò' ün, to state a grievance; ün 'wong, to falsely accuse; unjustly implicated; hò'm ün, to bear a grudge, he cherished the injury; shan ün, to get redress, to have justice; ün wan pat, sik, the injured ghost is unappeased; 'sai ün, to be revenged; kit, ün, to become at variance; ün it, vengeance of heaven, sudden destruction.

鴨  
Yuen

The drake of the mandarin duck; ün yéung, mandarin ducks, (*Anas galericulata*) an emblem of conjugal love.

wa<sup>n</sup>鸚  
Yuen

A strange bird, which may perhaps be intended for the peacock or Tartar pheasant.

iö<sup>n</sup>淵  
Yuen

An eddy, a whirlpool; a deep pool; a deep, an abyss, a vortex, a gulf; sham ün, the vast deep, unfathomable; t'in ün séung kák, as far apart as the sky and the abyss; ün ün, a concert of drums.

wac<sup>n</sup>完  
Hwan

To finish, to conclude; completed, done, finished, brought to a satisfactory termination; strong, well done; wholly, entirely; yák, ün, done eating; ün ün ts'ün ts'ün, it is all completed; the whole is in good order; yung<sup>2</sup> ün, all used up; ün shò' set-

bled the account; 'kong ün, done speaking; tsò' ün 'shau mí, finished throughout.

玄  
玄

Dark, sombre, blackish. like the deep sky; to manage; deep, still, silent; ab-Hiuen struse, profound; the name of Kiáking, for whom alone the first form should be used; the 96th radical; ün ming 'fan, glauher's salts; ün tsing shek, carbonate of lime, shéung<sup>2</sup> ün, heaven; ün sò, old fox-fur garments; ün shik, blackish; ün t'in shéung<sup>2</sup> tai<sup>2</sup> the highest Shángti.

泣  
Hiuen

Glistening dewdrops, pendent dewdrops; falling tears; deep flowing water, a wide sheet of water; name of a river in southwest of Shánsi.

眩  
Hiuen

Also pronounced ün<sup>2</sup>. Confused vision, dizzy, wandering eyes; defective, squinting sight; confused, mixed, out of order; unable to see clearly, mistaken.

街  
Hiuen

Bragging, puffing, vaunting, boasting; to display for sale; tsz' ün, to praise one's self; ün yuk, k'au shau<sup>2</sup> to offer a gem for sale, met. to seek a market for one's talents.

員  
Yuen

A classifier of officers; round, a round thing; a dollar; to circulate, to reach all around; kún ün, officers, graudees; yat, ün kún, an officer; shang ün, a siútsái; fuk, ün, the area, the superficies, as of a country; nang ün, a clever officer; ün ch'ái, a policeman; ün ngoi<sup>2</sup> long, clerks in the Tribunals.

**圓** Round, circular; a circle; a round lump, a globe, a ball, a sphere; to interpret, as a dream; to make round; to cut off corners, to accommodate; *fong sün*, a square, a circle; *sün mung* to explain a dream; *sün hün*, a ring, a circle; *t'ong sün*, forced meat balls; *ts'o sün*, to roll round in the hands; *sün 'mún* finished up, as a job; *yat, tá's sün*, a whole dollar; *pún' sün* or *chung sün*, half a dollar, in which sense the next is also used.

**元** The commencement, the origin, the first cause, the incipient steps; the first, the head, the chief, the principal; original, primary; *sün tán'* or *sün yat*, new-year's day; *sün sin*, first year of a reign; *sün lí' s'm 'hò*, his constitution is bad; *sün shan*, the stamina, or the bodily powers, virility; *sün 'ch'i*, first cause; *sün 'pò*, gilt paper burned in worship; *shéung' sün*, *chung sün*, *há' sün*, festivals on the 15th of the 1st, 7th, and 10th moons; *kái' sün*, *úi' sün*, *chong' sün*, senior wrangler at the examination of the three degrees of *küjin*, *tsinsz'* and *hánlin*; *sün sch'ü*, the Yuen (Mongolian) dynasty, A.D. 1280-1368.

**刈** To cut off the corners, to pare off, to round; to equalize, to trim; *sün kok*, to clip or rub off the corners.

**莧** A noxious plant, whose flowers kill fish; hemlock? *sün sai*, a vegetable, coriander or caraway.

**鷂** A kite or fish-hawk; its scream heard at night indicates rain; *fung sün* or *'ché sün*, a paper kite.

**沿** To flow along; to follow a stream; to go along a shore, to sail with; continuous, successive; accommodating, obsequious; to conform to the wishes of others; to make a tour, to go through; *sün ló'* through the whole way or journey; *fung tsuk, séung sün*, the custom has been perpetuated; *sün ngon'* along the shore.

**鉛** Lead, the *ts'ing kam*, or blue metal: leaden; *hak, sün*, lead; *sün kún'* lead canisters for tea; *sün 'fan*, white lead; *sün 'má*, a leaden bullet; *pák, sün*, pewter; *soo sün*, pig lead; *teng sün* or *káp, sün*, bored or leaded dollars; *k'au sün*, alloyed with lead; *sün pat*, a lead pencil.

**懸** To suspend, to hang down; to be anxious; in suspense, undecided; anxiously; *sün kwá'* to hang up, as on the lintel; *sün mong'* anxiously looking for; *sü 'kái 'tò sün*, like letting down one hung by the heels; *sün tsüt*, very unlike; *t'au sün léung*, tied his head to a beam — lest he should fall asleep.

**丸** To be distinguished from all. A small ball, a pellet, a pill; *yéuk, sün*, a medicinal pill; *láp sün*, pills inclosed in wax; *t'an sün*, to swallow a pill; *mái sün*, to concoct pills; *ts'o sün 'tsai*, to roll pills.

LO

ye

Ka  
ye

yö

wr

wac<sup>m</sup>

蕙  
Hwán

A creeping plant, called *cün clán*, probably an orchidaceous sort, of which mats can be made.

純  
Hwán

A plain white sort of sarsnet; plain, not figured; fine, close, white, as silk; *cün shín* silk fans; *cün fú* *chí tai* a fellow with white breeches, i. e. a rich fool.

zac<sup>m</sup>

棟  
Ch'uen

A round plate in a roof, serving to support the heavy eaves; a round rafter; a classifier of houses: *héung cün* (or *cün*), dried citron; *uk cün*, a round plate; *shó cün*, several houses.

yö<sup>m</sup>

緣  
Yuen

A binding on the hem of a dress, a trimming or facing: to correspond with, to harmonize with something previously existing; a recondite influence, sympathy; because, since, therefore, for this reason; a cause, a circumstance; an account; to climb; a connection, an affinity; connected with, a relationship; *yan cün*, a marriage; *cün yau*, causes, reasons; *yau cün*, there are reasons, underhand causes; *t'in cün ts'au* *háu*, a providential or fortuitous meeting; *yau mat cün kú* what's the reason? *mò cün fan* no sympathy for, no fitness with; *cün pò* a subscription book; *cün ling*, the collar of a coat; *cün muk*, *sk'au cü*, to climb a tree to catch a fish—a useless search; *léung cün*, a harmonious union; a good chance; *cün fan* *ts'in*, not much intimacy; *cün hai* *kóm*, it is thus.

yö<sup>m</sup>

園  
Yuen

A garden, a yard, an orchard, an inclosure for flowers or vegetables; *met.* a fine shop; imperial sepulchres; *fá cün*, a flower-garden; *ts'oi cün*, a kitchen-garden; *cün tiag*, a gardener; *h' cün*, a playground, public grounds where amusements are seen; *dí cün*, the pear garden—theatricals; *kú cün*, the old garden—one's native village.

袁  
Yuen

Long robes; a prefecture in the west of Kiángsi; a surname.

轅  
Yuen

The thills of a chariot; a whipple-tree; a tongue or shaft of a wagon; the side gates of the yard of a yámun or a general's marquee; *cün muk* the thills; *cün cün*, gates of an office; *cün cün pò* the provincial court circular; *hín cün*, a constellation of 12 stars in Leo; the Yellow Emperor.

猿  
Yuen

A monkey, as distinct from apes; *cü cün*, a black monkey; *pák cün*, a white monkey; *Yuen t'ung p' cün*, a monkey that stretches one arm as he shortens the other.

龜  
Yuen

A fabulous tortoise which was made at the creation; *cün pít*, a tortoise, ten feet across.

原  
Yuen

A plateau, a terrace, a high level space; a waste, a common; an origin, a source, a beginning, a foundation; natural, proper, innate; the true condition or account of; originally, primarily; really, honestly; to trace a matter to its source, to examine into



the origin; to retrace, to repeat; again, a second, another, a repetition; to forgive, to remit; *sp'ing ün*, a common; *t'in ün*, a plain; *cün 'pün*, at first, originally; *t'úi ün*, to analyze, to infer from premises; *cün 'chü*, the first owner, the proprietor; *cün kau'* like the old way; *cün loi ü 'ts'z'* it was so at first, it is really so; *ts'ing 'yan 'ho ün*, there are extenuating circumstances; *cün pat, 'séung tsò'* I really did not think of doing it; *yat, sín' 'ho ün*, there is the least reason for pardoning him; *cün léung'* to excuse, to be lenient; *cün yan*, the causes of, circumstances; *cün 'ch'ai*, a police-runner; *chung ün*, Honán; also by extension, China; *cün loi t'au*, the original lot, the genuine article; *cün tsik* one's family seat, a native place.

**源** A fountain, a spring; a source,—in which it is like the last; *'shui ün t'au*, headwaters; *ts'oi ün 'kwong tsun'* money rapidly coming in; *cün ün t'loi*, incessantly coming, as customers; *ts'am ün*, to seek the cause; *'yam 'shui 'sz' ün*, think of the fountain when you drink.

**嫫** A woman, named *Kéung-cün*, the ancestress of Wan-wáng and Duke Chan.

**頰** A reddish color, or a pale yellow carnation tint, made by once dyeing.

**驪** A bay horse with a white belly.

**蟪** A species of small lizard; *cün ts'am*, wild silkworms, which produce no silk. *mió'n*

**苑** A pasture, a paddock; a menagerie, a park; a collectanea; a college, for which the second is used; luxuriant, fine herbage; delicate, soft; *hon' ün 'chí ts'oi*, the talents of the Hánlin; *man 'ün*, a library; a cyclopedia. *10'n*

A colloquial word. The thing in which articles are weighed, the tare; *ch'ü ün 'mò 'shín*, there are no eels when the basket is gone, i. e. I've nothing left, as no profit; *'kí chung' ün*, how much tare is there?

**宛** To hide or screen one's self in the grass; to yield, to give in; obliging, accommodating, in which senses it is like the next; *'ün ün*, as if, accordingly; *'ün ü*, as, like.

**婉** Yielding, obedient, docile; beautiful, youthful; winning, complaisant; *'wai ün ün 'chün*, a trimmer, an obliging person; *'ün yung*, obliging, kind. *wae'n*

**腕** The wrist; to bend with the hand; to lift up and carry a thing. *Wán*

**琬** A round or oval shaped tablet or sceptre given to princes, made of jade or gem. *Wán*

**阮** Name of a hill; a feudal state in the days of Wan-wáng in the southeast of the present Kánsuh. *mió'n*

**擱** To rumple a thing, to rub between the hands, as in washing; to push or shake. *Yuen*





ih

**乙** Bent, curved as a bud; the second of the ten stems, related to wood; one; the 5th radical; 'ai' üt, the first cause; 'd üt, to erase and correct, as a manuscript; káp, üt, first, second; good, inferior; this, that.

**曰** To speak, to say, to talk; called, termed, designated, said, denominated; the 73d radical; 'tüt' üt, answered saying; yat, üt, one says; one is called, as in a list; 'kong mat, 'tsz' üt, what smart saying has he now?

**鳥** A house-martin, with bluish plumage; the twitter of a swallow.

**月** The moon; a moon, a lunar month; monthly; the 74th radical of characters relating to the moon; üt, 'tüt' a month of 30 days; üt, 'siü, a month of 20 days; ngo mi üt, moon a few days old; üt, shik, an eclipse of the moon; 'hò üt, shik, bright moonlight; üt, king, menses; üt, peng, cakes made to Diana; üt, nán' to die in childbed; chü' üt, the month after delivery; 'tsò' 'mün üt, to get over confinement; lun' üt, reckon it by the month; üt, lun, moon's disk; 'sin ko' üt, last month; há' üt, next moon; on' üt, by the month; üt, 'fò, a male go-between, a marriage broker; 'shui üt, kung, temple of Kwányin;

yö'h

'shui 'tai clám üt, to seize the moon in the water — unreal pursuits; 'müi üt, monthly; üt, 'mün, full moon.

**剔** To cut off the feet at the ankles; to disable from walking.

**與** An initial particle, see, behold, now then, implying attention to the subject; in; an old name for the south of the Meiling; üt, 'hoi kwón, the hoppo at Canton; 'léung üt, Kwángtung and Kwángsi; üt, 'soá 'shü ün' a college under the governor's care.

**輓** A bar across the tongue of a carriage, by which it is drawn.

**悅** Contented, gratified, feeling happy; delightful, gladdening; to agree willingly; 'm üt, displeased; 'm 'to üt, it is not very gratifying; üt, muk, pleasing to the eye, fún üt, delighted with.

**閱** To look at the notice on a gate; to examine, to inspect, to review, to pass in review, to take an account of; to look over, to read, to criticize; to compare so as to vouch for; üt, ping, to review troops; üt, 'kún or 'ping üt, to revise compositions; üt, lík, shan, well versed in, seen much of the world; p'í üt, to look over, as a book; üt, 'ts'ò, to inspect the condition of troops; 'tüt üt, a general review.

**越** To pass over, to exceed, to overstep; to jump over; to go beyond one's place, to overpass, to transgress; far, re-

mote; to waste, as one's bodily powers; more, a sign of the comparative; hole in a lute; a feudal state once in east of Chehkiáng; a name of Annam; üt<sub>2</sub> wai<sup>2</sup> to intrude into another's place; üt<sub>2</sub> 'lai, to overstep propriety; ch'ék, üt<sub>2</sub> syan kw'an, to surpass the multitude; üt<sub>2</sub> fúi' üt<sub>2</sub> 'hò, the sooner the better; üt<sub>2</sub> suk, pat, hau<sup>2</sup> I'll not wait for you beyond to-night; üt<sub>2</sub> fát, 'hò, still better; üt<sub>2</sub> tsò' üt<sub>2</sub> syai, your wares are constantly depreciating; üt<sub>2</sub> nám, Annam, called Vietnam by the people; sū üt<sub>2</sub> tsít, a name for the passover.

戊<sub>2</sub> } A military, crescent-like  
鉞<sub>2</sub> } axe, a battle-axe; a lictor's  
axe, a sign of authority; the  
Yueh star η in Gemini and ↓ in  
Capricorn; fú üt<sub>2</sub> a long  
handled hatchet.

穴<sub>2</sub> } A cave, formerly used for  
Hiueh } dwellings; a den, a cave, a  
hole, a grotto; underground  
cavities; a grave; a lurking-  
place for men or beasts; a sinus  
in the body; to bore a hole, to  
dig a hole; to dig through;  
empty; the 116th radical of  
characters relating to holes;  
yat, it<sub>2</sub> shán, a single chair-  
shaped grave; st'ung üt<sub>2</sub> in  
same grave; mò' üt<sub>2</sub> a grave,  
the open grave; 'tim üt<sub>2</sub> to  
point out a good burial spot;  
üt<sub>2</sub> st'ing 'hò, a lucky ori-  
fice; üt<sub>2</sub> kú, to live in caves,  
as troglodytes; 'hung üt<sub>2</sub> a  
cavity, a recess, a hole; 'wai  
sk'i sch'áu üt<sub>2</sub> burn out their  
dens — as of banditti.

(668)

Wá.

呱 To cry out, as child  
when in distress; wá  
yap, crying and scree  
A colloquial word.  
particle implying doi  
'tá syeng lò' wá, I think  
beaten; also an intensi  
shik<sub>2</sub> fán' lò' wá, s  
come in to dinner.

哇 Wá Wanton, affected s  
lascivious music; a d  
tone; to vomit, to retch  
bing, whining; ch'ut,  
chí, he went out and v  
it up.

娃 Wá A beautiful woman; a  
ty girl; 'nū wá 'tsz' pret  
ty girls; 'siu wá wá,  
children; 'nū kiú wá,  
woman.

蛙 Wá A frog, green and st  
with a line down the l  
exciting, wanton sound  
wá, the enraged frog,  
to the story of the kin  
Tao; 'tseng 'tai wá, a  
in a well — inexperienced

窪 Wá A deep ditch; a puddle  
ty water collected in foots  
deep, clear water; tai a  
low puddle.

窰 Wá The bottom of water; a  
pression in a plain, a puc  
a low muddy spot; a l  
print; wá stung, low, h  
contemptible, elevated.

駙 Kwo A yellowish or cream co  
ed horse with a black mou  
Kwai' Wá, one of W  
wáng's statesmen.

**嘩** } Clamor, noise, hubbub, vo-  
**嘩** } ciferation; *hín wá*, a noise,  
 Hwá as of a row; *wá cín*, hurrah,  
 Hwá a simultaneous shout; *mò*  
*wá*, don't make a noise.

**驍** } A fine shaped steed; of eight  
**驍** } belonging to Muh-wáng B. C.  
 Hwa 930, one was called *wá lau*,  
 or Beauty.

**華** } The elegance of flowers;  
**華** } abundance of flowers, bloom-  
**華** } ing, flowery, charming, orna-  
 Hwa mented, adorned; splendid,  
 glorious; a designation of  
 China; to cut a melon in  
 quarters; *ying wá*, glory,  
 splendor; *wá kwong*, the God  
 of Fire; *wá 'mí*, beautiful;  
 showy; *wá 'ts'oi*, flowered,  
 colored; *wá 'piú 'ch'ü*, carved  
 pillars before tombs; *chung*  
*wá* or *wá há* China; *wá cín*,  
 Chinese language; *wá lam*  
*tsz'* a Buddhist monastery in  
 Canton; *nín wá f' 'lò*, his  
 years are waxing old; *wá*  
*'shau*, hoarheaded; *cün wá*,  
 white lead; *kwong wá*, fine,  
 brilliant, as a show. Occurs  
 used for *fá*, a flower.

**划** } A boat, a pinnace; *wá 't'eng*,  
 Hwá a lorcha, such as are used at  
 Macao. The preceding is  
 often used for this.

**樺** } A tree, of whose resinous  
 Hwá bark, links are made; caps  
 are made of its wood.

**剗** } To cut a man in pieces, to  
 Kwá punish by cutting the flesh  
 off; *man' 'wá 'chí tsüi'* the  
 punishment of quartering.

**𪗇** } A distorted mouth, a wry  
 Kwa mouth, either born so or dis-  
 eased.

**搥** } To scratch a thing in pieces,  
 Wá to grab it out, to grasp or  
 haul, to claw a thing; to seize  
 a handful of; to grapple, to  
 pull back; *'wá lán' mür'* to  
 scratch the face, to lose one's  
 character; *'pi 'shau 'wá*, grab  
 it; *'wá 'hoi 'kung*, to expose  
 the breast; *'wá 'ngán*, a wry  
 eye; *p'á p'á 'wá 'wá*, pulling  
 and hauling, the strife of life.

**謠** } A colloquial word. A ru-  
 mor, report, an *on dit*; a final,  
 which indicates that the pre-  
 vious affirmation is public ru-  
 mor; *'hò 'so 'ts'ák 'wá*, they say  
 there are many robbers; *wá*  
*'k'ü 'shü 'k'ü 'ngan 'wá*, they  
 said each had the other's  
 money.

**畫** } A picture, a drawing, a  
**畫** } painting; a mark, a division,  
**畫** } a line, a boundary; to mark,  
 Hwá to draw; *wá 'kwng*, paint-  
 ers, as house-painters; *wá*  
*'sz'* an artist; *shán 'shai wá*  
 landscapes; *t'ung 'chí wá*  
 pith pictures; *yat, fuk, wá*  
 one picture; *'sé 'chan tsok*,  
*wá* to paint a portrait with  
 background.

**話** } To speak, to converse, to  
 Hwá say, to talk; to narrate, to tell;  
 to speak well; to talk loud, to  
 clamor; to put to shame; lan-  
 guage, speech; words, dis-  
 course, conversation; *'hò 'zi*  
 thank you; *wá 'shü*, now it  
 is said, — an initial phrase  
*'tái' wá* a lie, a brag; *wá 'kw*  
*'ní 'chí*, I tell you plainly; *'ai*  
*wá* an answer; *kün wá 'm*  
*kau'*, *pák wá 'ts'au'* if you  
 don't know the court dialect,

help it out with this patois ; *shít, wá' ch'éung*, it's a long story ; *'m tsoi' wá'* you need not speak of it ; *fát, ngám' wá'* what a lie ! *'m wá' tak, ch'ut*, I won't (or can't) say it ; *wá' pat, í'au kí*, you don't speak to the point ; *wá' ping'* no reason (or clue) for speaking of it ; *mung' wá'* nonsense ; *tsuk' wá'*, popular talk ; *mat, 'yé' wá'*, what's the matter ?

(669)

Wai.

威  
Wei

The stern composure, suitable to an office ; dignity, majesty, pomp ; awful, intimidating, august, grave, overawing ; the bravery of a new dress ; *wai 'máng*, ferocious, terrible ; *tsok, wai*, to feign power ; *wai shai'* authority, power ; *wai fung 'lam 'lam*, awfully overawing ; *há' 'má wai*, instant severity, prompt reprisal ; *'hó wai*, finely dressed up ; *'ní kóm' wai*, you are finely bedecked ; *wai fung 'tsz'* a slap on the table, to command attention ; *fút, wai*, threatening ; *kún wai pat, cū ngá 'cháu wai*, the officer himself is not so fearful as his minions ; *wai sín*, sternly severe.

威  
Wei

Flourishing, luxuriant ; *wai yui'* a medicine, the roots are sudorific.

透  
Wei

To walk awry, to reel, unable to walk straight ; tortuous ; *wai í*, swaggering, reeling ; an affected strut.

偎  
Wei

Attached to, loving ; women, to be fond of attached to females. pronounced *úi*.

爲  
Wei

To do, to effect, to enact ; at the first of a season the substantive verb ; age, to attend to ; to alter ; for, because, on account of, for the sake of, to *wai yan tsoi' shai'* active life ; *'sho wai*, that is done ; *'sho wai*, what do ? *'sho wai cho sz'* what are you doing ? *'mó 'sho pa* he is ready for anything ; *sz' wai nang*, only we are able ; *wai kún*, to a magistrate ; *'hó wai* very difficult to effect ; *shan pat, í'* it's not easy a magistrate ; *wai fi 'tái*, the wicked act wicked ; *wai kam 'chí kai'* a plan the present juncture ; *nang wai*, no way of doing it ; *'ngo 'm wai*, I do it ; *yam' k'í 'sho wai* him do as he pleases.

惟  
Wi

To think on, to consider ; to have, to be, is, exists in ; just, precisely ; only, only that ; *'hí wai* one ! *wai shí'* but that ; *'tong*, indispensable, it is perfect ; *wai yat*, but one.

唯  
Wi

Used for the preceding as a conjunction ; but, simply, merely.

維  
Wi

A carriage curtain ; attached to, connected with ; as a boat ; a boat's paint net ; a curtain ; a conjunction like the two preceding,

used for them ; but, only ; is, belongs to ; *wai shí*, at that time, then ; *wai kam*, now, just now ; *sz' wai*, the four cardinal virtues (propriety, right, integrity, and modesty) ; also, the four cardinal points ; *tsai' sz' sz' wai*, to pander a subject in all views ; *wai hai'* to tie up.

帷  
Wi

A curtain, a cloth screen ; a tent ; a veil ; an apron, a skirt ; *sch'ong wai*, a bed curtain ; *wai mok* a cloth partition ; *wai pok pat sau*, the curtain became thin, i. e. women lost their modesty.

幃  
Wei

Used with the last ; a mother's apartment ; *met.* a mother ; a bag to hold perfumes ; *sts'z' wai*, the loving curtain — a mother.

淮  
Wei

A river near Shántung promontory ; a district on its banks.

韋  
Wei

Tanned leather, soft leather ; the 178th radical of leathern articles ; leathern thongs or straps ; perverse, refractory, rebellious ; a surname ; *t'wai*, in concord ; *p'úi' wai*, a girdle thong, used by Simun Páu.

圍  
Wei

To inclose, to surround ; to limit, to circumscribe ; to besiege, to hem in, to invest ; to encircle, as at a hunt ; to confine, as a mold does its casting ; an inclosure, a snare ; measure of half a cubit ; an embankment around fields, a mound, a dam ; a circumference, a periphery ; a party around a table ; *wai chí' k'ü*, keep them close, as prisoners ; *kuk wai*, a tem-

porary bin for grain ; *wai kw'an'* besieged ; *chau wai*, everywhere, all around ; *wai ts'éung*, an inclosing wall ; *ki füt, fú wai*, what is the roundure [of the stick] ? *ts'oi wai*, a table valance ; *tá wai*, to drive animals into a circle ; *hoi 'kí wai*, how many tables shall you set ? *wai k'í*, squares on a chessboard ; *'mái wai sing'* buying graduates' surnames—a mode of gambling ; *wai tau' 'hau*, to surround a rendezvous of thieves or smugglers ; *wai hóm'* keep them in safe, as crabs ; *wai pok* a dam ; *pang wai*, the embankments are broken away.

違  
Wei

To oppose, to disobey, to give no heed, to turn the back on ; to leave, to give leg-bail ; to relinquish, to vacate ; to avoid ; perverse, seditious, obstinate ; *wai pui'* contumacious, ugly ; *md wai*, let none disregard this [edict] ; *sy'ung fung' yam wai*, to agree to one's face and oppose in his absence ; *'m 'kóm wai meng'* I dare not disregard the orders ; *wai woo*, indisposed, out of sorts ; *'kw'ai wai*, at antipodes, long sundered, as friends ; *wai káu'* I've been heedless of instruction, i. e. I've not seen you for a long time.

關  
Wei

The door of the harem ; side doors of the palace ; the examination hall ; *met.* a *kíjia* or *tsinsz'* ; *yap wai*, to try at the examination ; *'kū h'ung wai*, to lift the village gate,

to be a *kūjin*; *ts'au wai*, the examination for *kūjin*; *ch'un wai*, the examination for *tsinsz*; *wai mak* essays of graduates; *mò wai*, military examinations.

**桅**  
Wei

The mast of a vessel; a javelin; *sám chí wai*, three masts; *tár wai*, the mainmast; *hi wai*, step the mast; *wai kon*, a mast; *wai kúp ts'ong*, hold where the mast is stepped; *wai 'mí*, the masthead; *wai st'au sk'i*, a pennant; *sai wai*, the great mast; *'fí wai kwo' 'tau*, to leap over the main truck—clever; *wai sp'un*, the tops on a mast.

**遺**  
Wei

To leave, as at death; to leave behind, to forget, to lose; to emit, to lose unconsciously; to omit, to keep back; to will, to entail, to bequeath; a will, a testament; a residue, leavings, surplus; *wai há' left to me*, bequeathed; *wai smong*, forgotten; *wai lok* left behind; *wai sín*, dying words; *wai ch'au' notorious*, detested, as a Nero; *wai shat*, lost; *kwoi' wai*, presents; *wai chuk*, dying behests; *wai shkū*, a will; *'siú wai*, to urinate; *wai 't'ai*, the body left—by my parents.

**墻**  
Wei

A low mud wall, a low dyke around an altar; *wai kung*, a mud wall house.

**偉**  
Wei

Great, extraordinary, admirable, rare, surprising; *'wai snám 'tsz'* a brave, fine fellow; *sk'i 'wai*, curious, remarkable.

**煒**  
Wei

A raging blazing fire; light, bright, glowing; lurid, colored.

**緯**  
Wei

The woof of cloth; of latitude; cross, tra lines; to weave, to en *king 'wai*, warp and *'wai mò* a fringed cere cap; *'ng 'wai*, the five p *ti' wai*, geographical di

**瑋**  
Wei

A gem of a red color able or curious gems; ty, a plaything.

**葦**  
Wei

A reed, a rush; sedge tall like the arundo; *sk reeds*, grass fit for tying t *yot, 'wai shong chí*, c [the river] on one reed

**韙**  
Wei

Right, proper, correc praise, to commend; to the right; *pat, 'wai*, an i priety.

**華**  
Wei

Flourishing, luxuriant, flowers and leaves; s bright, splendid.

**喟**  
Wei

To lament, to sigh, to from regret; *'wai sín* d groaning.

**唯**  
Wei

To answer smartly, to as in answering; an ans *'wai 'wai*, aye, aye! Yes, *'wai sí 'hi*, to answer and quickly.

**卉**  
Hwui

A general name for pla herbs, plants, vegetables; *'wai*, flowers and plants.

**委**  
Wei

Bending under a bur to sustain, to bear; to re to send off; to confide t put in charge of, to tro to commit to; to depute delegate; deputed, deleg commissioned on public vice; a grievance, a wr injustice; the end, the really, indeed; *'wai cūn*, a puted officer; *fung' 'wai*

get orders: 'wai shat' 'hò, very good, first rate; 'kt' 'wai, a corporal; 'wai im' sent to examine goods; 'ân 'wai, first and last, the circumstances; 'wai k'am, to send the betrothing presents; 'wai huk, a grievance.

**痿** Wei Rheumatism or paralysis of the legs arising from dampness; numbness, or stiffness of the extremities; weak, lame, impotent, crippled; 'wai pt' no use of limbs, as from gout; 'yam 'wai, loss of virility.

**萎** Wei A creeping cucumber-like plant, called 'wai 'yui, having small white flowers; the roots are used; a momordica? leaves falling; withering, blasted, dried, wilted; rotten, dying; 'wai lok plants withering; drooping, failing, as from illness; 'wai tsé' flowers drooping.

**譏** Wei Jui To involve others, to implicate, to lay the blame on others; to repeatedly apologize and decline; to give over to another, to shirk one's duty; 't'úi 'wai, to evasively excuse, to retract from an engagement; 'wai tsé' to ceremoniously decline; 'wai t'ok, to lay on another, to shirk off.

**毀** Wei To break down, to throw down, to level, as a house; ruined, destroyed, dilapidated, fallen; abolished; cast down; to vilify, to defame, to reproach, to slander; to deprecate calamities by prayer; to shed the teeth; 'wai p'ong' to backbite; 'ch'ák, 'wai, to

pull down; 'pat, 'kò'm 'wai 'shéung, you must not injure your body; 'oi 'wai, sick from grief; 'wai lán' destroy it.

**熾** Wei Fire; blazing, flaming; bright, splendid; 'shí' 'wai, burned up.

**虺** Hwai A large snake, with a huge head and small neck; 'shui 'wai, a sea serpent; 'fuk, 'wai, viper.

**尉** Wei To press smooth; tranquil, at ease, quietly settled down; military officers.

Read 'wat, a smoothing iron; 't'ái' 'wai' an ancient officer, like a lieutenant-general; 'wan, 'k'í 'wai' a major.

**慰** Wei To soothe, to console, to comfort; to tranquillize the feelings; 'on 'wai' to appease, to calm; 'wai' 'man' a visit of condolence; 'tí' 'wai' to mourn with; 'shar' 'wai' comforted; 'wai' 'nim' comforting reflections.

**蔚** Wei A large sort of southernwood; luxuriant, rank foliage; finely veined, close grained, as wood; numerous, as population; elegant, classic, as composition; 'sar' 'wai' beautiful, flourishing; 'wan 'yan 'wai' 'sui' people in numbers came forth.

**蟻** Wei The perfect ant with wings, usually called 'fí 'ngai, or winged ants.

**噦** Hwai Yueh To eruct, to belch; to keck, to retch; deep or retired parts of a mansion; wind on the stomach; 'wai' 'wai' voices of birds, tinkling of bells, rumbling of carriages.



**薺** Wei A pot-herb, a sort of leek or garlic; to screen, to ward off; to rise, as vapor or clouds.

**濊** Wei Deep, vast, like the abyss; name of a river in Honán; dirty, turbid; *wong wai* deep; numerous.

**穢** Wei Plants growing in disorder, weeds; dirty, filthy, unclean; licentious, obscene, indecent, lewd; to disgrace, to defile, to debauch; *mo wai* overrun with weeds; *ú wai* dirty; *wai* *hi* a stench, effluvia; *wai* *lün* *kung chung*, the hareem in lewd disorder; *'kái wai* to make a lustration in a house after a death; *'ch'án wai* to weed; *ú wai* *pat*, *hóm*, noisy, intolerably dirty.

**颯** Hwui The sound of flying, the clapping, rushing noise made by a flock of birds.

**畏** Wei To fear, to venerate, to stand in awe of; to respect and dread; fear, awe; devotion, submission; the carefulness of fear and respect; *'ngo wai* *'k'ü*, I am afraid of him; *sham wai* very dreadful; *wai* *'shau wai* *'mi*, I wish to have nothing to do with it; *wai* *'ch'au*, bashful, retiring; sensitive to shame; *wai* *tt*, afraid of the heat; *wai* *shuk*, shrinking, cowardly; *mong* *ci*, *shang wai* afraid when they see him, as truants a teacher; *wai* *kü* apprehension.

**喂** A colloquial word. To feed, to rear, to give to eat; *wai* *ch'ü*, to feed pigs; *wai* *'tsai*, feed the baby; *wai* *'páu* *'k'ü*, give him all he wants to eat.

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**位** Wei To sit erect, as in a gateway; a place, a seat; a throne; a post, a trust, a dignity, a situation; to begin to reign, to enthrone; right, proper, what is correct; established, placed; the room which a thing takes up, the place it ought to be in; a classifier of gentlemen; *tang wai* to ascend the throne; *shat wai* dethroned; *lung wai* the dragon's seat; *shan wai* the shrine; *'ki wai* *p'ang* *'yau*, how many friends? *'mái teng* *ts'ung wai* engaged freight room; *chai kwai wai* *'k'ü*, put it back in its place; *hák wai* the guest's seat; *lit wai* you, sirs; gentlemen! *tái* *ti* *wai* a high situation; *sám wai* *yat*, *'t'ai*, three persons in one, triune; *tsoi wai* reigning; a reign; *wai* *ts'z'* placed in order; *ts'uk wai* a nobleman.

**爲** Wei For, because, wherefore; a motive, a reason; to help, to give; to receive, to suffer, a sign of the passive; reputed, reckoned, is esteemed; *hok wai* *yan*, to study for others; *tái* *mo wai* surely there's no occasion for it; *wai* *cho*, why? *yan wai* because, on account of; *wai* *kwok*, *chi* *meng* to risk life for one's country; *wai* *'ngo* *'k'ü* *'tò*, pray for us; *mo wai* unnecessary, quite useless; *wai* *mat*, *sz'* *kon* *'lai*, what have you come for? *wai* *mat*, *'m* *'hò*, why will it not do? *wai* *cho* *'ü* *'ts'z'* why is this so?

胃<sup>2</sup> The stomach; the appetite, the digestion; the 17th zodiacal constellation, the three large stars in Musca Borealis; 'fán wai' turns the stomach; 'p'í wai' the stomach; 'wai' mak the pulse in the right wrist; 'mò wai' 'kau, no appetite; 'sháng wai' to settle the stomach; 'hoi wai' to take bitters to excite the appetite; 'wai' 'fo shing' a morbid stomach; 'hú wai' 'fo, to cool the blood, to remove bad humors; 'wai' 'ch'ung worms in the bowels.

渭<sup>2</sup> A large tributary of the Yellow River, flowing through Shensi, famous for its turbid waters; roaring, hurrying, as a torrent; perplexed.

猬<sup>2</sup> A hedgehog, whose spines are said to be forked, and its skin stomachic; it is perhaps a species of tenrec, as it is likened to a rat in size.

謂<sup>2</sup> To address, to inform, to speak to, to report on something to a person; to say, to speak of; to send with a message; designated, refers to, termed; 'yau wai' to have a reason for, commendable, excusable; 'sham' 'mò wai' really inexcusable, speechless; of no use, unavailing; 'wai' 'chi ú, addressing him said; 'cho wai' what do you say? what do you call it? how is this explained?

𦏧<sup>2</sup> A besom, a brush, for which the next is used; 'wai' 'sing, a comet, also called 'lák, 'ch'á 'sing or 'sò 'pá 'sing, i. e. a broom star.

簣<sup>2</sup> A broom made of the end twigs of the bamboo to sweep fields of stubble; a bamboo broom; 'yang wai' to sweep.

嘒<sup>2</sup> A sweet, clear, low sound, harmony of flutes; 'wai' 'wai' 'in, a sweet melody, as a concert of instruments.

慧<sup>2</sup> Perspicacious, intelligent, wise; clever, shrewd, quick-witted, subtle, ingenious, adroit, skillful; 'chi' 'wai' ready, discerning; 'yau wai' 'sing' he has a bright mind.

𦏧<sup>2</sup> Rage, anger; to hate, to dislike; irritated at, indignant, angry.

惠<sup>2</sup> Kind, gracious, forbearing, benevolent, liberal, charitable; to show kindness, to give in charity; compliant, complaisant; to give, to concede; to adorn; benefit, grace, charity; presents; 'mang wai' obliged for your kindness; 'kin' 'wai' exhibit your kindness, i. e. pay your debts; 'shing' 'wai' thanks for kindness; 'yan wai' kindness, mercy; 'hú wai' mere show of kindness; 'kau' 'wai' continued favors; 'shing' 'mang' 'kau' 'wai' thanks for your many favors; 'ling wai' I am obliged for the favor.

諛<sup>2</sup> To investigate; to discern, ingenious, full of plans and shifts, knowing, successful.

蕙<sup>2</sup> A fragrant species of marshy orchid, like a Habenaria, called 'lân wai' with many flowers on one stalk.

蟪<sup>2</sup> A species of insect, a sort of cicada or beetle, which lives only half a year.

衛<sup>2</sup>  
衛<sup>2</sup>

To escort, to go with and protect; to guard, to defend, to restrain; a military station, Wei an outpost, a frontier town; an ancient feudal state, in south of the present Chihl and east of Honán; *ú' wai'* to protect; *hon' wai'* to oppose, to withstand, as rebels; *shi' wai'* the household guards; *ying wai'* a garrison or cantonment; *wai' shung ün*, life-protecting pills; *wai' shau' fú*, a captain.

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Wái.

wre

歪<sup>2</sup>  
Wái

Out of the perpendicular; aslant, askew, awry, distorted; depraved, wicked; *t'au wái*, a wry neck; *wái' tsui*, a wry mouth; *pán' wái sz'* to spoil a business; to live high and dissipated; *wái wái' mé' mé' tik*, crooked, tilted; *wái fu'* a rascal; *wái sam sz'* *ké'* a bad business, hurtful.

wre

懷<sup>2</sup>  
懷<sup>2</sup>

To cherish in the heart, to dwell on, to think of; to carry in the womb; to embrace, Hwai to favor; to come to, to return; to put in the bosom, to store up, to lay by; to remember, to cherish, as ill will; wounded feelings; private, selfish; the heart, the affections, kind thoughts of; the bosom, the lap; *k'ü wái sz'* to seek selfish ends; *wái nim'* thoughts of, to long for; *wái cyan*, to remember one; *hoi kwo' wái' m' ts'ang*, has she

a child yet? *hoi wái ch' éung' yam*, throw off grief and recreate a little; *wái ok*, *i'* to harbor ill will; *wái' kwai t'oi*, to conceal a dreadful secret, to scheme rascality; *'kò wái tak*, a beggar; *fong' wái*, to relax the mind; *wái' p'ò*, to carry, as a babe; *hung wái*, the bosom.

槐<sup>2</sup>  
Hwai

A species of cassia, resembling senna (*Cassia sophora* and *Cassia alata*); the yellow flowers are used as a dye; *sám wái*, three cassia trees, *met.* high statesmen.

wre

淮<sup>2</sup>  
Hwai

Even, equable flow; a large affluent of the Yellow River, which drains the provinces of Honán and Ngánhwui, emptying into it through the Hungtsih Lake; *'léung wái sim ün'* superintendent of the gabel in Kiángnin.

壞<sup>2</sup>  
Hwai

To spoil, to injure, to destroy, to ruin; broken down, fallen in ruins; dilapidated, ruined, injured, spoiled; rotten useless; *au' wái'* mildewed, sour, spoiled; *wái' kwat*, utterly depraved; *huk' wái'* or *lin' wái'* dissipated, vicious; *'mò 'nan wái'* don't spoil that; *'t'ò wái'* a diarrhoea; *p'ò' wái'* broken down, ruined; *'ní wái'* *'ngo sz'* you have spoiled my affair; *wái' sui'* totally spoiled; *'t'ai 'kan 'ní wái'* I have watched you learning bad habits; *wi' 'kwai kéuk, shik*, acts the rascal in everything; *mat, kòm' wái'* how came this spoiled? *lung' wái'* to misuse; *'ching wui'* to break, to mar.

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Wák.

**畫** To draw a line, to mark; to line off, to divide by a line; **Hwah** to paint, to sketch a picture, to draw; to devise, to draw a plan; a mark, a line; *yat, wák*, one line; *'m tak, wák*, *yat*, not even, incongruous, not up to the mark; *'m ts'ang 'yau wík* *íú*, he has no son yet; *tái' wák*, a heavy mark; *yat, wák, wák* marks and lines; *pat, wák, kóm' tsing ché'* handsome as a picture.

**劃** To carve, to engrave, to cut with a graver; to cut glass; **Hwah** to cut open; a graver, a burin; *wák, hoi*, mark it; cut it in two; *wák p'o' tí' p'í*, just scratched the skin open.

**書** The ripping sound heard **Heih** when tearing the skin off the bones.

**湮** The sound and roaring of **Hwah** waves dashing and breaking on each other; name of a stream.

**或** A place that needs defense; **Hwah** uncertain, doubtful; perhaps, if, perchance, it may be so; a certain person; when repeated means either, or; this, that; *wík 'ché*, probably, perhaps; *yik, wák hū' 'm hū' ní*, are you going or not? *wák, -yan*, a certain one, somebody; *kán' wík, 'yau chí*, see whether there are any? *wík, 'wong wík, loi*, comes and goes, to and fro; *wák mí' teng'* not yet settled, doubtful.

**惑** To lead in error, to delude, **Hwah** to blind the mind; to excite doubt, to lead astray, to unsettle other's opinions; suspicion, doubt; deceived, blinded; *'t wík* suspicious of; to excite doubt; *'kú wák*, to deceive and inveigle; *shau' wák* deluded, led astray; *mai wík* besotted, befuddled; *mo wík* + instigated by the devil.

**鰱** A sort of seal; in Canton, **Hueh** the *wák, sū*, or *wák, f'au*, is a species of perch (*Corvina grypota*) which is dried for stockfish.

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Wan.

**溫** A river and district in Ho- **Wan** nán; warm, temperate, genial, tepid, lukewarm; placid, gentle, mild, kind; bland, soothing; to revive, as a passion; matured, acquainted with; *wan aoo*, benign; tepid; *wan aoo shí hau'* temperate weather; *wan shū*, to review lessons; *wan kú' chí san*, be thorough in what is learned, and then go ahead; *wan 'páu*, filled and clothed; *chou wan*, adversity and success; small talk, as about the weather; *wan kau' ts'ing*, the old affection revived.

**煙** Smoke without any blaze, **Yun** a smothered fire; soot; warm steam, vapor.

Read *wan'*; to stretch things by a fire; to make a stiff thing limber or longer by heat

**瘟** Wan A pestilential or epidemic disease; a slight pain, giddy; *wan yik*, a plague, a distemper; *wan wan tun<sup>2</sup> tun<sup>2</sup>* dizzy; blundering, as if sick; *wong wan peng<sup>2</sup>* plague take you! an execration.

**氤** Yun Vapor; the genial life-giving influences of nature; procreative aura or power.

**緇** Yun Interchanged with the last; raveled silk; confused; a dark red or purple color; hempen; *wan p'ò*, a tattered, or hempen robe.

**鯁** A little fish, like a minnow, called *st'in wan*, taken in shallow water at Whampoa.

**云** Yun To say, to declare; to speak; to move around; *'kú 'ü wan*, the old saying is; *'ü pat, wan*, why don't you say so? *wan wan*, thus and so, this thing and that; &c., &c.; abundant; *yan wan yik, wan*, what is said, I will say; I'll not dispute it.

**紕** Yun Confused, raveled; mixed up, embroiled; *fan wan*, all in disorder.

**耘** Yun To weed, to remove nuisances from fields; to take away harmful things.

**芸** Yun Used for the preceding; a fragrant herblike rue or smallage; its leaves are thought to keep insects out of books; *wan héung*, a perfume like benzoin, or sandarac; *wan ch'éung*, a library; a student.

**雲** Yun Clouds; fog on hills; a cloud; shaded, cloudy; numerous, like the clouds; a fructifying principle; *fau wan*, the

clouds; *'mún t'in wan*, the sky is overcast; *wan mò<sup>2</sup>* a fog; *wan t'ai*, a scaling-ladder; *met.* literary promotion; *'mún mín<sup>2</sup> 'ü wan*, sour-looking, morose from disappointment; *wan mò<sup>2</sup> hok*, mother-o'-pearl shell; *'lá wan 'pán*, to "strike the cloudy board," i. e. to announce that mourners have come; the meal gong in a yámun; *wan t*, robes of priests; *wan 'ü*, clouds and rain, to copulate.

**魂** Hwan The soul, the spiritual part of the ghost, the ethereal manes, which ascends; *ling wan*, the spiritual soul — a foreign term; *wan p'ák*, the manes; *wan mung<sup>2</sup>* dreaming; *shat, wan*, lost your wits; *'ynn wan*, to invite the spirit to return home; *'sü wan*, the soul rejoining the ghost; *shat, wan 'ü*, a sodomite; *kau shang wan*, to "hook live souls," to invoke ghosts.

**勻** Yun Equal, even, alike; a time; a little; *yat, wan*, once, on one occasion; *'ki wan*, several times; *'m ch'á tak, wan*, not rubbed on evenly; *'kau wan*, stir it up thoroughly; *'k'an wan*, mix them evenly or together, as molasses and water; *kwan wan*, equally divided.

**畝** Yun Cultivated land laid out in regular plats or fields; to till the land.

**餛** Hwan A sort of pork balls, called *wan t'an*, rolled in flour and boiled in soup of fat, soy and onions.

wung

**穩** To tread out grain on the floor; to bind faggots of grass; firm, constant; trusty, sure; well placed, steady, immovable; to rest, to put down securely; repose, confidence; assured, implicit; *wan* *wan*, quietly settled; placed securely; *tsi* *wan*, put it down safely; *wan* *tong* out of danger, no fear now; *tsi* *tsi* *wan*, not quite solvent, as a merchant; riskish; *tsi* *wan*, sit in the middle; *tá* *wan* *tr* *pó* stand firm on your feet; get good backers; *wan* *p'o*, a midwife; *wan* *wan* *chan* *chan* good credit, as a firm.

**媼** An old maid; an old woman; I, the old dame. Read *wat*, a fat child.

**搵** To place the hand on; to dip or thrust in the water, to immerse, as in a dye.

A colloquial word. To search, to look for, to hunt after; to seek, as for a lost thing; *wan* *tsi* *kin* I can't find it anywhere; *wan* *chéuk*, found it; *wan* *p'at*, *tsi* *tsi*, get me out another piece; *wan* *kai* looking for employment.

**尹** To hold, to grasp; to govern, to rule; to advance; true, faithful; dried meat used in offerings; *fá* *wan*, the mayor of Peking; *fá* *wan*, a celebrated statesman, B. C. 1700.

**允** To permit, to assent to; to promise; permitted, allowed; really, guilelessly, honestly; *wan* *chan*, granted; *ying* *wan*, liberty given; *tsi* *wan*, disallowed; *wan* *hip*, to co-

operate, goodwill has been restored; *wan* *hóp*, it is wanted just so; *sá* *p'it*, *wan*, you'll certainly get it allowed.

**猡** A tribe of Huns or Scythians, called *kin* *wan*, which was troublesome to the emperors of Chao.

**殞** To die, to give up the ghost, to perish, to fall, to fail, to become extinct; *tsi* *tsi* *tsi* *tsi* the entire family is extinct; *wan* *meag* to die. Interchanged with the next.

**隕** To fall from a height; to roll down, to crash down; to fall or go into utter ruin; *wan* *lok* to fall as a meteor; *wan* *tsi* *sham* *tsi*, to go to utter ruin.

**愠** Suppressed anger, indignant feelings; wrath; *wan* *tsi* *tsi* angry; *wan* *shik*, flushed with anger; *yan* *pat*, *tsi* *tsi* *pat*, *wan* not to feel angry at men's slight—is to be a great man.

**醞** Fermented spirit; liquor which has fruit soaked in it to give it flavor; *wan* *tsi* *tsi* to ponder on, to excogitate, to keep in the mind.

**藎** A sort of water vegetable; luxuriant; collected, assembled; profound, as learning; heaped, like plants when cut; to hoard; *wan* *tsi*, irritated, oppressed at heart; *wan* *tsi* *tsi*, the clumpy tussocky grass.

**瞞** To guard carefully, to lay up, to conceal; to keep quiet; an orange color; a bow-case.

A colloquial word. To shut up, to catch, to entrap, to lock up.

to imprison; *wan' chü'* keep him fast; *wan' máí,* drive them in, as pigs for the night.

**惓**<sup>1</sup> Liberal, kind in feeling; to deliberate, to devise the best plan; sincere.

**渾**<sup>2</sup> A roaring, dashing torrent; the noise of many waters; turbid, foul, polluted; sordid, dirty; great; confused, blended; the mass, the entire, the whole of; *wan' ká,* my wife; *wan' shan 'láng hon'* my whole body is cold; *wan' t'ín k'au,* the heavenly spheres; *wan' chuk,* turbid; *wan' ín,* undistinguished, formless, undeveloped.

Read *'kwán;* to revolve; to circulate, as goods; to roll along in a continuous stream.

**暈**<sup>1</sup> A halo around the sun or moon; the obscurity of a fog; thick, as smoke; to condense; *wan' hí'* foggy vapors; *út, wan'* halo round the moon; *'tsau wan'* flushed from drink; *t'an kok, wan'* vertigo, dizziness.

**運**<sup>2</sup> To revolve, to turn, to move around or make a circuit; to go in an orbit, to gyrate; to travel around; to transport, take from place to place; a revolution, a circuit, a period of 5 or 10 years; constant use; length from north to south; turn, chance; calculations, a conjunction, as in a horoscope; what is done in succession, the course of nature; luck, lot, a run, times; *p'ín wan'* to make certain as by recounting; *wan' ló'* a circuitous route; *yut, út, wan' shang,* movements of

the sun and moon; *wan' kéuk,* traveling expenses, freight; *wan' kau'* to take a coffin home; *wan' sho,* the Grand Canal; *t'ín wan'* course of events; motions of heavenly bodies; *chang tái' wan'* to get rich, highly prosperous; *'m 'kò wái wan'* hard times, unfortunate, as from sickness; *yap, wan'* had a turn of affairs; *wan' sí' hap,* times; *t' wan'* nature or luck of land; *wan' yung'* one's usual expenses; the usage of words; *'mán wan'* succeeded at last, as an old student; *'yau t'í' shan wan'* somewhat ill, ailing; *tsz' wan'* times of one's horoscope; *shun' tsz' wan'* a lucky conjunction; to drink a cup around a table from the right; *san wín wan' kán'* the conjunctions of a year.

**鄆**<sup>2</sup> A city in ancient Lú, now the district of Yunching in Shántung; a village in Shánsí.

**混**<sup>2</sup> A chaos of waters; roiled, turbid, muddy, as a torrent; foul, confused; mixed, ill assorted; dark, underhand.

A colloquial word. To make game of, to diddle; to trouble; *wan' tun'* chaotic; acting like a fool, muddled; *wan' meng,* a nickname; *ming wan'* to put off on, as bad money; *wan' chéung' tung sai,* a confounded fool; *wan' p'í' chéung'* a troublesome fellow; *mok, wan'* 'ngo, don't play off your fun on me; *wan' shai' kái'* in the turmoil of life; *'lá wan'* to confuse; *nam 'nū wan' tsáp,* men and women mixed up.

**濁**<sup>2</sup> Like the preceding; confused; dirty, turbid; unclean, as animals; filthy, foul, like a sewer; a privy.  
Hwan

**慙**<sup>2</sup> } To disgrace, to dishonor, to distress, to bring reproach on; grieved, ashamed, mortified; to excite, to trouble; Hwan *wan<sup>2</sup> kwan*, to dishonor the prince.

**韻**<sup>2</sup> } Sounds which rhyme in their tones; an even and an oblique tone are not rhymes; Yun the rhyming syllable; a line of poetry; the tone, the rhyme; a harmony, a musical chord; *yam wan<sup>2</sup>* a chord; *áp, wan<sup>2</sup>* to make the rhyme; *sp'ing wan<sup>2</sup>* rhymes in the even tone; *chak, wan<sup>2</sup>* oblique rhymes; *it'ung tsz<sup>2</sup> wan<sup>2</sup>* perfect rhymes; *'m hóp, wan<sup>2</sup>* a discord; unlike in disposition; *hip, wan<sup>2</sup>* rhyming.

**譚**<sup>2</sup> Low jests, vulgar mirth, lewd allusions, scurrilous merriment; *'tá wan<sup>2</sup>* to joke; *wan<sup>2</sup>* í, a harlequin dress, a masquerade.  
Hwan

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Wán.

**彎**<sup>2</sup> To draw a bow; to bend, to curve; bent; curved, bowed; *wán kung*, to bend a bow to shoot.  
Wan

**灣**<sup>2</sup> A cove, a bay, a winding bank; a bend, a corner; a low, sandy beach; an anchorage; to anchor, to moor; *nam wán*, the Praya Grande at Macao; *wán wán huk, huk*,

winding, serpentine, tortuous; *wán cháp*, or *wán pok* to anchor; *'chün wán*, to turn, as a corner; *wán wán tik* rather bent; *shá wán*, a sandy beach.

**儼**<sup>2</sup> Ingenious, clever, expert, smart, nimble; *wán 'tsz<sup>2</sup>* a useful ready fellow. Not read *hán* in these senses.  
Hwan

**圓**<sup>2</sup> To encircle, to go around, to environ; to start, to look alarmed; *wán 'iú*, to surround; *wán shí í 'hí*, he started up and looked around.  
Hwan

**寰**<sup>2</sup> A wall around a palace; the emperor's domain; a circuit; *wán 'ü*, the world; *wán noi<sup>2</sup>* in the emperor's land.  
Hwan

**環**<sup>2</sup> A ring, a circlet, a bracelet; to surround, to encircle, to ring; *sám lín wán*, a three-link ear-ring; *'í wán*, an ear-ring; *wán 'p'ò*, to embrace; *'kau lín wán*, a chain-puzzle; *wán p'úi<sup>2</sup>* girdle chatelaines or jingles; *ts'un wán pat, tün<sup>2</sup>* an unceasing revolution.  
Hwan

**還**<sup>2</sup> To return, to revert, to come back; to restore, to give back, to repay; to regard, to look at, to give attention to; to look back; still, furthermore, even to this; now, forthwith, immediately; or; *wán í<sup>2</sup>* more are wanted; *wán hā*, to return home; *wán cagan*, to repay money; *wán shan*, to thank the gods; *wán tsai<sup>2</sup>* he is still here; *wán 'shan*, to return the blow; *sp'ái wán*, to indemnify, to make good a loss; *wán chung*, to invite to dinner in return; *chung*



í' 'lò, wán shí' chung í' nün' which do you like, the hard or the soft [eggs]? wán 'yau, there are more; shau wán, got them back; wán fán kwo' 'k'ü, he has been paid back; wán fuk, í fuk redyed clothes; 'yau fuk, í wán tsot' I shall have better luck next time; ts'ing wán or p'ái wán, to pay up in full.

**環** An iron or gold ring; a ring, a link; wán wán, a door ring, by which to pull it.

**環** Used for the preceding; a ring of iron; also a weight of six taels.

**關** A market-place; the gate or wall leading into it; wán 'fui, entrance to a market.

**鬟** To dress the hair in rings on the crown; a tuft, a knob; the rounded tops of mountains; á wán, a slave girl, a maid-servant; wán wán, a lady's coiffure; shui wán, falling tresses.

**頑** A simple, stupid person; immovable, impassable, obstinate, mulish; to push with the head, to butt; to play, to sport with, as a fool or a child does; wán p'í, doltish, incapable; kán wán, a sly rascal; 'yau mat, wán í' au, that is a silly sort of a play; wán 'shá, play, sportive dalliance; hò' wán, fond of play; wán 'kang, stupid; wán man, the rude people; wán lung' to play with, to toy with.

**婉** Used for 'mín, 婉 to bear. Flattering, obliging, complaisant; trying to please, agreeable.

**挽** To draw, to pull, as a bow; to lead, as a child; to carry on the arm; to draw back, to restore, to make good; 'wán ch'éung 'í slám, to carry a long-baled basket, i. e. to beg; 'wán ch'ü' to grasp; 'wán í' úi fung, to reform the degenerate age; 'wán yau p'ing, to carry the oil jar, i. e. to live at a stepfather's; 'm' wán tak, úi, can not be restored, lost wholly; 'shau 'wán, take it in your hand; 'wán kai' to dress the hair; 'wán kai' to lay the hand on the bier.

**輓** To drag a hearse, to pull a carriage; ropes to drag a bier; 'wán kò, songs sung by the hearse-men; tsai' 'wán, elegiac sayings; 'wán chuk' funeral scrolls hung in the hall.

**繞** To wrap around, to bind, to tie up. Also read sún; a weathercock, a wind vane.

**綰** Like the last; to sew, to hem; to tie, to bind together; to keep securely, to hold fast, to see that there be no loss.

**鰱** The tench, (*Leuciscus idella*) with dark green fins, spinous ventrals and dorsals; hak, 'wán, (*Leuciscus piceus*) has no cirri, lateral line white; hak, shek' wán (*Leuciscus curriculus*) red-green finned tench.

**宦** One who serves; an officer, a servant of the crown; héung wán' one of the gentry; kún wán' officials; wán' kún or ím wán' an eunuch; wán' ká 'tsz' tai' of an honorable family; wán' nong, salary, perquisites of office.

wa

**患**<sup>2</sup> Evil, trouble; distress, calamity, misfortune; grief, sorrow, affliction; sad, unhappy, vexed, distressing, fearful; to grieve, to sorrow for or with; *wán' peng'* a distressing malady; *pt' wán'* to escape from calamity; *wán' nán'* troubles, distresses; *sho wán' chí 'yau*, why do you lament it? *wán' tak, wán' shat*, hard to get it and hard to lose it, as money; *wo' wán'* calamities; *'yéung 'fú wai wán'* [like] rearing a tiger to make yourself trouble.

**豢**<sup>2</sup> To rear and feed domestic animals, to bait; to befriend, to give presents to, as if to get favor or kindness.

**幻**<sup>2</sup> A trick, a sleight of hand; magical arts, sorcery; apparition, dream, vision; false, deceptive; to delude; *wán' 'king* a trance, visionary things; *mung' wán'* dreamy, unreal.

(674)

Wang.

wang

**宏**<sup>2</sup> The echoing noise in a large hall; wide, vast, extensive; ample; grand, as a prospect; *wang 'in*, very prosperous; *hoi 'chéung wang fát*, may we have good prospects, for a fortune; said by shopmen.

**弘**<sup>2</sup> Like the preceding; great; to enlarge, to act liberally; the twang of a bowstring; the flapping of curtains.

**関**<sup>2</sup> The gate across a street; gate of heaven; the bar of a gate; wide, vast and vacant.

(675)

Wáng.

wang

**橫**<sup>2</sup> } A cross-bar; transverse, crosswise, athwart, across; **衡**<sup>2</sup> } perverse, grim, unreasonable, Hung mulish, disagreeing from others; the narrowest width; unlucky, untimely, unfair, disrespectful; to cross, to go athwart; *'tsung wáng*, agreeing and disagreeing; along and across; by fair or foul means. *wáng 'hon'* to look across, as at silk; *'tá wáng 'kong*, to talk unreasonably; *wáng 'ts'oi* unfair or unjust gains; *wáng 'mún*, a side door; *wáng 'sai*, flower boats; *wáng 'p'ái*, tablet in a room, stretched along; *ká' lá' wáng*, lengthwise, lay it along; *wáng 'wo'* an unexpected or great calamity; *'tu wáng*, place it across; *wáng 'shau 'mái* to buy underhand through another; *wáng 'léung* measured across, as a lady's foot; *wáng 'chong 'ch'ong*, *tín' 'k'am 'p'í*, a long bed must stretch the coverlet — it's as long as it's broad; *wáng 'páng* *páng'* dogged, impertinent, put in wrong or crisscross, *wáng 'shui tò'* ferry-boats, *wáng 'tak, tsai'* crabbed, impracticable; *wáng 'fát*, the length and breadth; *wáng 'shang*, a cross presentation at birth; *wáng 'kwo' 'sám 'kán*, he passed over three houses, *'pái wáng*, spread them along, *mat, 'kóm wáng*, what makes him so uppish?

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c'ö'h

Wat.

屈

K'iu

Bent, turned down; to stoop, to crouch; to kneel, to bend over; to submit, to give in to necessity; to adapt to circumstances; to invite to one's house; to subject; grievance, wrong; affliction; *nang wat*, *nang shan*, he can stoop or resist; *'chí put*, *shing wat*, the fingers can't count them—innumerable; *tai t'au wat*, *wat*, to stoop in walking; *ti' fong wat*, *chut*, a contracted, cramped place; *wat*, *sat*, to kneel; *wat*, *shíu* *chü* *p'ün*, to trice up by the hands and feet tied together; *wat*, *shan*, to bend to circumstances; *wat*, *hi'* crouching, mean-spirited; *ün wat*, oppressed, forced; *wat*, *ká'* I invite you, Sir—i. e. you must bend to come to my house.

屈

K'iu

Like the preceding; forced to act against one's will; to conceal; a stammering; to rumple.

屈

Yuh

Fragrant herbs used in offerings; bushy, close-growing trees; irritated, vexed; feelings which cannot be uttered: careworn, desponding; mildewed, putrid; *wat*, *hi'* repressed feeling; steam kept in, vapors smothered up; *wat*, *tsung*, flourishing, like a fine crop; *yik*, *wat*, secret grief; *wat*, *'lúi*, a door divinity, whose effigy is pasted on gates.

煙

Yuh

Smoke; to close and fumigate it; to with brimstone; *wa* bleach, as straw; *wa* smoke the rats out holes.

苑

Yuh

Used for 'Ün 苑, riant, abundant; 'tsz root, used as an expe

鵲

Yuh

To fly swiftly; a warbler which knows the time and appears to be a kingfisher; an oyster-catcher; *'p'ong* *seung* *ch'* the oyster-catcher and caught each other,—erman profited.

鵲

Kuh

A sort of turtle or pigeon, having a short perhaps a francolin; kind of kite or glider of war-boat; *wat*, *tat*, disgusting, filthy—a collo phrase.

核

Heh

The stony seed of nodules in soft stone or hard ganglions in flesh; *'ngán wat*, the nuts lungyen; *t'ò wat*, pits; *yat*, *t'ò wat*, a school a shrewd lad; *shang* have a hard lump grow

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Wát.

挖

Wáh

To dig out a hole with hand, to feel in a hole; to hollow a hole in a hill.

挖

Wáh

To scoop out, to excavate; to dig out a hole; to gouge dredge, to clean out; to

up, as an old grudge; wát, 'i, to clean the ear; 'i wát, an ear-pick; q'á wát, to scratch a hole; wát, 'ngán tsing, [like] plucking out my eye, I am so disappointed; wát, yuk, 'i ch'ong, to gouge out flesh to cure an ulcer — to have one's labor for his pains; iú' wát, cho páu, you must fork out the money.

*wah* 轉 **Woh** A handle, a winch; a grain-striker; to turn round by a handle; to circulate, to move about. Read 'kún; to rule.

滑 **Hwáh** Smooth, slippery, polished; glassy, glairy, soapy, sharp, knavish, oily, flattering, cunning; ló' wát, a slippery street; ló wát, an old stager, up to all the quirks; wát, lut, to slip off, as a thief; wát, kwan' a knave; kwong wát, shining, smooth; mo tó' wát, grind it smooth; wát, shek, soapstone.

猾 **Hwáh** A boneless animal which is fabled to get inside of tigers and gnaw them; crafty, tricky, deceitful; treacherous, lying; clever, artful, as children; to disturb, to cause trouble; 'káu wát, or kán wát, traitorous, false; wát, ts'ák, a slippery rascal.

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Wik.

*yōh* 域 **Yih** A frontier, a boundary; a place; a region, a country, a territory; lands, states; the borders of a grave; sai wik, western regions, states over

*yōh*

WING.

the western frontier; shing' wik, Confucian groves; tsai, wika remote regions.

緘 **Yih** A seam in fur dresses; to stitch, to hem, to sew fur garments.

罟 **Yih** A drag net having nine satchels woven in it, which is drawn along by boats.

蜮 **Yih** A marine animal, fabled to spurt sand at people or bite their shadow, and so injure them; crafty; a masked enemy; wai 'kwai wai wai, plotting, traitorous.

閂 **Yih** The threshold of the door, not to be trod on; wai wai the bar at the bottom of a door.

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Wing.

Wing. A colloquial word. To throw away as useless; to throw aside, to throw down; wing cho' 'm iú' lok, heave it away! wing mái yat, 'i kok, throw it into a corner; wing loi, throw it away; wing loi wing hū' taking it up and throwing down.

榮 **Yung** Beams of the 'ng st'ung tree; king-posts for turned up corners of temples; glory, fame, honor; splendid, glorious; beautiful, as flowers; prosperous; wing wai, glorious, famous; yan wing, honored, distinguished; wing ts'ü' to get married; sk'au wing 'fan yuk, to seek fame yet be disgraced.

**瑩** Lustre of gems; a pebble like unto a real gem; bright, Yung lustrous; intelligent.

**永** Ever flowing water; perpetual, enduring, everlasting; final, complete, as a cure; distant, long continued, for ever; 'wing ün' eternal; yat 'wing, long days; 'wing shai' 'tò kwán' I've never had any practice; 'wing 'chí, a final stop, as to a cough; 'wing pat, iú' never want it; 'héung 'wing fuk, to enjoy eternal bliss; 'wing pít, a final separation.

**咏** To sing or hum in a recitative, to chant or drawl out the words; melody of Yung birds; wing' shí, to recite verses; 'yam wing' to sing; wing' t'án' sighing and singing.

**泳** To walk under water; to dive and seek under water; Yung flowing, meandering.

**穎** A full head of grain; a spike of grain; awn of grain, a sharp point as of a pencil; Ying an awl; a ring on a scabbard; a fine critical taste; t'üt, wing' to stick through, as a pin through a bag; 'mò wing' a ready pen—met. a well read scholar; wing' 'ng' versatile.

680)

Wít.

A colloquial word. The creaking of a door; to call; wít, 'sing 'k'ü, call him to wake up.

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Wo.

**坭** A crucible of earth goldsmiths; ngan, wo Ko ble for silver.

**窩** A nest on the ground a hole; a hole, a grotto house; a den, a robbery house; a nest of thieves, a nest of thieves, a nest of thieves, to harbor the receive plunder; wo to harbor, as thieves; edible birdsnests; wo receiver of stolen goods; 'wo tsò' fán' messes their fires eating; a place over the bread 'kwai wo, a devil's nest owl-hole.

**媧** The Chinese Pandora; 'nü wo, who is said to repaired the heavens; think it is Eve, otherwise to be a woman

**窩** A spool on a stand, 'sz' 'tan, having sticks four corners and the center; shallow trays; 'clám, bamboo trays; yat, wo wo, spread trays singly.

**鍋** A deep boiler, for fry sort of caldron for trying the rim or tire of a 'nün wo, a copper heat warm food; t'üt, 'fo a iron broadish.

**膊** The striæ on the ends fingers; usually pronounced slo; 'shau 'chí 'mò slo, your fingers no marks, you let this slip and break

Koo 蝸 A garden slug; a snail; low, poor huts, or hovels; *wo ngau* a snail; *wo shé* my snail shell of a house.

00 倭 The Japanese; Japan; *wo cyan*, a Japanese; the name is used by them.

Read *úi*; a yielding spirit; *úi ch'í*, coming from a distance.

00 禾 Growing grain, especially paddy and wheat; grain, corn; occurs for the next; the 115th radical of characters relating to grain; *kot*, *wo*, to reap rice; *wo 'mai*, paddy, grain; *wo ch'ung*, a worm like a Nereid, used for food; *wo 'kon*, rice straw; *wo miú*, rice in the blade; *tá wo*, to thresh grain; *yat*, *wo shang 'kau sui* one stalk bears nine heads — in a good year; *hon wo*, to watch grain; *wo shuk* 'kóm d'au, bent over like a head of grain; *wo kuk*, a paddee bird or ortolan.

\* 和 Harmony, union, concord, agreement, peace after strife; mild; kindly, agreeing with, as medicine; inclined to; to agree, to be at peace, to unite, to harmonize; to go with; to join, to accompany; to conform to; a preposition, with, to; *wo d'á shít*, speak to him; *wo m'í* well flavored; *wo yéuk*, a compact giving peace, a treaty; *wo shéung* a Buddhist priest; *tsò* *wo d'au*, to be a peacemaker; *yat*, *d'ün wo hi* cordial harmony between them; *'kong wo*, to treat of peace; *wo ngán üt shik*, a pleasant

countenance; *sam d'im í* *wo*, cordial and gratified, *sp'ing wo*, mild, as food; *wo p'ün f'ok ch'ut*, to make a clean breast, a cordial agreement; *d'an wan wo*, stir it to cool it; *wo í í shí* to sleep in one's clothes; *wo 'k'ü h'ü* go with him.

腸 A colloquial word. To waste a thing, to apply it uselessly; to throw away, as for a fine woman to wed a wretch. *wat*, *wo*, wasted, as energies or precious things; *wo 'fo*, to spoil an affair.

Also read *wo*; rotten, as eggs, *kai tán 'wo ké* this egg is addled.

00 和 To accord, to respond, as in singing; to conciliate; to mix up, to blend, as tastes, *wo 'shí*, an anti-strophe; to respond, as in a refrain; *wo fán*, to conciliate the barbarians; *wo m'í* or *d'íu* to compound, as dishes.

盪 Like the preceding; to mix and season, as a cook does, dishes for mixing food.

禍 Evil, misery, suffering, calamity, adversity, sorrow, judgment, woe, more especially those beyond one's control; unhappy, unfortunate; to curse, to injure; *wo wán* calamity; *pi' wo* to flee from danger; *'yé wo* to induce calamities; *ká' wo* to implicate another for one's crimes. *wo pat*, *tán cháng*, calamities never come alone; *wo pat*, *ün 'í*, sorrow is not far off; *chóng wo* to meet an unlucky thing

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Wok.

WOK

獲

Hwoh

A sort of beast; to take in hunting; to catch, as a thief; to get, to obtain; to receive; an epithet for a slave, like slut; *wok, tsú<sup>2</sup>* to sin; *tái<sup>2</sup> 'yau*. 'sho wok, he made large gains, has been very successful; *ná wok*, caught, as a thief; *shat wok, 'ngo sam*, he has just suited my wishes.

Read *wá<sup>2</sup>*; to strive to obtain.

獲

Hwoh

A measure, a marking-line; to adjust by a line; to measure by a rod or line.

獲

Hwoh

To seize or grasp in the hand, to secure, to lay hold of. Read *ú<sup>2</sup>*; to divide.

獲

Hwoh

To cut grain, to reap the fields; a harvest, a reaping; *won wok*, at the last extremity, distressed.

獲

Hwoh

Geometrical worms, which curl up and stretch out as they go; hampered, repressed, cowed down; *ch'ek wok*, a worm called a looper, or geometician; to span with the thumb and forefinger.

獲

Hwoh

A boiler, flat and without feet, like the segment of a sphere; a grave; *t'it wok*, an iron pan; *'ní'úi, fú wok*, you're smart enough to hoop a frying-pan; *wok, 'ch'án*, a shovel to stir up the frying food; *ch'é tái<sup>2</sup> wok*, to wheel a great pan—a feat of tumblers; *'chü tái<sup>2</sup> wok, fán<sup>2</sup>* to cook a great dinner; *wok, 'tai kòm' hak*, black as a boiler's bottom.

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Wong.

汪

Wáng

A deep, wide expanse of water; vast, still, as great capacity; a lake a pond; *wong, syéu* wide ocean; *'léung lu wong*, two deep tear eyes.

九

Wáng

Feeble, weak; a with crooked legs, delicate, emaciated, diminutive first is the 43d radical tortoise things.

黃

Hwáng

Yellow, ochreous, the of clay; the imperial the 201st radical characters relating to *y wong fát*, an old man *'hau*, a child; *tái<sup>2</sup> won*, barb; *wong kéung*, tui *wong sho*, the Yellow *wong pò* Whampoa; *'hün*, an earthworm; *k wong*, yolk of an egg; *kéuk, kai*, a yellow food—is a hanger-on; *won kwá* a yellow tabard—to high officers; *ngá* ivory yellow; *wong sh* daverous, jaundiced; *wong shuk, shuk*, sickly *wong sp'í*, the whale *wong cū*, a kind of he *wong ngan*, a domestic *wong syéung muk* wood.

潢

Hwáng

A lake having no outlet; a dyke; name river flowing into Gulf, the Sira-muren R. *wong*, the stars  $\mu, \beta, \sigma$

in Auriga; *chong wong*, the cushion to lay jewelry in a box; *t'in wong yat, p'ai* of the same imperial generation.

Read *wong* to dye paper yellow.

*wong* 璜 A gem shaped like a semi-circle hung at the girdle, *Hwáng* called a half-signet.

瘡 The jaundice or icterus; *wong t'an*, the jaundice, but forms of dropsy are also included; *tai wong shik* yellow-skinned, jaundiced.

礦 The gang or ore of copper or iron; strong; *lau wong*, *Hwáng* sulphur.

簧 The mouth-piece of the reed organ or *shang*; the reed of a flageolet; *wong hau sin*, *ü*, gibbering, mumbling, as a witch.

鯨 The sturgeon, the species found in the Yangtze' kiáng *Hwáng* of great size.

皇 High, exalted, supreme, honorable, imperial; an autocrat, a monarch, a potentate, an emperor; heaven; to act right; *wong tai* the emperor, of whom there can be only one in the world; *wong shéung* his Majesty; *wong hau* the empress; *wong t'in*, high Heaven; often used like the petition, Good Heaven! *wong hau* (or *pi*) my departed father (or mother); *wong t'in shéung tai* the perfect high Shángti.

鳳 The female of the Chinese phoenix, or *fung wong*, a fabulous bird; *fung wong* *mo pò pat lok*, phoenixes alight, only where jewels are

*wong*

found; i. e. he only comes where money's to be made.

惶 To sob; *wong wong*, bitter crying, wailing, as a child; *Hwáng* harmony of drums and bells.

徨 Hesitating; *fong* (or *pong*) *wong*, timid, irresolute, *Hwáng* going back and forward, as if one had lost his way.

惶 Fear, apprehension; tremor, respectful dread; *kung wong* *Hwáng* afraid, trembling with alarm; *wong wong*, scared.

湟 A river in Kansuh, a tributary of the Tá-tung and Yellow rivers, near Sining fú; cold water; a turbulent torrent.

煌 A great blaze; splendid, bright, luminous, glorious; *Hwáng* a brick bed-place; *wong wong*, exceedingly brilliant; *fai wong*, shining bright.

橫 A dog.

*Hwáng* 簍 A field of bamboos; a grove of bamboos; a sort of bamboo with a white skin.

蝗 The locust; *wong ch'ang*, the locust; *chá wong*, the migratory locust — is a plague.

隍 A dry moat or fosse around a city; an empty ditch; *shing wong miu* the palladium or municipal temple in every walled town.

遑 Leisure, vacant time; disengaged, indifferent; *pat wong hau shik* not even time to eat; *mok kòu wák wong*, I dare not have any idle time.



**王** A king, a ruler, one who is looked up to by all; a title of emperors before the Tsin dynasty; royal, princely; imperial uncles and brothers; a regulus, a beg; *woong fú* a deceased grandfather; *kwan woong*, the prince; *woong íyè*, emperor's uncles; *fún woong*, Tartar chiefs; *shik yan woong* a mere beeseater; *pá' woong*, a tyrant; *woong tò* the royal road, the path of honor; *fát woong*, Budha; *shán tái' woong* a blackamoór devil in theatres.

**枉** To rule with club law; to force; compelled; bad, illegal, *Wáng* not upright; crooked, awry, distorted; needlessly, to no purpose; *ín' woong*, to implicate or accuse unjustly; *'woong wat*, needlessly wasted; *'woong ká'* you must force or humble yourself to come — a polite invitation; *'woong fai' sam kí*, lost all my pains; *'woong kú yan shai'* you are of no sort of use in the world; *'woong tsok*, *'siú yan*, he has maligned him for nothing.

**往** To go, to go away, to depart; to send by; formerly, gone, past; *'woong loi*, going and coming; *'yan loi' woong* intercourse with; *'woong snín* or *'woong yat* formerly; *'woong fún*, gone and come back; *'woong' woong sū' ts'z'* constantly so, it frequently happens; *'woong tsúi'* past offenses; *héung' 'woong*, hitherto; *sho' woong*, where are you going? *snò' woong pat, lí'* he makes money with everything.

T'ON. DICT. 85.

**王** To rule, to reign, to rule as a king; to rule; *Wong* a reign; *'yan woong'* it superabounds, more than others of the same.

**旺** The sun becoming brightening into full; *Wáng* illustrate a house with rising, prospering; flourishing; good, in degree; *woong' séung* the shrine of Plutus; *ts'oi' léung woong'* prosper both in family and *chong' woong' fat* and *woong' uk*, to purify by rites; *woong' üt*, business months; *king* flourishing, rising.

**迂** To go about; to deceive; *Wáng* *woan woong'* he was nearly scared to

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Yá.

**咁** A colloquial word. a clamation of surprise or *ái yá*, whew! *ái yá, lé'* Oh! you hurt me! *sheng*, the cry of pain.

**也** A final particle, difficult to translate, and serving to round the idea and round the phrase after a proper name, in the vocative; a connective beginning a sentence, also, and, likewise, full before a negative, it makes a question, or implies an alternative; before the substantive verb *shí'* merely intensifies the expression; when repeated

with 'yau, means too, also; often used after verbs to arrest the attention; 'yá 'yau sho, 'yá 'yau mut; there were open places and also denser parts; hon' t'á 'hang 'yá pat, 'hang, is he willing or not? mí' chí 'yau 'yá, there's no such thing; pat, t'eng' 'yá syau 'ní, the consequences of neglect will all lie with you; shan 'kwai 'yá pat, chí, even the spirits don't know it; 'yá pat, 'kong 'yá pat, 'sé, he neither would speak nor write; yat, sé 'yá pat, ch'á, there is not the least error; yat, kin' 'sz' 'yá kòm sam, I would willingly die if I could see him once; 'yá ch'á pat, to, you have nearly hit it; 'yá pá' is used after an assertion, like "that's all;" 'yá ts'ang, already; yat, 'yá, just alike; tái' pat, 'ho 'yá, it certainly will not be permitted; ho 'yá, why? what is meant?

廿<sup>2</sup> } Twenty; yá' sám, twenty-  
 廿<sup>2</sup> } three; kam yat, yá' 'kí, what  
 Jih } twentieth day of the month is  
 it? yá' t'au lai, come between  
 the twentieth and thirtieth  
 days of the month; 'tá yá' 'pán  
 give him twenty strokes; yá'  
 to ko' more than a score.

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Yai.

呒 Read f: yes, it will do; let  
 it pass.

f A colloquial word. Poor, inferior, as goods; ungarbled, in a bad condition; not to

speaking up, timid; ch'ai syau, acting silly, down in the mouth; yai fo' inferior goods.

曳<sup>2</sup> } To trail, to drag after one;  
 拽<sup>2</sup> } to leave a trace; to saunter,  
 f } to drag the heels after; to  
 take by the hand; 'úa yai'  
 limber, flimsy, as crape; ú  
 yai' supple, like a rope.

泄<sup>2</sup> } A tributary of the R. Hwái  
 f } in Ngánhwui; to disperse, to  
 spread abroad, to scatter;  
 easy, leisurely, many; yai'  
 yai' gently, gracefully, as a  
 hawk's flight; numerous and  
 busy, as workmen in a factory  
 柂<sup>2</sup> } A long oar. Read sí, a  
 f } machine for adjusting a bow.  
 or crossbow.

濤<sup>2</sup> } Rough water; syung yai'  
 f } the troubled or ruffled water;  
 many, crowded, as people.

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Yák.

喫<sup>2</sup> } To eat, to drink, to take  
 喫<sup>2</sup> } food; to swallow; to suffer,  
 K'ih } to bear; a form of the passive;  
 yák, 'kan fán' eating; yák,  
 'wong 'mong fán', tsò' Lau  
 Sau' 'kung fú, eating the  
 emperor's rice, and doing Lau  
 Sau's work — a traitor; yák,  
 wái' injurious, if eaten; tái'  
 yák, shau' a great glutton;  
 yák, hiú 'mai, a rice-eater, a  
 lazy fellow; yák, 'kan, urgent,  
 necessary.

吃<sup>2</sup> } To stammer, to stutter.  
 K'ih } Interchanged with the preced-  
 ing; yák, fán' 'm ts'ang, how  
 are you?

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Yam.

*ying*

**陰** } Obscure, dark, sombre,  
**陰** } shady; the shades; the lesser  
 Yin of the two dual powers, the  
 female or recipient in nature;  
 matter quiescent; the infe-  
 rior of two states or things in  
 contrast, as the moon, earth,  
 water, night, female, secret,  
 shady, rear, private, &c.; to  
 cover; *ts'ün' yam*, a moment;  
*kwong yam*, time; *yam kán*,  
 hades; *yam 'shau*, secretly,  
 underhanded; *yam 'hi*, effemi-  
 nate; *yam léung*, chilly, sha-  
 dy; *t'in yam*, cloudy; *yam*  
*kon*, to dry in the shade;  
*t'ai' yam*, the moon; *yam*  
*chat*, secret blessings; *tong*  
*yam*, declining, failing; *yam*  
*sch'am sch'am*, gloomy,  
 dank; *yam tuk*, to harm slyly,  
 to injure; *há' yam*, the pri-  
 vates; *yam mat*, the female or-  
 gans; *yam sling*, the departed  
 spirit; *yam 'ying*, a shadow.

**音**  
 Yin

A sound of any kind; a  
 musical note or tone; news,  
 reply, order, an intimation;  
 the 180th radical, relating to  
 sounds; *ch'éung' snám yam*,  
 to sing southron ditties; *shat*,  
*yam*, speechless; *súi yam*, an  
 answer; *'mò yam*, no sound,  
 no reply; *yam wan'* the ini-  
 tial and final in Chinese spell-  
 ing; *pát yam 'tsai*, eight  
 children playing as a band;  
*'pi yam 'ngo*, return me an  
 answer; *yam sun'* news of  
 or from; *'t'ò yam*, local pro-

nunciation; *kái yam*, sweet  
 sounds; *'hò ngá yam*, loqua-  
 cious; a fine spoken man.

**暗**  
 Yin

The wailing, incessant cry-  
 ing of a child; dumb from sob-  
 bing or grief.

**愔**  
 Yin

Tranquil, peaceful; *yam* *o*  
*yam*, harmonious; solemn, as  
 slow music; still.

**飲**  
 Yin

To receive the savor of of-  
 ferings, to accept the fumes of  
 incense; to enjoy food, to re-  
 lish; to desire, to extol; *yam*  
*sin'* to covet, to long for.

**欽**  
 K'in

To stretch, to yawn and gape;  
 thoughtful, respectful; to res-  
 pect, to reverence; that which  
 is to be respected and reveren-  
 ced; imperial, governmental;  
 to consider as from or by the  
 emperor; *yam ming'* a ukase;  
 by order of government; *yam*  
*ch'ai*, an imperial commis-  
 sioner; *yam ts'z'* a present  
 from the crown; by royal  
 grant; *yam fung'* respectfully  
 received from the throne; *yam*  
*'ts'z'* let this be regarded as  
 from the throne; *yam 'tim*  
*hon' lam*, to designate acade-  
 micians.

**嶽**  
 K'in

A high peak, shooting up  
 on high; the peaks of moun-  
 tains; gaping, yawning.

**髻**  
 T'an

Pronounced *tám'*, but used  
 for the colloquial word tress-  
 es, curls on children; a fringe  
 of hair along the crown; the  
 hair falling on the forehead  
 or cheeks; *lau yam*, falling  
 tresses; *'chéung t'ong' yam*,  
 a long fringe on the crown.

Also pronounced *yam*, a fringe  
 or valance, ornamented carv.

*ying**ching**iac m*

ing under the eaves; a fathom; *man chéung* 'yam, a curtain round the tester; *yam* 'hau, the eaves; 'ching yat, fuk, *yam*, make a valance; 'ki to *yam* 'shui, how many fathoms deep?

*ning* 吟 **Yin** To hum, to sing; to repeat over, to say over quickly, to talk very fast; to sigh, to groan; mournful voices; *yam* 'shí, to hum poetry; *síu* 'hau *yam* *yam*, smiling and humming; *dün* *yam*, a concert.

The second is also read *kam*; closed up; shut, as the mouth; congealed, dormant, torpid.

*zung* 王 **Jin** The ninth of the ten stems, connected with water; great; to flatter, to adulate; 'nau luk, *yam*, to lay a scheme.

*ying* 淫 **Yin** Luxurious, going about for amusement; theatrical, stage plays; debauched, lewd, obscene, lascivious; to commit adultery; *kán* *yam*, adultery.

*ying* 盈 **Yin** Interchanged with the last. The rising of water; to soak, to drench, to go to excess; to lust after; lewd, immoral, licentious; lewdness; excess in calculations; very, great, as faults; to incroach; a long time; *yam* 'lün' debauchery and anarchy; *yam* 'fung, depraved manners; *yam* 'sz' 'mò fuk, there's no good got by excessive or superstitious worship; *yam* 'yan 'nū, to debauch people's wives; *yam*

飲 **Yin** To drink; to suck in, to draw in the breath; to rinse the mouth; drink, drinking, to receive, a sign of the passive; concealed, secret; 'yam 'pui, take a glass; 'lün' 'yam, drinking to excess; 'yam 'ai' drinking vessels; a chamber-pot; 'tsing 'yam, please drink; 'yam 'kan' to have a cause for hatred; 'héung 'yam 'tái' 'pan, the village banqueter; 'yam 'san 'p'ò 'tsau, to attend a wedding; 'yam 'pau 'shik' 'tsui' he does nothing but stuff and swill; 't'ung' 'yam yat, 'ch'ung a mad drinking bout; 'yam 'yá 'kún a tavern, a grogshop, 'nò 'yam, good to drink.

Sometimes read *yam* to give to drink; *yam* 'mé 'fau 'ts'ín, he watered the horse, and threw down some cash.

妊 **Jin** Pregnant; 'shan 'mò 'yam, with child; 'yam 'yam, to conceive.

恹 **Jin** To consider, to think, to dwell upon with satisfaction, delightful, gladsome; thus, in this way.

紅 **Jin** To lay the warp of a piece; to weave, to make a fabric of cloth.

荏 **Jin** A kind of large oily bean, like Windsor beans; kindhearted, gentle, kind; 'yam 'm, in and fro, a gradual advance, twisting, flexible; 'shik' 'lar' 't' noi' 'yam, stern looking but kindhearted.

衿  
衿  
Jin

The lappel or flap in front of a coat, buttoned under the right arm; the skirt; a single mat; 'lim 'yam pái' to make a curtsey; sz'' 'yam ts'ai, the four points of the skirt are even; met. to indulge in four kinds of excess.

浸  
Jin

A colloquial word. To dip, to immerse, to rinse in the water; 'yam 'há, souse it in.

蔭  
蔭  
Yin

To shade, to overshadow, to protect, to shelter; shade; shadow; shady, cool; the hereditary care of the state; 'ché yam' to shade; pí' yim' to protect; tsáp, yam' to inherit a title; yam' shang, born to a title, nobly born.

任  
任  
Jin

Sincere, worthy of trust, sure; friendship, confidence; trusted, relied on; trust, office, a responsibility; to bear, to sustain, to execute, to undertake, to be responsible; that which is imposed on one; 'shéung yam' to enter on an office; yam' 'ní f' as you please; yam' yung' to engage, to employ; yam' p'ang, to allow; yam' chung' responsible trust; lau yam' to detain in office; tsíp, yam' to receive the office; in' yam' in office; sün yam' former post.

賃  
賃  
Jin

To rent, to lease, to hire, to charter, said of houses, furniture, vessels; ch'ut, yam' to lease to another; tsò yam' to take on lease; chiú' yam' for rent.

鸛  
鸛  
Jin

A bird with a crest, likened to a woman's headdress; perhaps it is a species of hoopoe.

(688)

Yan.

因  
Yin

A cause, a reason of, to take occasion; for, why, wherefore sake of, on account circumstances from often makes a participle of the following verbal ablative absolute; as tive particle, then, ne so; 'yau yan, there son; yan mat, 'yé sz the cause? yan 'ts'z' to infer this from learn one from the other, why? yan sün, cause, reason, sympathy shing, to multiply; y shat, tái' to miss the the less; yan tik, sz' account of some business pit, md yan, doubtless a reason; 'yau mat, y what were the circumstances or causes?

姻  
Yin

A bride; connection, relationship on the side; yan ts'an, relationship marriage—the phrase by a man; kit, shing fa to betroth, to have a wife; yan tai' your relative to one's son-in-law's father uncles; yan ká tai relative's brother, said brothers of the last.

綱  
綱  
Yin

The elements; wan the genial, productive plus of nature, which forth things; the first means the male hemp.

*ing* 恩 Favor, kindness, mercy, grace; benefits, obligations; gracious, as from the emperor; kind, charitable, compassionate; to favor, to be kind to, to oblige, to enrich; to love, to be partial to; private, concealed; *shau' yan*, benefited; *yan ts'ing*, fond of, lusting after; *woong yan*, royal favor; *yan tak, ü pák, sing'* kind towards the people; *mong yan*, ungrateful; *yan t'éung ch'au pò'* to requite evil for good; *kóm yan*, feeling grateful; *hoi yan*, to show favor, easy with.

*ing* 茵 The padded mats used on floors; cushions or mats in a carriage; a commodious seat; a tiger's skin cured to sit on; *yan ch'au kò*, a medicinal plant like marjoram; *ts'ò ü yan*, a cushion-like turf, a thick greensward.

褥 Used for the preceding; a mattress; lining of a garment; plaits of a garment; *lui yan t'sò'* to sit on piled up mats, i. e. rich; *ch'ung yan*, doubled cushions.

駟 A piebald horse, spotted white and black, with brindled streaks.

壘 To stop up, to close; to raise an earthwork before a wall; to dam or turn a water-

關 The wall which surrounds the gates of cities inside; the gates of the inner wall; to stop, to shut off, to hem in; impeded, in straits, poor.

殷 An adjective denoting the highest degree of, as full, flourishing, complete; many; a full band; a name for part of the Shāng dynasty, a. c. 1401 — 1137; *yan shat*, trustworthy; *yan ü'* a substantial family. Used for the next.

殷 Mournful, melancholy; *yan yan*, sorrowful; *yan k'an*, anxiously diligent, tremblingly careful.

禋 Worship made with sincere heart, a pure sacrifice made to heaven by the emperor; *yan tsz'* a sweet smelling sacrifice to the Highest.

忻 Joy, delight, happiness; gay, jolly, delighted, pleased at doing or getting something; laughing, merry; *yan cin*, with pleasure, readily; *fün yan*, with joyful heart; *yan wai'* satisfied; *yan hang'* in ecstasy.

昕 The morn, the dawn, the sun rising in brightness; *ts' yan*, very early, too dark to see plainly.

昕 Joy; to be pleased; to see indistinctly; *t'ai yan ngán*, to look at fixedly, as nearsight-

*ying* YAN.

YAN.

*寅*  
Yin

To reverence, to respect; a colleague, a fellow officer; the third of the twelve branches, from 3 to 5 A. M., denoted by a tiger; *yan shí*, in early morning; *t'ung yan*, a colleague; *yan pan*, to treat a guest well.

*人*  
Jin

A man, a human being; a person; human, belonging to mankind; placed after many nouns indicates a laborer, an artist, a person engaged in a calling; the 9th radical of characters relating to humanity; *nám yan*, a male; *'nū yan*, a female; *noi² yan*, my wife; *tsūn fū yan*, your wife; *yan 'kí*, you and I; *ká yan*, slaves, domestics, official retainers; *'hò yan ká*, a good man; *tái² yan*, a compellation like Excellency, given to officers above prefects; *'k'ū hai² tái² yan*, he's a full-grown man; *'siú yan*, a boy, a waiting lad; *chung yan*, a midman, a broker; *yan shang 'm hai² 'kóm*, people in life don't act so [badly]; *shing yan 'chéung tái²* he is now of age; *t'in shang yan*, *t'in 'yétung yan*, heaven gives mouths, and finds food for them; *yan ts'oi* the animal strength, vigor; *yan tí² tsang 'k'ū*, people hate him; *hò² 't'ai yan*, he likes to gaze at people; *'hí mang wai² yan*, how can he look after another? *yan 'pan*, a man's disposition; *'í yan*, one's parents; *yan yan*, everybody, all; *yan shang sū mung²* life is as a dream; *hán*

*yan*, an idler; *yan n* people; *fán² má²* to traffic in human b

Pronounced *'yan*, in the usual phrase *tái² 'yan*

*仁*  
Jin

Humanity, regard for fulfilling one's social benevolent, kind, merciful; numb, insensitized; a kernel, small seed; *yan tak* kindness; *yan sam*, heart; *pat yan shan* exceedingly malevolent; *yan*, unkind, unfeeling; coming;—a phrase of application; *hang² ya* almond milk tea, an exclamation; *'kwo yan*, the meat of *'shau tsuk*, *pat yan*, and feet withered or sear; *yan í² 'lai chí² sun²* human integrity, courtesy, and truth, are the five

*忍*  
Jin

Patience, endurance; able to sustain; to repress, to endure, to support patiently; to give way to, as anger severe, harsh, hardhearted; *'yan noi²* patience; *'y* to keep in one's anger; *noi² 'há*, don't fret, wait; *'yan siú²* to keep one's tenance; *chóm 'ym*, to one's feelings; *'yan y* *sch'au*, to bear the disgrace in order to revenge the as a violated woman; *'tak chü²* I can't bear it

*潑*  
Jin

A stream in the south of Shánsí. Also read *'nín*; dy water; perspiring; rily drunk, dirty and d

ying

隱  
Yin

Small, minute; retired into privacy; screened, covered, hidden, obscured, put away; private, secret; in private life, not in office; to keep out of view, to withdraw, to keep back; fixed, settled; sorry, sad; to compassionate; to lean down the head; 'yan tun' shán dam, to hide away in obscurity; 'yan ch'ü' k'o' k'ü' the sentence is elliptical; 'yan sz' a retired officer; 'yan mü' unknown to fame; 'yan sz' secret; 'kwai' yan, to retire from active life; 'yan' shan, to refrain from; 'yan' yan shuk, shuk, undecided.

隱  
Yin

The hidden framework of a roof; 'yan küt, a machine for straightening wood, perhaps by steaming and pressing it.

ying  
Yin

An earthworm, the lumbricus; 'yan' yan, a worm; also called *th' dung*, or earth-dragon.

ying  
Yin

A blister, a pimple, a boil; 'yan' ch'an, little sores, pustules.

ying  
Yin

To draw a bow; to lead on, to show; to induce, to point out, to precede; to introduce, to recommend, to bring forward; to seduce, to influence to wrong; confirmed, in for it, as a habit — for which the last is also used; to quote, as in proof; a halter for a cow; a prefatory notice; a fuse, a match; a measure of 100 feet; 'yan' shui, to lead on water; 'yan' shui ü' tseng, to draw water; 'á p'in' yan, a confirm-

ed opium-smoker; 'shéng' yan, besotted, victimized; 'yan' 'hi, an opium sot; 'yan' 'tö to show the way, to lead on; 'yan' c'au, a leader, to take the lead, as in subscribing; 'hó' yan' yan, very entertaining, pleasant; 'ch'á' yan, to point at; 'p'án' yan, match of a cracker; 'yan' 'fo, to light at; 'huk' yan, a tune; 'siú' yan, a recommendatory notice; 'yan' sin' a spy, a guide; 'fün' yan, to reform a sot.

印  
Yin

Used for the last, a sot, but erroneously; a disease or grief of the mind.

印  
Yin

A seal, an official signet, a stamp; a stain, a spot, a mark; to seal, to stamp, to affix the credentials; to print, to take off an impression; to trace, to write over a copy; 'tá' yan' to put a mark on; to chop, as dollars; 'k'ap' yan' to affix a seal; 'fung' yan' and 'hoi' yan' to close and open the offices ten days before and twenty days after newyear; 'yan' shu to print books; 'ch'á' shu' yan' to act as generalissimo; 'yan' shik, red pigment for sealing; 'yan' yan' stamped, as dollars; 'yan' 'tsz' k'ók, to trace characters; 'yan' 'd'ong, the frontal sinus; 'yan' 'tsik, a dirty main; 'yan' ch'ü' 'k'á' pán, to reprint from the old blocks.

孕  
Ying

Pregnant; 'kwai' yan' with child; 'sz' 'd'oi' kwai' yan' a strange birth and illicit conception. The second character is used for the first, but is properly read *shan*.



**胤**<sup>2</sup> A succession of descendants, a line of posterity; heirs, generations, ages; accustomed, practiced; *Chiū<sup>2</sup> Hong-yan<sup>2</sup>* the founder of the Sung dynasty.

**刃**<sup>2</sup> A sharp weapon, a knife, a sword, the edge or point of a knife; sharp, strong, to cut, to kill; *ping yan<sup>2</sup>* warlike weapons; *'shau yan<sup>2</sup> k'i 'tsz'* with her hand killed her child.

**切**<sup>2</sup> A measure of eight cubits or ten feet English; to fathom, to measure the depth of; full, to fill.

**切**<sup>2</sup> Filled, stuffed, crammed, made solid; overflowed; *shat<sup>2</sup> yan<sup>2</sup>* stuffed solid.

**訥**<sup>2</sup> Slow of speech, unready, hesitating lest he speak unadvisedly; to stammer, to speak with difficulty; cautious remarks; *yan<sup>2</sup> 'ché k'i 'in 'yá yan<sup>2</sup>* the words of the humane man are well considered.

**軻**<sup>2</sup> To stop a carriage, to block a wheel; a chock, a catch; a length of eight cubits; *fát, yan<sup>2</sup>* to remove an obstruction or catch, as of a windlass; to commence, to set agoing, to begin, to unstop.

**韌**<sup>2</sup> Same as *ngan<sup>2</sup>* **韌** tough; soft and flexible, but tenacious; *ngau p'i kòm' yan<sup>2</sup>* strong as leather.

**𩚑**<sup>2</sup> To offer blood in sacrifice; to smear and sprinkle sacrificial vessels with blood; to consecrate with blood, as temples are; an offense, a wrong, a cause of quarrel between nations; a presage, a

pretext, a handle for  
rel; to perfume one's  
oil when worshiped as  
cestor; to fumigate; e  
a tiger's skin to wrap a  
'*hi yan<sup>2</sup>* to give cause  
ense; '*hūt, yan<sup>2</sup> chí,*  
or smear with blood  
*kwik,* a slight, a prete  
**認**<sup>2</sup> To recognize, to kno  
so as to know it aga  
acknowledge, to confe  
act as one knows.

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Yap.

**泣**<sup>2</sup> To weep, to shed  
*huk, yap,* to cry silently  
*hūt, k'ai 'song,* to weep l  
ly and knock the head;  
*shò' chong hā<sup>2</sup>* tears co  
down her cheeks.

**揖**<sup>2</sup> To make a bow with  
hands on the breast, à la  
noise; a bow, a salutation  
give way to, to cede, to  
sign, to yield; to bow in;  
*yap,* to make a bow; *ch'i  
yap, pat, pái'* a low bow i  
worship; *'kung yap,* a fo  
bow, hands to the foreha  
*swán yap,* to return a bow

**挹**<sup>2</sup> Used for the last; to  
out, to pour out, to lade  
transfer liquids; *yap,*  
*tséung,* pour out the wine

**悵**<sup>2</sup> Discontented, disquiet  
looking sad and feeling  
lorn.

**浥**<sup>2</sup> Damp, dewy, moist, soa  
through; to steep, to soa  
water running down.

*ih* 邑, A city, a place where many people assemble; a domain, a feudal state, a principality; a fortified camp; a capital city; a district or its walled city; a stoppage of the breath; the 163d radical of characters denoting places, contracted on the right of the primitive; *paí yap* — *shing yap*, my district — your district or town; *yap tsoi*, the district magistrate; *shik yap*, to eat the district, i.e. to enjoy the revenue from it; *shau yap*, the chief district in a prefecture; *yap ts'éung shang*, a *siúts'ái* graduate of the district.

*Yib* 邑, A sobbing, a catching of the breath; *sam yap*, a palpitation of the heart; *ú yap*, a hiccup, asthmatic breathing.

*Hih* 翕, To reassemble, to unite, to collect; to rise up; to loll out, as the tongue; to revile, to slander; *wo yap*, in union; *yap hóp*, joined; to reunite, as diverging streams.

*Hib* 滂, The noise of flowing water: running, gurgling, murmuring, as a torrent.

*Yih* 熠, Brilliant, splendid, glistening; to sparkle; *yap íú* shin-

*fo* imports; *hò yap*, it's easy of access, as a friend, *yap tak*, 'ngán, agreeable, takes one's fancy; *shau yap* received; *mò yap ló* not making any money; *yap shuk* wishes to make your acquaintance; *yap ch'éung*, to become a scholar; *yap yé* by night, *ngau yap*, 'm ngau ch'at, he's stupid enough when he gets, but sharp when he pays out; *pat ts'ung yap*, discordant, incongruous; *sham yap chung' í* to penetrate the country; *yap kú' lá*, go in *yap shò* put it in account, *kú yap yan tsai* to charge guilt on one; *ni íú yap hong mé?* do you wish to learn this trade? *yap fo*, a house-warming.

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Yat.

*ih*

一, One; the first; the same, as one, alike, the whole, at once; a few; a, an; sincere, real, honest, perfect; to harmonize; to unite, to even, to make one or uniform; the 1st radical: *tai yat*, the first.

place; *pat yat*, unlike; *wák yat*, make them alike; *yat t'ong* a horizontal row; *yat kũ tsau yat kũ* a word is a word, there's no retracting; *ngáng yat*, dead, stiff; *chün yat*, devoted to, single minded in the pursuit of; *mán yat*, *p'á' yau*, most probably there is; *yat yat*, *t'í tsò* do them all in order, methodical; *yat swán yat*, *t'í swán t'í* let one be one and two two, the things are not alike; *yat pò pò* step by step; *yat tik tò hai kũ* every single one has gone; *yat tsung*, the whole; *yat ts'ai*, at once; *yat ch'ü ch'ü yan*, people of different places [have their peculiarities]; *yat m'í* one taste, one feeling, pertinacious; *yat sam*, the whole heart; *yat t'eng tsik táp*, replied as soon as he heard; *pín yat ko* which one? *yat loi*, *t'í loi*, firstly, secondly; *yat ting* certainly; *yat mín' yam*, *yat mín' séung*, while drinking he was pondering; *hák yat t'íu* scared him dreadfully; *kũ kín yat kín* go and take a look.

日  
Jih

The sun; a day, daily, daytime; days, time; the emperor, his day, his reign; sorcerers; *yat t'au*, the sun, in the sun, noontide heat; *yat t'í t'au*, daytime; *kam yat* today; *tsok yat* yesterday; *yat yat* every day; *pat yat* ere-long; *yat lun*, the sun; *hau yat* day after to-morrow; *ming yat* to-morrow; *wong yat* a while ago; *shang yat*

a birthday; *ki yat*, anniversary of a decease birth; *ní chan hai üt*, I am the head; *ko tò 'yau sám ch yat* every body has; *mat 'yé yat 'tsz' wí* day? *chák kat yat* a lucky day; *yat yí* use; *yat ch'éung*, lengthening; *yat loh yat tui' ts'in kam*, worth a thousand pie; *chung yat yat* daily ing worse; *yat tsik* [hoarding like] the months multiplying.

逸  
Yih

To escape, to get let loose, to get loose; tire, as into quiet; to excess; ease, leisure, to indulge one's ease; per; kind, easy, careless; *kũ kwai yan yat* go and retired from action; *on yat* quiet leisure; pleasant retirement.

佚  
Yih

Interchanged with Ease, leisure, repose, crime; sinful; luxury; tuousness; to omit, as *yam yat* vicious indu

佚  
Yih

Overflowing waters; floods; *tong yat* unrestrained, as a spend; *yam yat* licentious, in dissipation.

溢  
Yih

Full even to overflow; still, as a full vessel; to flow, to run over; to abroad; a handful; *yat* to extend, as into boring regions; to over; *yat ch'ut*, an overplus,

measure; 'mò tak, yat: nothing over; yat: shò' the overplus.

yuk

Yih

Racing of chariots; carriages rushing by; rushing into battle; to make an irruption, to invade. Used for the last.

mick

Yih

The sea eagle or hawk drawn on the sterns of junks, to denote their swift sailing.

hick

Yih

A piece of gold in the Chou dynasty weighing 30 taels; in the Hân dynasty 24 taels, and 20 taels in the days of Liáng.

hick

Hih

Sound reverberating and reading; a buzz of flies; a soughing among trees; a report going abroad; fat: yat: great, disproportional.

yökh

Yih

The arranging of musicians, a band of eight musicians, a player; yat: shang, a musician; graduates who could not be entered as siüts'ái, and are reserved.

(The three next are often read yik.)

yik

Yih

To throw one down; to sustain or support by the arm, to lead or raise up by the arm; side apartments, like retiring rooms; fú yat: to uphold; fung yat: scholars' robes; 'yan yat: to persuade and lead on.

yah

Yih

Fluid secretions, as saliva, sap, sweat, pus, milk; thick dregs; in yat: saliva; kò yat: rich juices; yuk: yat: the pearly secretion, i. e. pure water.

yuk

Yih

The armpit; the side; the part under the forelegs of animals; tsap, yat: shing k'au

yuk

Yih

The armpit; the side; the part under the forelegs of animals; tsap, yat: shing k'au

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Yau.

m

Y6

Sorrowful, grieved, mournful, sad; thoughtful, anxious, to think of with sorrow; to act so as to bring disgrace, grief from neglect or dispraise; lowspirited, melancholic, nervous; grieving for parents' death; sickness of pregnancy; 'yau mún' sad, heartsick; 'ting 'yau, in mourning; — said by gentry; mat, kòm' 'yan sam, who do you feel so cast down? 'yau 'yan shan shan, afflicted, disappointed; 'tám 'yan, to sympathize with, to condole with; 'mò 'yan, had no sorrow, pat: 'yau, careless of grief caused to others; kák, yé' 'yan to borrow trouble; 'm 'yan 'm 'hò lok, don't fear they'll not be good; 'm 'chi 'yan, stolid, indifferent to sorrow; 'yan 'yan, concealed grief.

Y6

Abundant, extra, excessive, an overplus; satisfied, tranquil, joyous; leisurely, easy, unconcerned; to excel, more than able for or competent; supererogatory; to trifle, to play, to dally; to be on free terms with; 'yan 'yan, comedians, play-actors; hok, 'yan, very learned; 'yan 'yan 'yu ü, enough and more than enough; 'yan lüt, capable and incapable, too much or wanting; 'yan 'lai 'séung tai' in

耨

Yü

A harrow to turn in the seed; to harrow in seed, to cover seed when sown.

休

Hio

To cease, to rest from; to desist; to resign; to repudiate; a negative, don't, stop, let that alone, don't trouble yourself; to praise, to commend; to felicitate; to forgive, to let off. A colloquial word. To move off, as a table; to tighten, as a waistband; *yau ts'ai*, to divorce a wife; *yau sik*, to rest from; *yau chi'* to remove from office; *shai' pat, kon yau*, I swear I'll not forgive you; *kau' sz'* *yau t'ai*, don't rake up old scores; *yau kau' t'a' tsau 'liu'*, don't let him escape; *kò' yau*, to request leave to resign office; *yau yau*, to retrench, to give up; *yau 'shau*, to desist from work; *yau hoi*, to move off; *yau fú'* to hitch up the trousers.

咻

Hio

To call out, the confused cries of a crowd; the shriek of pain.

庥

Hio

Shade, shelter; protection, kindness from superiors; to protect, to sustain; a place for sheltering; *sham yau*, divine care and assistance; *shing' yau*, imperial or celestial kindness; *chung yau*, your great favor.

狻

Hio

A powerful beast, said to devour tigers; *p'i yau*, a ferocious monster; [valiant as] lions, said of troops.

鴞

Hio

An owl; *ch'i yau*, a horned owl, regarded as a bird of evil omen.

馮

Hio

Name of a certain wa a fine, high spirited s

丘

K'io

A low hill, a hill hollow-top hill; a lev for worshipping, a high to collect; great, en plat of land; the i name of Confucius, fo the first only is used; a *fong yau*, round and places for adoring heav earth; *sám yau*, hills immortals; *yut yau*,

邱

K'io

Used for the prece tumulus; *yau 'lung*, mound; a wasteful d work, which gives tro others, a useless toil.

蚯

K'io

An earthworm; *yau a worm*; it makes hum crawls.

鹿

Yü

A doe, the female stag or of any other de

呦

Yü

The bleating or cry of *yau yau*, the baying o ing of deer.

幽

Yü

In a ravine or shady dark, shady; solitary; retired, far back, deep, from view; obscure, rious; the shades; the gone to the shades; to be sent into retireme rusticate; *yau 'ngá*, el retired and tasteful; *ch'i to deliver spirits by m tsai' yau*, to appeas ghosts; *yau 'kwai*, you of darkness! *yau òm' tsai' yau fung*, a gus blows burning paper c about; i.e. an object of s *yau sham*, wild, deep

mal : *yau mún*, gates of hades; the pylorus; *yau kú*, in retirement.

旂

Yá

The scollops on the edge or end of a flag; a fluttering of flags.

遊

Yá

To ramble, to roam, to walk, to take a jaunt, to idle, to saunter; to travel incog., to go about for information; to go on a circuit; voyaging, traveling, absent; *yau ún*<sup>2</sup> to take a play-day; *káu yau*, a friend, a chum; *wan yau sz'* *fong*, to go on a begging trip, as priests do; *yau wan*, wandering, uneasy ghosts; *sp'ò sát, ch'ut, yau*, an idol taking an airing, a procession; *sin yau*, dead; *yau yau*, rambblers, idlers; *yau 'tsz'* traveling merchants, or scholars; *yau kik*, or *yau 'fú*, a lieutenant-colonel; *yau 'shau hò chán*, the idler loves leisure; *ts'ing yau*, to follow about, as a teacher.

游

Yá

A tributary of the R. Hwái; to float, to drift, to swim; used for the last, to travel, to rove, to go abroad; to go with the crowd; to take pleasure in, to enjoy one's self; satisfied, self-pleased, an air of content; *yau man*, lazy people; *yau yau tong<sup>2</sup> tong<sup>2</sup>* dissipated; *yau yau tsz'' tsoi'* at one's ease.

由

Yá

The antecedents of a thing; a preposition, through, by, from; a way, a means; cause, instrument by which a thing is done; from or by permission of; to let, to permit; at

liberty; to enter by; to pass through, as the hands of; to follow; to serve of; *pat, chí k'í yau*, I don't know the reason; *yau 'ts'z' mún tsun'* go in at this door; *yau loi*, heretofore, from the first; *tim loi yau*, why was it so? how came it about? what were the reasons? *md loi yau*, there really was no reason for it; *yau tak, 'k'ü*, let him alone; *yau tak, 'ngo tsz' pin'* let me do as I like; *yau tsoi' 'ní*, it lies with you; *king yau ní ch'ü'* it will pass by here; *sün yau*, a cause; *yau 'ts'z' i loi*, from this to the next, hence, therefore; *yau t'in pat: yau yan*, it depends on heaven, not on man; *yau yau 'pái pò'* let them put them as they like; he lets people turn him round as they like; *yau sheng chí' ó'* from Canton to Macao.

油

Yá

A branch of the R. Pá, which flows into the Yángtsz' east of Wúcháng in Húpeh; oil, fluid grease; paint; oily, unctuous, greasy; fat, shining, sleek, glossy; easy, gliding; thick weather; cordial, agreeing; to oil, to paint; *chü yau*, lard, pork fat; *yau 'tsúi kwong kwan'* an oily tongued rascal; *fá shang yau*, or *ts'ing yau*, ground-nut oil; *ch'á yau*, tea nut oil, *múi kwai' yau*, attar of roses; *pok, sho yau*, essence of peppermint; *t'ung yau fúi*, chunam for calking; *ngau yau*, butter; *yau ts'at* oil paints; *lok yau wok* to fall into the oil caldron -- in

hell; *shang ts'oi' yau*, sweet oil; *yat, ch'ing yau*, a jar of oil; *shek yau*, petroleum; *'mang'fo yau*, naphtha; *yau kòm' wát*, smooth as oil.

**鼬**  
Yá A kind of weasel or ferret, of a yellowish color, which destroys rats; perhaps a polecat.

**柚**  
Yá A pomelo or shaddock (*Citrus decumana*), called *luk yau* or *yau 'tsz'* a pampelmouse.

**蓀**  
Yá Luxuriant, as vegetation, plants growing thick and abundantly.

**攸**  
Yá To go on the water, to dart through the water; a place; a relative pronoun, what, that which, who; a euphonic particle; *fuk, 'yau yau kwai*, whence the felicity comes; *yau sin*, instantly, cheerfully; *séung' yau*, to seek a son-in-law.

**悠**  
Yá To think of, to grieve for; discontented at, mournful, sorry; boundless, remote; to go far; leisurely; *yau yau*, vast, as heaven; prolonged, perpetual; *yau yau chi lun'* common talk; *yau tsoi*, think over it.

**洄**  
Yá Water flowing along with rapidity.

**泗**  
Tsiá To swim; *yau 'shui*, to swim in the water; *yau kwó' hoi*, to swim across the river; *'ngo 'úi yau*, I can swim.

**儻**  
Yá A suspicious monkey; a lapdog, a puppy; doubtful, suspecting; still, even; as if, like, alike, rather, same, resembling; thus, so; used for

the next; *yau sin m' teng'* it seems unsettled; *yau 'ch'é*, still further; *yau 'tsz'* a nephew; *yau 'yau*, still more are to be had; *yau ú' m' k'út*, it looks still undecided.

**猷**  
Yá Similar to the last; a scheme, a plan; a drawing; to plot, to contrive; to draw, to make a likeness; a rule, a way, a mode of action; cheerful; *ká yau*, a fine plan; *onau yau*, a plan; *tái' yau*, a great scheme.

**藹**  
Yá A bad smelling plant; stinking, fetid plants; the heavy smell of rotten wood.

**蝸**  
Tsiá The larvæ of a beetle; *yau, ts'ai*, long and white grubs, which eat trees, to which a graceful neck is likened.

**蜉**  
Yá Used with the last; ephemera, flies which collect about offal; *fau yau*, dung flies.

**輶**  
Yá A light carriage, like a curicle or chaise; light, trifling; *tak yau sú' m'ò*, virtue light as a feather; *yau t'*, a trifling present—said in depreciation.

**尤**  
Yá Extraordinary, remarkable, exceeding; singular, strange; odd, differing; an adverb of comparison, very, excessively, still more; to exceed, to surpass; to dislike, to resent; *hán' yau*, to surpass one's example; to go beyond, as in crime; *yau'* surprisingly odd, very singular; *yau mal'* a beautiful woman; *pat yau yau*, don't hate people; *yau sham'* vastly more or greater.

**疣**  
Yá A protuberance, a gathering, a swelling, a tumor; ganglionic swellings in the neck.

**詬** A fault, a crime, an error: wickedness; *ok, yau*, guilt, crime.  
Yu

**𧈧** Occurs used for the last in the name *Ch'i yau*, a prince in the days of Hwángtí; worms in the belly, and also read *cú* in this sense.  
Yu

**褰** Elegantly dressed, embroidered garments; the blade of grain springing up; easy, quiet enjoyment; plenty.  
Yu  
Also read *tsau* a sleeve.

**郵** A post-house; a place for getting relays of horses and sending on dispatches; lodge for watching fields; to err; very, exceedingly; *yau ch'ün*, a post for transmitting letters.  
Yu

**柔** Wood that is pliable, easy to bend; easy, flexible, not stiff; complaisant, condescending; bland; compliant, meek, soft, gentle, mild; fawning, flattering; tender, as budding plants; to show kindness, to be gentle with; to cause to submit, to subdue by kindness; *yau ün*, mild and easy; *yan ün yan*, to act benignly to strangers from afar; *kong yau ping tsai* to temper severity with kindness; *yau yéuk* soft and weak.  
Jau

**揉** To bend, to make pliable, to twist, to work about, to contort; to make wood supple by heat; used for the last; to subdue, to bring under; *lán yau*, to twist in pieces.  
Jau

**肉** The step of a brute, which makes a roundish hole, as a fox's paw; the marks of a paw: the 114th radical.  
Jau

**蹂** To tread, as a beast; steps of animals, foottracks, traces; to tread over; to dampen grain to free it from the chaff; to winnow; *yau lun* trampling of animals; oppressive, harassing exactions; *yau ts'ün*, to trample down, to tread in the mire.  
Jau

**朽** Rotten wood; decayed, putrid, putrescent; failing, rotten, forgotten, out of mind; *yau lun* decayed, as wood; *yau pai* stinking, offensive; *yau ts'oi*, unserviceable, a useless officer or man; *tak, yam pat, yau*, his virtuous reputation will not be forgotten; *yau muk pat, ho tiú*, rotten wood can't be carved.  
Hio

**黝** A dark green, a sort of invisible green color; to smear and blacken.  
Yu

**優** Relaxing from labor, and taking one's ease; grief; sorrowing.  
Yu

**有** To have, to possess; to be, to be in possession; often forms the past tense; in replies is equivalent to yes, I have, it is; to attain, to get; farther, and, also, more, in addition; *yau sam lok*, much obliged; thank you; *yau hán* not many; *yau mò ní*, are there any or not? *yau mat, ch'ut, ch'ek*, I'll see what pluck you are of; *yau shan ká yan*, or *yau ká tong* a man of substance; *tái yau chí nín*, a very fertile year; *yéung yéung* to *yau*, we have all sorts; *mi yau*, not yet; *tsz' yau*, self-originating, is of itself; *shiu*



'*yau*, there are few such; '*yau* *t'loi*, I came purposely; '*sz* *shang* '*yau ming*' life and death are determined; '*yau sz*' engaged, busy; '*yau shi*, sometimes; *shap* '*yau sám*, thirteen; '*yau shò*' there are not many; '*yau ti*, rather, somewhat, only a few; '*yau mat*, '*ki cho*, how many have I? i. e. only a few; '*yau peng*' sick; '*yau ts'ü*' *chi*' amusing, entertaining; '*ni* '*yau* '*mò*? '*yau lok*; have you any? Yes.

友  
Yü

A friend, a companion, an associate; attached to, fond of; to be friendly with, to unite cordially; to blend; to cotton with, to act as a friend; fraternal, hearty, friendly; friendship; *sam* '*yau* '*kü yan*, fond of the ancients; '*tsau yuk* *p'ang* '*yau*, a mercenary friend; '*shü* '*yau*, a school-mate; '*lò* '*yau*, an old friend; '*ü*' '*yau*, a fellow member; '*hò* '*yau*, a good friend; '*liu* '*yau*, a fellow-officer; '*yau tò*' rules or intercourse with friends; *mong nin* '*yau*, friends who disregard disparity of ages; '*káu*' '*yau*, filial and fraternal regard.

隔  
Yü

A hole in a wall, a square window; a lattice, with sliding doors; to lead on, to instruct, to bring up; '*ch'ung* '*yau*, a window; '*yau man*, to instruct the people.

誘  
Yü

To speak to pleasantly, to advise; to allure, to entice, to draw on; to animate, to encourage; to tempt, to mislead; '*yan* '*yau*, to entice, to lead

on, usually to evil; '*yau wák*, to seduce, to tempt; '*ts'un ts'un shin*' '*yau*, to lead one gradually into good practices; '*kung*' '*yau*, to befool, to diddle.

美  
Yü

Used for the last; reason, right; just, proper; to lead in the path of rectitude; '*yau* '*hi*, place where Wan Wáng was imprisoned.

莠  
Yü

Useless grass among grain, like the panic grass; tares, darnel, weeds; riffraff of society; vicious, mischievous; '*má hi*' '*lung* '*yau*, weeds form the horse's salary; '*yau tin*, vile words.

甬  
Yü

An ancient sacrificial vessel, made with a cover and a bail, to hold fragrant wine.

酉  
Yü

Ripe, matured, finished; ripe, mellow, as grain for making spirits; elegant; satisfied; the tenth of the twelve branches, represented by a cock; the 164th radical of characters relating to liquors; '*yau shi*, hour from 5 to 7 P. M.; '*yau üt*, the 8th moon.

煑  
Yü

To collect fuel to make a sacrificial pyre.

幼  
Yü

Young, tender, growing, immature; small, delicate; youthful, under ten or twelve years; to treat kindly; '*yau*' '*nin ké*' a lad, a mere boy; during my youth; '*yau*' '*tak*, '*tik*, rather small; '*yau*' '*sai*' delicate, fine, pretty; '*yau*' '*hok*, scholars, young pupils; '*kch'an kòm*' '*yau*' fine as dust; '*yau*' '*tung*' fine, smooth, as a polish.

ed agate ; 'chéung yau' old and young ; yau' nün' smooth, sleek and soft.

右<sup>2</sup>  
Yá The right hand ; on the right ; to honor, to give the precedence to, as it once was the place of honor ; to encourage, to aid, to support ; high, honorable, noble ; strong, violent, high tempered ; a second in rank or command ; yau' shau, the right hand ; on the right side ; lit. yau' as above written ; mò ch'ut, k'i yau' no one could excel him ; fan fú' tso yau' ordered the attendants ; 'léung yau' á' both of us to the right ! — a street cry ; yau' lai, to the right ! tso' yau' let this come to the right of your seat—used in letters ; yau' tò' t'ung, a lieut.-general.

佑<sup>2</sup>  
Yá To aid, to help, to protect, to succor, to lend a hand to ; cho' yau' to aid kindly.

祐<sup>2</sup>  
Yá Divine protection ; assistance, care, and kindness of the gods ; to protect, to shield, to assist, to defend ; 'pò yau' protection of superiors ; shan yan mak yau' secret blessing of the gods.

又<sup>2</sup>  
Yá An old form of the hand ; a conjunction, more, also, further, moreover, and, and then, still again ; in a higher degree ; before a negative, answers to but, not yet ; placed between two verbs, it makes the former a present participle ; the 29th radical ; kam 'mán yau' mò üt, there's no moon to-night too ; yau' loi ú shüt, still you are talking nonsense ; má' 'liú

yau' 'tá, 'tá 'liú yau' má' he rails and then beats, and then beats and rails again ; tso' yau' pat, on, as he sat, he was not at rest ; yau' 'yau, there are more, or another ; man' koo' yau' man' asked and asked again ; yau' loi lok, there you are again ! yau' shí' still again ; yau' loi tso' mat, what have you come again for ? yau' 'láng, yau' lok 'ü, it is cold and rainy too.

宥<sup>2</sup>  
Yá To be indulgent to, to forbear with ; lenient in punishing ; to relax, to give scope to ; to tolerate ; to encourage ; crimes of ignorance ; a permanent benefit, a far-reaching advantage ; shé' yau' to forgive ; yau' tsüi' to remit a punishment ; sin yau' a mitigating cause ; sám yau' three extenuating reasons ; k'i wai sin yau' I beg you to excuse the faults — a polite phrase.

侑<sup>2</sup>  
Yá Used for the last ; to encourage guests to eat by music ; to do the honors of a table, to urge to eat, to wait on ; yau' 'tsau, to take wine with ; yau' shik, to invite to eat ; 't'o' i yau' to invite an ancestor to accept offerings.

囿<sup>2</sup>  
Yá A park, an inclosure for animals ; an aviary, a menagerie ; a walled paddock ; a limited acquaintance with, a superficial knowledge of ; inclosed, confined, restrained, pent up ; luk yau' a deer-range ; 'ts'in yau' a partial knowledge of ; sin yau' gardens and parks.

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Yé.

耶

耶

Yé

An appellation of a father; an interrogative particle, usually in regimen with 'hí; syé 'sú, Jesus, called in the West, according to Kánghí's Dictionary, the Savior of the world; shk' syé fí syé, is it true or false? 'ts'z' 'hí 'ü kan' 'yan ts'ing syé, how can this accord with human feelings? 'kwo pat, lok, syé, am I not pleased? sho syé, what does it mean?

椰

椰

Yé

A cocoanut; syé 'tsz' a cocoanut; syé 'shui, cocoanut milk; syé yuk, cocoanut meat; syé hok, cocoanut shells; syé á sò a coir broom; syé fá 'tsan, toddy; slung fung' fá syé, a cocoanut pulp halved and carved with a dragon and phoenix; syé ts'oi' a cabbage.

耶

Yé

Name of a place, slong syé, in the promontory of Shántung, now part of Ts'ingchau fú.

耶

Yé

A celebrated two-edged claymore, called mok syé, from its maker's wife.

爺

Yé

A father, a sire; a title of respect given to officers and gentleman; á' syé, father! syé néung, my parents; pák, syé, an uncle; kung syé, a grandfather; 'lò syé, Sir; your honor; sz' syé, scholars, a private teacher or secretary; t'ái' syé, style of address for district magistrates; tái' 'lò syé, your worship, said to prefects; syé mún, officer's servants; shiú'

野

Yé

syé, a young gentleman; hau syé, noblemen under a duke; wong syé, a prince royal.

Wastes, neglected places outside of a city; a moor, a common, a wilderness, a desert or wild; savage, wild; uncultivated, as plants; rustic, rude; 'yé 'yan, a clodhopper; 'yé shang, wild, growing spontaneously; 'yé 'tsai, a bastard; 'lò 'yé 'tsai, a cute chap; 'yé ngoi' savage wilds; 'yé sing' a wild disposition, skittish, reative; 'yé fá héung fragrance of wild flowers; 'yé mí' game flavor.

A colloquial word. A thing, an object; any topic or subject; twenty; mat, 'yé, what? what is it? 'ní 'kong mat, 'yé, what are you talking about? 'hò 'yé, a good article; kiú' tsò' mat, 'yé, what's this called? what does he want me to do?

冶

Yé

To fuse metals, to melt; to compound or alloy; a furnace; a smelter, a founder; bedizened, false glitter; siú' 'yé, to melt; 'yé tséung' a fuser of metals; 'iú' 'yé, mincing, bewitching, as a woman; 'yé syung fú' syam, meretricious arts incite to lust.

惹

Yé

To provoke, to irritate, to stir up, to excite; to produce, to elicit, to bring down on one; 'yé wa' to bring evil on one's self; 'yé 'fo shiú shan, to take fire to burn one's self; 'yé á tsò, to contract dirt; 'yé sz' to make trouble; 'yé 'ngo séung sz' it sets me a thinking.

yae

**諾** Respectful language; a word used in assenting or replying; *ch'lung' yé*, a profound bow.  
**夜** Night, after daylight; late at night; *chau' yé* day and night; *kam yé* to-night; *tsok yé* last night; *'hò yé* very late; *chang yé* abroad late at night; *yé' t'oi*, the night terrace, the grave; *'m tak yé yé' rün siá*, we can't have the lantern feast every night! *yé' mo*, a night prowler, a thief; *ching yé* the whole night; *kám' yé* so late now! *yé' pat, shau*, never stops, even night don't stop him; *ngái 'liú yat yé'* up the whole night; *yap yé'* by night, as at work; *'m kák, tak yé'* it will not keep over night; *yé' kán*, in the night; *yé' mán hak*, late, dark; *ch'á yé'* a night patrol; *yé' lán héung*, *Pergularia odoratissima*.

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Yéuk.

iak

**約** To bind, to cord up; to bind by contract, to agree; to retrench, to moderate; to spare, to restrict, to economize; to restrain; to stoop, to bend down; to cause to submit; a confederation; a promise, contract, or agreement; a treaty, a compact; an association of streets; also in a restricted sense, a single neighborhood:

*tái' yéuk*, for the most part; *lap yéuk*, to make an agreement; *yéuk, mók, luk, pák, kó'* about six hundred; *yéuk, sun'* a promise, a solemn engagement; *héung yéuk*, a village council-house; *yéuk, ting' k'ú doi*, he agreed certainly to come; *yéuk, lán*, the contract, *t'ái' yéuk*, to withdraw from a contract; *pái' yéuk*, to violate a contract; *fü' yéuk*, to go or do as was promised; *pat yéuk, d'ung*, to meet undesignedly; *shat yéuk*, to forget an engagement; *ch'ái' cü 'yau yéuk*, the tide is trustworthy, — is like a compact; *k'ai' yéuk* a mortgage or deed of sale.

**躍** To hop, to jump; to leap for joy; to sport, to frisk, to gambol; *t'ái' yéuk*, to leap about; *cü yéuk, lung cü*, the carp has leaped the dragon gate — rapid advancement.

**淪** To boil, to dress, to cook in soup; to wash, to cleanse out; boiling, bubbling; *shé yéuk*, to open and clear, as a sewer; to enlarge.

**禴** Sacrifices offered in the spring season; a poor, mean sacrifice.

**筥** A reed or pipe with three or more holes, resembling a flageolet; the first is the 214th radical of pipes; a measure of 1200 grains of millet, two make a *hóp* or gill. Also used for the next.  
**鑰** A key; a bolt or catch of a

**籲** } To invoke, to importune,  
**籲** } to cry out in supplication,  
 Yoh } to implore; to groan with  
 pain; *fú yéuk*, to call on;  
*yéuk*, 'tò, to pray to; 'han  
*yéuk*, to urgently invoke.

**誚** } To trifle with, to jest with,  
 Hioh } to play; to mock, to ridicule;  
 to make sport of; *hí' yéuk*, to  
 laugh at; *yéuk yéuk*, trifling.

**鑠** } To melt metals, to fuse or  
 Lih } found; to urge; impelled, as  
 by a multitude; handsome;  
 lustrous, shining, as gold.

**藥** } Medicinal herbs; medi-  
**藥** } cines, physic; compounds,  
 Yoh } preparations; to heal, to give  
 medicines to; medical; heal-  
 ing; *yéuk ts'oi*, medicine;  
*yéuk ká*, apothecaries; *pat*,  
*'ho kau' yéuk*, incurable, unre-  
 formable; *yéuk fong*, a pre-  
 scription; *sáp yéuk*, priming  
 powder; *hòp yéuk*, to put up  
 medicines; *yéuk sing*, nature  
 of medicines; *yéuk 'yan*, a  
 disguise given with a dose;  
*yat tsai yéuk 'shui*, a liquid  
 potion; *yéuk kú*, a free dis-  
 pensing shop; *yéuk ts'oi p'ò*,  
 a physic shop; *kwan shan*  
*yéuk*, a preparation of differ-  
 ent qualities of physic, import-  
 ant and inferior; *shing' yéuk*,  
 an excellent remedy; 'lò 'shū  
*yéuk*, ratsbane; *chap yéuk*,  
 to compound a prescription;  
*yéuk tsau*, medicated spirits;  
*shang shuk yéuk*, raw and  
 prepared drugs.

**若** } To select plants; to accord  
 Joh } with, to follow; according to,  
 as, like; then, as to; a con-  
 junction, if, perhaps, should

it be, supposing; denotes the  
 second personal pronoun, the  
 person spoken of; a euphonic  
 particle; *yéuk cū*, if, a  
 since, it seems; *yéuk cū do*  
 if he come; *yéuk hai' tai*  
*swai kún*, if I should become  
 an officer; *pat yéuk*, the bet  
 way; *yéuk san tsak*, 'hí, a  
 to the people, they are pleased  
 'yau *yéuk smò*, to possess a  
 if not having; *séung yéuk*  
 similar, probably; 't'ong *yéuk*  
 if; *yéuk tsz' sho loi*, where  
 did you come from? *yéuk sch'*  
*pat k'ap*, if you are late you'll  
 not catch him; *yéuk 'lò yéuk*  
*yau* of old and young [scores  
 died]; *yéuk üt*, some one said  
 so, it was said.

**郛** } A feudal state, now the town  
 Joh } of Íching hien in Siángyáng  
 fú, in the north of Húpeh.

**箬** } The cuticle of the bamboo;  
 Joh } a kind of grass, (*Arundo?*)  
 whose broad leaves are woven  
 into hats, or made into shoe  
 soles, or used to line tea-  
 chests.

**弱** } Weak, feeble, languishing,  
 Joh } not strong; delicate, pliable,  
 slender, fragile; ruined, de-  
 stroyed, decayed; *yéuk kún'* a  
 young man; 'ün *yéuk*, no  
 strength; *yéuk chat*, a weak  
 constitution; a lady, a female;  
*yéuk 'shui*, a fluid between  
 air and water, found in fairy  
 land; *chan ching' shán yéuk*,  
 he is really very weak; *cháng*  
*mat k'éung yéuk*, what's the  
 use of quarreling? let's try  
 our strength; *yéuk pat shing*  
*i*, too weak to carry a coat.

zak

蕩

Joh

A sort of rush, like a flag, of whose tender plants, mats can be woven.

niaK

虐

Nioh  
Yoh

Unfeeling, tyrannical, harsh, cruel, fierce; to maltreat, to oppress; natural calamities; *yéuk man*, to tyrannize over the people; *ts'an yéuk* inhuman; to ravage.

瘧

Nioh  
Yoh

Fever; fever and ague; febrile complaints; *yéuk tsat*, an intermittent or remittent fever; *'mau yéuk* hot fits; *'p'an yéuk* ague fits.

(694)

Yéung.

rang

央

Yang

In the midst, as of night; the middle, the centre; the half; to finish, to conclude; wide, ample; *yéung k'au*, or *yéung 'múi*, to request, to intercede for a favor; *chung yéung*, the centre; *mi' yéung kung*, a seraglio in the days of Hán.

殃

殃

Yang

Misfortune, punitive calamity; a visitation, a judgment, a punishment, a retribution; to punish, to disappoint; unhappily, unluckily; *tsat yéung*, a sickness; *tsoi yéung*, a calamity; *kong' chí pák yéung*, visited him with many calamities; *yéung tsun' pít*, *ch'éung*, prosperity will come after the judgments are done.

秧

Yang

The blade of grain; shoots, young plants; *ch'áp yéung* or *shí' yéung*, to transplant rice shoots; *'tá yéung*, to bind shoots; *sát yéung*, to sow for shoots.

rang

YÉUNG.

決

Yang

Moving clouds; rapid, habbling, as a current; agitated; wide; *yéung yéung*, vast, as an ocean; violent, as a wind; *wai 'shui yéung yéung*, the wide and open sea.

鶯

Yang

The female of the mandarin duck; *soong yéung*, a yellow macaw; *ün yéung 'ngá*, two sorts of roof tiles, the flat and semi-cylindrical.

揚

Yang

To raise and dash, as waves; to splash; to display, to spread out, to extend widely; to publish abroad, to render famous, to make known, to divulge; to raise, as the voice; to open, as the eyebrows; to stare, as at news; *yéung shing*, to cry out, to raise the voice; *yéung fan*, to make sail; *yat yik yat yéung*, now a loss and then again; now down, then up; *ying yéung* [brave as a] fluttering eagle; *'hoi pat yéung po*, no waves were on the sea [in Wan Wáng's day]; *yéung pín*, to flourish a whip; *yéung ch'ut ngoi'* to tell people; *yéung ch'an*, to raise a dust, to bluster; *yéung yéung tsz' tak*, everything to one's wish.

颺

Yang

Similar to the last; driven about by the wind, tossed; whirled; sailing along; winnowed; *yéung tin*, loud, hasty words; *p'o' yéung*, winnowed in a fan.

陽

Yang

The rising sun; the clear shining sun; serene; to dry in the sun; *yéung kuk*, the place where the sun rises; the orient.

**楊** The willow; *yéung 'lau*, the willow; *yéung mui*, a tree which produces a fruit like an arbutus (a Myrica?) *yéung mui ch'ong*, a bubo; *yéung t'ò*, the sweet carambola; *yéung shü* a sort of alder or banian; *wong yéung muk*, a sort of boxwood.

**煬** To roast, to scorch, to warm, or dry at the fire; opposite a fire; to refine, to assay, to melt and purify, as wax; hot, blazing, vehement.

**瘍** Wounded, sore; a wound, an ulcer, a sore head; *lán' t'au yéung*, a scald head.

**痒** Same as *'yéung* 癢; and used for the last. An itching; *Yang* to itch; to scratch, to titillate.

**陽** Lofty, clear, manifest; the greater of the dual powers, matter in motion; the pure, etherial, subtle parts of matter; the superior of two things in contrast, as the sun, heaven, day, male, open, front, sunny, light, &c.; the male member, virility; *tong yéung*, in the sun; *t'ai' yéung*, the sun; *tün yéung*, the 5th of the 5th moon; *ch'ung yéung*, the 9th of the 9th moon; *tsik yéung*, the declining day; *yéung mat*, virile member; *chong' yéung*, an aphrodisiac; *fú' yéung t'oi* gone to the land of dreams; *wan yéung*, hamadryads; *yéung kán*, this world; *ts'z' yéung*, to depart this life; *yéung 'shau*, the palm upwards; *yéung fung' yam wai*, to agree openly and secretly (or afterwards) oppose.

**羊** A sheep, a goat; animals of this sort, as the gazelle; to saunter, to roam; *min yéung* or *yéung mé*, a sheep; *shán yéung* or *'ts'ò yéung*, a goat; *yéung 'tsai* or *kò yéung*, a lamb; *yéung smò*, wool; *yéung 'pi*, a shoulder of mutton; *yéung 't'ui*, a hind quarter; *ling yéung*, a gazelle; *yéung 'tsau*, a sheep and a jar of wine — are wedding gifts; *yéung lán*, a sheep-cote; *'kon min yéung*, to throw dice.

**佯** To feign, to simulate; false, unreal, pretended; a feint, a ruse, a dodge; *yéung wai pat' chí*, he pretended not to know; *yéung tsui'* appeared to be drunk; *yéung kw'ong*, made believe he was mad.

**洋** Two small streams in north of Shántung, also a stream in the southeast of Kánsuh; the ocean, the sea; vast, broad; overflowing, extensive; foreign, from over the sea, European; *yéung 'hoi*, the wide sea; *ngoi' yéung*, the outer seas, beyond the coast, outside the Bogue; *yéung min'* an offing, a roadstead; *yéung fo' p'ò'* a shop to sell foreign goods; *sai yéung*, Portugal, Portuguese; *mán' 'li ch'ung yéung*, over the wide ocean; *tung yéung*, the eastern sea; Japanese; *yéung 'tsz' kong*, the Yángt'z' kiáng; *yéung 'in*, opium.

**徉** To ramble, to rove; to wander, to stray, as a sheep; *Yang séung yéung*, to take exercise; to stroll.

zang

壤 Soft, loamy, fat soil; mold, humus, earth, soil; land, place, earth, region; a hill, a mound; good, loveable, as a fine child; confused, disorder; an ancient game; *k'ai' yéung*, cover and ground, i. e. heaven and earth; *'ngai yéung*, an ant-hill; *'d'ung yéung*, of the same place; *noi' yéung*, *ngo' yéung*, the inner and outer limb, as in an eclipse; *yuk yéung*, a rich soil; *'d'in há' yéung yéung*, the crowds of people in the empire.

攘 To push with the hand; to poach; to appropriate, to take possession of, to seize, to retain by force; to reject, to exclude; to bare, as the arms; to embroil; to stop; *'yéung t'ut* to seize by force; *'yéung pi'* to bare the arms; *'ut yéung yat, kai*, [only] poached one hen a month.

潏 Name of a river in the eastern corner of Sz'chuen; running, sparkling water; dew falling in drops; muddy water; *il'ing l'w' yéung yéung*, heavy dew.

穰 The culm or stalk of grain; luxuriant, as a field of grain; abundant, fruitful; *'yéung fuk*, good fortune.

禳 To fast and pray in order to avert calamity; to deprecate evil; *'yéung sing*, to intercede with one's star for better luck; *'yéung wo'* seek-

快 Discontented, uneasy, dissatisfied, not at rest, restive; *'yáng 'yéung 'yéung sam*, fastidious, disgusted; *'yéung cín*, self complacent.

鞅 The martingale; trappings on a bridle; a halter; a trace to draw a cart; to tie, to halter; used for the last; *'yéung 'chéung*, embarrassed, as when carrying a burden; harassed by cares.

映 The sun past the meridian; to shine on; to reflect, as an image; to favor, to countenance; the sunlight, the glare, the bright light; a reflection, an image; open, apparent, all in sight; to show, not to keep out of view; *yat' yéung*, the sun shines on you; the afternoon; *'yéung yat* to expose in the sun; *'yéung ch'it'* a reflection; *'yéung s'ut*, the reflection of snow; *'yéung 'ch'ün ch'ü'* to try to show off, as one's ornaments; *'yéung 'ngán*, [the glare] shines in my eyes.

快 To beat, to whip with a strap. A colloquial word. *'yáng* To shake, as a cloth; to dust, to clear from dust; *'yéung k'ün 'ts'ung*, shake it clean; *'yéung ts'ik kuk*, to shake the corner of the mat, i. e. to lose a wager.

仰 To look up, to look towards heaven; to look to a superior, to regard with respect, to admire; to think of kindly; to command a subaltern. to trans-



long for; to look up at; 'yéung pat, kw' ai' ū t' in, not ashamed when looking up, i. e. conscious rectitude; 'yéung á, sz' chí, in a brown study, puzzled.

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癢

Yang

To itch, to scratch an itching place; a sore, an itching; a desire to scratch; 'm kwán t'ung' 'yéung, of no importance, not worth a scratch; 'hò chan 'yéung, it itches; 'sò 'yéung, to scratch.

養

To nourish, to rear; to bring up, to provide for, to support, to maintain; to take care of one's self, to take relaxation; to keep alive, to tame, to improve, as a breed; to raise, as plants; to educate, to bring out, as parts; aliments; a support; a cook; used for the last, to itch; 'yéung shang, to nourish one's health; 'yéung yuk, to rear, as young; 'yéung shan, to refresh the spirits; 'yéung ngán shan, to rest the eyes; 'yéung 'kau, to support; 'yéung chán hon' to maintain indigent persons; 'm 'yéung tak, chū' not enough to live on; 'yéung tak, shuk, tame; 'yéung ngán, to grow full faced; t' an 'kau 'shui 'yéung ming' to support life by swallowing the spittle, i. e. living on a pittance.

養

Yang

To attend on one's parents; to feed animals; kung yéung' fú' mò, to support father and mother; kò' chung yéung' to retire from office to attend on one's parents.

Ton. Dict. 88

漾

Yang

A river in the south of Kánsuh; water in commotion rough water; large, vast deep; waves, ripples; tong yéung' chí kin' vague, crude notions; áú yéung' roughened into waves.

樣

Yang

A rule, a pattern, a muster; manner, style, way, mode; yéung' yéung' sz' every sort of business; tsò' ní yéung' ching' sūn' it will do if made this way; tsò' mat, 'yé yéung' which way shall it be done? 'm 'ts'z' yéung' unlike the pattern; mò yéung' a guide; 'tsau yéung' lost its shape; ch'ut, fá yéung' to draw a pattern; chiú' yéung' 'chū 'ún, cook another dish like it, i. e. make another, or do it again; chong mò tsok, yéung' to put on airs, to mimic, to pretend.

釀

Niáng

To make spirit from boiled glutinous rice with yeast cakes, to brew rice spirit; to stuff, as a sausage; to fill with stuffing; to foment sedition, to breed disturbance; yéung' 'tsau, to distil spirits; yéung' wong kwá, a cucumber stuffed with meat; yéung' chū ch' éung, pork sausages; yéung' shing tái' wán' to cause calamity to a state.

讓

Jáng

To cede, to give place to, to give up, to yield, to recede from one's rights, to waive; to prefer others to one's self; to reprove, to wrangle and scold, to recriminate; complaisant, retiring, courteous, yielding, kind; him yéung' humble; séung yéung' há' give in a

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YIK.

*ink*

YIK.

... ..

亦<sup>Yih</sup> A conjunction, and, also, too, moreover; likewise, further; an adversative particle, as not; *sū mò yik* 'ho, either will do; to have it or not; *yik hai* that is also; *yik hòp, tò* 'h, that is also right; *yik tò chéuk*, that will do too; *yik pat, pit, man* 'yik, pat, 'kò m sín, don't ask, for I dare not tell.

奕<sup>Yih</sup> Large, great; abundant, flourishing; adorned, beautiful; in order; enduring, as generations or a family; used for the next; *yik yik* sad, gloomy; *yik ip* an old family, many generations.

弈<sup>Yih</sup> Confounded with the last; game of chess; handsome; a curtain; *pok yik* to play at chess; *yik ts'au*, the Philidor of China, who lived B.C. 450.

易<sup>Yih</sup> The mutations or alternations in nature, as of the sun and moon; the theory of combinations and permutations, exhibited by diagrams; to change, to exchange, to barter; a market; lots; *mau yik* to trade; commerce, trade; *kung p'ing káu yik* to exchange fairly; *Yik King*, the Book of Changes; *puk yik* to cast lots; *yik kwá* the diagrams of the permutations; *yik ti tsak, kái sín*, 'twill be the same if we change places; *pín yik* to sell; *pat yik* immutable.

煬<sup>Yih</sup> Bright, as flame; clear, brilliant, splendid; Also read *sik*, dry.

蜥<sup>Yih</sup> A small species of spotted lizard or est, called 'ts'ò *clung*, or grass dragon, fed to larks.

弋<sup>Yih</sup> To shoot; an arrow, having a thread tied to it; to seize, to take; a perch or roost; black; the 56th radical; *yik syéung kóng*, a river in the northeast of Kiángsi; *yik pat, shé suk*, don't hit sleeping birds when hunting.

翌<sup>Yih</sup> Interchanged and used for the next, in the phrase *yik yat*, to-morrow.

翼<sup>Yih</sup> Wings of a bird; sails of a ship; flanks of an army; side horses; a counsellor; to assist, to support; to shelter, to brood over, to defend; to-morrow; leisure; cordial; vigorous, daring; *yik yik* respectful; flourishing, affluent; quite at ease; 'ü *yik* wings; adherents; 'chéung ts'ai mò *yik* his feathers and wings are full grown, said of a boy at 16; *ch'áp yik snán fí*, you'd find it hard to get away, if I should give you wings — said to a thief; 'mò *yik* 'shéung t'in, you can't fly without wings; *p'ok yik* to clap the wings.

翊<sup>Yih</sup> Like the last; wings; ready to fly; to help; *fú yik* assistants, counsellors.

役<sup>Yuh</sup> Persons sent to guard the border; feudal or government service; sent on service; to serve, to minister to; official underlings, hangers-on at offices, policemen; a servant; to put in rows; *ch'ái yik* a police-runner; *yik 'sz*, to employ, as a servant; *há yik*

yuk

yok

lowest menials; *shan yik* occupation; *shai' yik* underlings who are bought; *yik yik* incessant, as labor; *hang yik* to go to the wars; 'ni tsò' mat, *chik yik* what employment have you?

yōk

疫<sub>2</sub>  
Yih

A pestilence, a contagion, an epidemic, a distemper; a disease that has something supernatural in it; *wan yik* a plague; *chuk yik* to expel a plague; *p'ik yik t'an*, an amulet against contagion.

yōk

睥<sub>2</sub>  
Yih

To be on the lookout for, to spy, to be on the track for criminals, to peep; to lead on; *yik yik* pleased, lively.

懌<sub>2</sub>  
Yih

To like, to be pleased, to rejoice in, to have joy of; happy, contented, pleased.

戮<sub>2</sub>  
Yih

To dislike, to put away, to discharge, to weary of; to put an end to, to finish; to suffice; to destroy, to enjoy; *mò yik* not to tire of, to relish. Also read *t'ò*, to smear.

射<sub>2</sub>  
Yih

Similar to the preceding; an ancient officer, a sort of fugleman or drill sergeant.

繹<sub>2</sub>  
Yih

To draw out, or unravel silk; to get a clue; to state in order, to lay before, to explain, in which it is like the next; continued without intermission; long; great; at the last extreme; to exhaust; the utmost; *ch'au yik* to get the clue; to unravel or extricate an affair.

譯<sub>2</sub>  
Yih

To explain, to make clear; to interpret, to translate; to make parties understand each other; to transfer from one language to another; to tran-

yōk

scribe; an interpreter, a translator; *sch'ün yik* to interpret; *fán yik* to translate; *yik ch'ut, hon' sman*, to translate into Chinese; *yik k'un*, an official translator.

驛<sub>2</sub>  
Yih

A post for the government, a place where couriers rest or exchange; a hostlery; a post-house; a stage; a courier; to praise, to extol; uninterrupted, incessant; *lok yik pat, tün'* uninterrupted, never done, as cares; *yik chám'* a post, a stage; *yik má meng'* fidgetty, always in a hurry; *yik k'un*, post-master; *yan ün yik* the hotel of the Siamese envoys at Canton; *yik t'ing*, a way-side rest-house.

驛<sub>2</sub>  
Yih

Interchanged with the last; a fleet horse, a racer, a post-horse; *yik má*, a post-horse.

逆<sub>2</sub>  
Nih

Rebellious, seditious, illegal; contrary, opposed, contumacious, refractory; against one, as the tide; to resist, to disobey, to oppose; to go to meet, to encounter; to receive; to report on; to reckon on, to know or calculate beforehand; *'ng yik* disobedient, willful; *fán yik* to rebel; *yik chi*, knew beforehand; *wáng yik* outrageous, rude; *yik chang*, perverse; to go backwards; *pat yik* mulish, obstinate.

鵲<sub>2</sub>  
Yih

The medallion pheasant, (*Tragopan satyrus*) called also *t'ò shau' kai*, or cock that ejects the comb.

龍<sub>2</sub>  
Yih

Small plants or grass with ribbon like marks on the leaves.

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Ying.

*ying*英  
Ying

Flowers without fruit; foliage; flourishing, luxuriant; excellent, superior, beautiful, eminent, having high talents, brave, noble-minded, adhering to virtue; a tassel; name of an ancient state in west of Ngán-hwui; a word used for England; *ying chung*, a hero, a manly, noble person; *ying k'it* disinterested, one who helps the weak; *ying shek* the limestone used in rock-work; it occurs in Yingteh district; *ying ts'oi*, superior parts; *kwá ying*, a salad of vegetables used as bitters; *ying shung ying 'tsz'* a hero's son will be a smart man; *ying aó*, beautiful, comely; English and Chinese; *pák shek ying*, quartz crystal.

瑛

Ying

The lustre of gems, the polish of stones, as of crystal; *'tsz' shek ying*, rose quartz.

應

Ying

That which is proper and right; suitable, ought, should be; that which is likely to take place; *ying tong* or *ying koi*, ought to be, proper; *'m ts'ang ying shing*, I have not promised you; *ying tak*, suitable, due, belongs to him; *'pán ying hai' kóm tsò* that's the proper way to do it; *pat ying*, unsuitable; *ying 'chám 'sz'* worthy of decapitation; *ying 'li hai' kóm*, propriety requires it; *ying 'cháu ngan*, a balance still due.

膺

Ying

The breast; person to strike; to sustain to take upon one, to a surcingle; stoppage of breath; *mán ying chi* hard to fulfil a high; *k'ün k'ün fuk ying* it carefully to one's to a precept. Also to answer, to respond.

鷹

Ying

Accipitrine birds; the hawk, the owl; *shí* the eagle; *máu á á* a barn owl; *má ying* osprey; *má ying*, eagle, applied to Prussia, from their royal coat of arms.

嬰

Ying

An infant, a babe, a child; a new baby; to rush against; to threaten; entangled, hampered, restrained; male ornaments; *yi* baby; *yuk ying* orphan asylum, foundling hospital.

櫻

Ying

To take in the hand; dacious, provoking; against, as a sword; to provoke, to excite of; to confuse; *mok 'ki* don't be foolhardy.

櫻

Ying

A cherry; *ying á'ò*, *ying*, a red cherry; *y han*, cherry lips.

櫻

Ying

A fine pebble; neck ornaments, gems or jewelry from the neck.

瘰

Ying

The goitre; a venereal glandular swelling on the neck; a tumor; *hū* *ying*, rigid veins in a tumor; *hi* a glandular swelling, swells when in a passion.

**頸** A cord or throat-band to tie a hat; the dyed hair which covers an officer's cap; tufts, tassels, fringes, or pendants on a bridle; tassels once worn on the breast; *ying mò* fringed summer hats; *chung ying mò* winter or summer official hats.

**蘆** A vine which produces berries; *ying yuk*, a wild grape, or a plant like it; *kam ying kò*, a sort of sugar candy.

**鸚** A parrot; *ying mò*, the macaw; *ying mò do*, the buccinum or nautilus shell; the name is applied to many shells.

**迎** To go out to meet, to receive a guest; to occur, to meet, to receive; to calculate, as a day; a meeting, reception, an interview; *shat ying*, to lose an interview; to omit going out to receive; to miss a visit; *ying tsip*, to greet one; *ying ts'an*, to escort a bride in.

**仍** According to, as, as before, again; in consequence of, in imitation of, just, so, thus, in like manner; *ying kan* as of old, as customary; *ying in* or *ying fuk* repeating, still, again; *ying hai* still is; *ying shéung* 'wong 'pi, still he goes there.

**盈** A full vessel; full, completed, replenished, overflowing; fullness; arrogant, audacious; filling, increasing, as the moon; to overpass, to stretch beyond, more than enough; *üt ying*, full moon; *ying 'mún* full; complacent pride, self-satisfied; *ying k'üt* waxing, wan-

ing; *ying shuk*, exceeding or insufficient, as one's expenses and receipts; *tsü' sh kün*

*ying*, his iniquities are full

**楹** A column, as of a palace; a pillar which upholds the roof, a support; a kind of tree, the heart-wood is red, the outer grayish like beech.

**刑** Punishment by officers; to castigate; legal punishments, torture; penal, criminal, as laws; inimical to, destructive of, said of one's destiny or the elements; a law, a constant practice; to sacrifice victims; *ying pò* Board of Punishments; *ying sun* to put the question; *yang ying hak 'k'ü* to intimidate by threatening punishment; *sh' ying fat*, to inflict punishment, as a bambooing; *chung ying*, to decapitate; *yan ying*, to whip one through the streets; *lan ying*, at the execution ground; *fi ying*, cruel, illegal torture, *kung ying*, castration.

**形** A thing perfectly formed, to form; a figure, a form, a body; a law, a statute, which should be fixed; perfect, fixed.

**形** Form, shape, figure, appearance, contour; material, bodily; manner, visage, air; site, aspect, a landscape; an apparition; to imitate, to give form to; to appear, to make manifest; to show, as the bones when lean; *ying yang*, the countenance; *ying 'tai*, the person, substance of; *ying shat* the outline, as of hills; aspect, as of a grave; the ap-

pearance of a country; *ying* *ká*, geomancers; *mo ying*, invisible, spiritual, immaterial; *ying yung chí*, to shape; *ying ying séung tsi* body and shadow encouraging each other—very poor; *ying tán*, alone; *chí ying kóm' pok*, thin as paper; *ün ying ch'ut*, in his original shape appeared.

**型**  
Hing A mold of earth; an example, a formulary, an ensample; to mold, to be an example; *tia ying*, a law, a precedent.

**研**  
Hing A whetstone; a square or oblong stone for sharpening tools.

**邢**  
Hing An ancient principality, now Hingtái district in the south-west of Chihli.

**鉶**  
Hing An earthen vessel resembling a skillet or tripod, used to contain broth when sacrificing to ancestors.

**繩**  
Ying A house-fly; *met.* a turbulent fellow; *á ying*, a house-fly; *ts'ing ying*, a blue-bottle fly; *ying fá*, a spider which jumps on flies; *ying t'au uní lí* petty gains like a fly's head.

**塋**  
Ying A tomb, a burial-ground; *fan ying*, a cemetery; *sin ying*, the family graveyard.

**熒**  
Yung The sparkling brilliancy, as of an illumination; dim, twinkling, shimmering; a doubtful, intermitting light; to illuminate; *ying t'oi*, a volcano; *ying wák sing*, a twinkling star; *t'eng' ying*, to hear indistinctly.

**營**  
Ying To dwell in a market; to lay out, to measure; to cast about, to scheme, to plan, to

attend to business; to travail in a business, to seek a living; to build, to erect a dwelling; a cantonment, an intrenchment, a camp; military; the infantry, troops of the line, the army; *king ying*, to deliberate; to seek a living; *king chí ying chí*, he measured and built it; *kwan ying* or *ying 'ng*, the army; *ying san* an outpost, a guardhouse; *'tsu ying*, the left wing; *ying shang*, a livelihood; *yap ying*, to enlist; *ying p'un*, a camp; *sz' ying* (or *'ying*) *p'o*, a virago, a bannerman's wife; *cháp ying*, to encamp; *'mó ying*, military officers; *t'au ying*, to surprise a camp; *ying shat*, to build a house; a star near Aquila; *tá t'am' ying p'un*, to spy out a camp; *ying mau*, to trade.

**縈**  
Ying To wind, to tie around, to roll up; to go around; *ying 'ü*, to tie up; *ying üi*, to go back and forth, confused.

**螢**  
Yung A glowworm, a fire-fly; the luminous insects in wood; *ying 'fo*, a fire-fly; *fü 'ts'ò wai ying*, glowworms proceed from rotten herbs.

**凝**  
Ying To congeal, to freeze, turning into ice; to coagulate, to turn; frozen, stiffened; fixed, finished, determined, settled; collected, abundant; *ying k'í* stern, rigorous; set, unaccommodating, adhering to old usage; *ying k'í*, to freeze; *ying shan 'ün shí* to look afar with fixed gaze; *ying shí*, much happiness.

ying

Ying

'To bud, to expand, to start forth; to fill; erroneously used for the next; *ying shuk*, to expand and contract; *ying shk* a famous belle.

(This character is usually read *yeng*.)

Ying

Gain, profits; abundance, overplus, superfluity; to win, to conquer, to beat, to excel; *'ngo yeng 'ní shk*, I've won and you've lost; *yeng sái* to win the wager; *yeng tsüt*, to take the prize from all; *yeng 'tò 'k'ü*, I've beaten him; *ying shuk* overripe; *'k'ü yeng kwo* 'ngo, he is superior to me.

Ying

The wide ocean, the circuit of the seas; a place in Tsí, now Hokien fú in Chihlí; *ying chau*, fairyland.

Jing

The pattering of the pestles when pounding a mud wall; *ying ying*, many, a crowd.

Ying

A declivity in the contour of hills; an abrupt precipice; a defile, a ravine, a gorge; a place in Húkwáng.

Ying

A shadow; a picture, an image of a thing; a vanishing appearance; *'ying 'héung*, shadow and echo; *met.* attention to, obedience; *'yau tik*, *'ying 'héung*, some inkling of him, something that sounds like him; *yat 'ying*, a shade; *yat 'ying wá* a daguerreotype; *'ying shk* to counterfeit or forge, as a label; *fú 'ying*, a mason's finishing board; *mò 'ying tsik*, no trace left; *wák 'ying*, a painting; *táp 'ying*, to palm off, to pass for another person.

ying YING.

Ying

Same as 映 *'yéung*, and most commonly read as that character is.

Ying

To answer, to respond, to fulfill, to come up to expectations; correspondent, answering to; correlative, proportionate, retributive; a lot, a number; *táp ying* to reply; *ying 'tín* answering to, as a prediction; *ying 'tín déung fong*, a specific, a good prescription; *yat fú ying 'tong* the whole lot together; *ying 'king* orders, behests; *kung ying* to entertain a high officer; *tsíp ying* to reinforce, to support, as in battle; *ying 'tstp* familiar intercourse; *ying 'kwan* to get a quick response; *'t'ung shing 't'ung ying* the echo answers, i. e. people of kindred tastes, birds of a feather; *ying 'kwo* promised.

Jin

Also pronounced *yan*. To know well, to discriminate between; to recognize, to know again; to confess, to acknowledge; a mark, a criterion; *ying 'tsú* to confess guilt; *'yau shik ying* he has a mark to know him by; *ying 'shik 'k'ü*, I recognize him; *ying 'm 'chan*, did not know it certainly; *tám ying* a surety; to enter into recognizances; *'m ying 'ní tsò 'p'ang 'yau*, I know you no longer as a friend; *ying 'chü 'k'ü*, have an eye on him, as a thief; *ying 'shat 'ní tik*, I recognize this well; *ying 'm 'ch'ut*, I am not sure whether I know it.



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Yui.

Shae

**樓**<sup>Jui</sup> A low thorny bush, which produces fruit shaped like an ear-pendent; a hazle-nut or filbert?

**蕊**<sup>Jui</sup> The stamens or pistils of a flower, the pointals; plants growing finely; flowers in a spikelet, opening one after another; a leaf bud; *met.* virginity. A colloquial word; sap, juice; pus, ichor; *fát*, 'yui, buds starting; *fá* 'yui, the pointals of a blossom; *shek*, 'yui, lichen; *á p'in* 'yui, the drippings of opium.

**Yui**<sup>2</sup> A colloquial word. The motion of a duck's head when seeking its food in the water; wriggling, squirming.

**蚊**<sup>Jui</sup> A musquito, a gnat; a venomous snake; *man yui*<sup>2</sup> musquitoes; *ying yui*<sup>2</sup> flies which gather in swarms over the water.

**泗**<sup>Jui</sup> A branch of the R. King in the SE. of Kánsuh, near the town of Hwáting.

**睿**<sup>Jui</sup> Perspicacious, clear-minded, astute; the divine or superior intelligence of sages; sagacious, profound judgment; *yui*<sup>2</sup> *chí* intuitive wisdom; *shing* 'yui<sup>2</sup> divine perception.

**芮**<sup>Jui</sup> Rocky plants, short, alpine herbs; growing, shooting, budding, as plants; fine, delicate; a bank, a brink; a feudal state, now Juiching in the SW. of Shánsí.

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**鞋**<sup>Jui</sup> Pendent twigs, weeping plants, fringed flowers; hanging ends or fringes, as of a cap band; a flag; *yui*<sup>2</sup> *pan*, the fifth moon; a musical tone; *'mai yui*<sup>2</sup> knot grass.

**銳**<sup>Jui</sup> Sharp-pointed, lanceolate, acute; acuminate, peaked, conical; zealous, ardent, subtle, courageous, valiant; quick-witted, keen, cunning; small, trifling, insignificant, as a spear's point or an offense; *'tsim yui*<sup>2</sup> acute, sharp; *'kau yui*<sup>2</sup> talkative, detracting, pert; *yui*<sup>2</sup> *lí* sharp edged; *shut*, *yui*<sup>2</sup> dull; chopfallen, crestfallen; *yui*<sup>2</sup> *hí* hasty, ready for a fight.

**縷**<sup>Jui</sup> Fringe on a cap; lappets or a throat-band of a cap; female head pendants; to bind.

**裔**<sup>Jui</sup> The skirt or tail of a robe; the frontiers of a country, an extreme point; descendants, posterity; *'kau* 'yui<sup>2</sup> or *'miú* 'yui<sup>2</sup> the family of an ancestor, the persons descended from one; *lik*, *yui*<sup>2</sup> direct descendants; *'tsüt*, *yui*<sup>2</sup> name extinct.

(698)

Yuk.

**郁**<sup>Yuh</sup> An ancient region, now in the SE. of Kansuh, and SW. of Shensi; an ancient town in Shántung; elegant; *yuk*, *yuk*, *'fan fan*, brilliant, pompous; *'man yuk*, fine, ornamental.

A colloquial word. To move, to shake, to joggle; to move rapidly, to quiver; *'mai yuk*,

ā'ni, don't joggle the table;  
yuk, 'shau 'chā, to talk with  
the fingers, to shake the finger  
at, to reckon with the fingers;  
yuk, tung' to shake; yuk, yuk,  
'hā, moving about, is not dead;  
'mō yuk, 'shau yuk, kēuk, don't  
fidget so; don't you touch me.

yōk 曜 Like the last; accomplished,  
beautiful; colored; brilliant;  
Yuh elegant, said of a polished  
gentleman; yuk, yuk, flourish-  
ing.

昱 The light of the sun, the  
Yuh sun shining out in its full  
strength.

煜 The brightness of fire; glo-  
Yuh rious, shining, blazing; the  
lustre of a good name; to  
flourish, as a reputation.

wōk 毓 To nurture, to bring up a  
Yuh son, to educate a child in good  
habits; used for the next; to  
rear, to raise; yuk, dun, to  
give birth to a fine son.

wōk 沃 To water, to irrigate; to  
Yuh bathe, to wet, to soften by  
water; to enrich, to mollify;  
to cleanse; met. to reform; fat,  
fertile, rich; abundant, luxu-  
riant; yuk, cyēung, loamy  
soil; yuk, 'shan, to wash the  
hands.

wōk 鍍 To wash with silver or gold;  
Yuh to plate base metal; to over-  
lay with finer metal, as the or-  
naments of a harness.

niōk 英 A sort of fruit, called ying  
Yuh yuk, 'li, a fruit like a plum.

隄 Same as 澳 ō', and also  
Yuh pronounced ō'; a steep cliff  
or bank; a cove, a bay, an  
inlet.

玉 A gem, a precious stone, a  
Yuh valuable mineral fit for the  
lapidary; beautiful, delight-  
some, precious, valuable; gem-  
meous, pearly, gemlike; to  
perfect, to bring about; best;  
the 95th radical of characters  
relating to gems: perfect, of  
the highest grade—applied to  
gods and the emperor; hap-  
pily, pleasantly; used for your,  
yuk, 'nū, your daughter, a love-  
ly girl; yuk, shek, k'ū, fan,  
stones and gems all consumed  
together, indiscriminate des-  
truction; yuk, shing, k'ī, sz'  
to complete the affair; yuk,  
t'ō or yuk, kang' the moon;  
'kam, i yuk, shik, fine clothes  
and sumptuous fare; mong'  
k'ī, i yuk, trouble you to take  
some steps; yuk, shek, jade,  
prebrite; yuk, 't'ai, yourself;  
ping, d'ing yuk, k'it, limpid  
as an icicle and pure as a gem  
—integrity or chastity: yuk,  
hū, kung, temple of the Yuh-  
hwang Shāngti; yuk, p'ī, open  
[this letter] yourself; kam  
yuk, k'ī, sam, a pure and good  
man; yuk, sit, broken gems,  
white sugar; sit, yuk, a book  
of antitheses.

肉 } Flesh, the meat of animals,  
the pulp or meat of fruits.  
月 } fat, fleshy; corporeal, flesh-  
Juh ly; the 130th radical, con-  
Jau tracted in composition; the  
rim of a cash or ring; kwai  
yuk, brothers and children.  
shang yuk, or 'chéung yuk  
fleshy; in flesh, in season, as  
fish; fū' yuk, sloughing flesh.  
yuk, dau, a tumor; yéung

*yuk*, mutton; *yuk* *cün*, meat balls; *yat*, *t'au shau'* *yuk* a lump of meat — a dolt; *'m yap* *yuk* does not chill one through, as a vernal breeze; you don't spend your own money; *'mò mat*, *shang yuk* no advantage to me, I've no profit in it; *tong* *'k'ü hai'* *shuk* *yuk* look on him as a piece of cooked meat — as a rich man; *yat*, *shan yuk* fat, obese; *kon* *'shui yuk* clear meat, not water-blown; *shin* *yuk* the flank pieces; *chü yuk* pork; *ngau* *'tsai yuk* veal.

獄  
Yoh

A prison, a jail; harsh, hypocritical; *yuk* *li'* a jailer; *yuk* *tsut*, a turnkey; *tün* *yuk*, to decide criminal cases, jail delivery; *kám yuk* a prison; *lok* *tí* *yuk*, to go to hell; *tü*, *yuk* to break out of prison; *'lá lok* *'kau ch'ung tí* *yuk* he deserves the deepest hell; *ngau* *t'au yuk* *tsut*, lictors of Pluto.

辱  
Juh

To disgrace, to dishonor, to insult, to bring reproach on; to pour contempt on, to rail; to shame, to defile, to debauch; degraded, disgraced, shamed, dishonored; *yat*, *fán sau yuk* berated him roundly; *shau'* *yuk* insulted; *wat*, *yuk* to submit to ignominy; *yuk* *tak*, *'ngo kòm* *'kwán hai'* scolded me harshly; *'yan yuk* patient under obloquy; *yuk* *clam pat* *yap*, demean yourself to come to my town; *tím* *yuk*, *'ngo*, he disgraces me; *yuk*, *kwok*, dishonored his country.

溽  
Juh

Damp, wet, moist; hot and reeking; fat, rich, savory; a certain river; *pat*, *yuk* poor, meagre, as fare.

綰  
Juh

Adorned, beautified with many colors; ornate, elegant, pretty, gay; to adorn; ornament.

蓐  
Juh

Suckers, shoots, herbs or sprouts springing up again; a rush for making mats; silk-worm frame; thick; *'má yuk* straw for horses; *chuk*, *yuk* a fungus on the bamboo.

褥  
Juh

A thick, stuffed mat; a mattress, a cushion, a wadded seat; a child's dress; *yuk*, *'tsai*, a small mattress; *'p'i yuk* coverlet and bed; *'má yuk*, cushion of a saddle; *t'ang*, *sz'* *yuk* mattress stuffed with rattan shavings; *tsín* *'chéung yuk* spread on a mattress.

欲  
Yuh

To breathe after, to wish for, to desire, to long for; to covet, to seek ardently; to love; aspirations, desires; passions, inclinations; lust; desirous of, about to be, ready, on the point; *sz'* *yuk* private ends; *ün'* *yuk* to wish; *ts'ui sam* *'sho yuk* it is what I desired; *i'* *yuk* *'kòm tsò'* I wish it to be so; *yuk* *'wong yuk* *loi*, undecided as to going; *tséung yuk* *hü'* I was about going; *yuk* *ts'uk*, *pat*, *tát* haste will hinder you.

慾  
Yuh

Inordinate desire, covetous; concupiscence, appetite, lust; lascivious, lustful; *shi'* *yuk* unrestrained desire; *yuk* *'fo*, lust; *yuk* *'kan*, to fondle lovingly; *yuk* *ts'ing*, passions.

zōk

yōk

yok

浴  
Yuh

To bathe, to make ablution, to cleanse; to purify, to correct the mind; used by some for baptism; to fly up and down, to warp, as insects do; *muk yuk* to wash clean; *yuk yat* *ing*, an arbor for seeing the sun rise from the sea, at the Po-lo temple; *yuk shat*, a bathroom.

育  
Yuh

To bear; to nourish, to rear, to support; to bring forward, to make to increase; to bring up, to nurture; to educate in virtue; *'yéung yuk* to support; *yuk tak*, deep regard for virtue; *yuk ts'oi*, to educate the talented; *fát yuk mán mat* [God] produces and rears all things.

賣  
Yuh

Used for the last; to nourish; to sell; *yuk mán* to sell. Also read *chuk*, congee, gruel.

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Yun.

*'Yun*. A colloquial word. The liver; *chü 'yun*, a pig's liver.

潤  
Jun

To moisten, to wet; to enrich, to fatten; to benefit, to increase; moist; rich, fat; glossy, shining, sleek, in good liking; *yun chák* fertile; to do good to, to enrich; *fú yun uk, tak yun shan*, wealth adorns the house, virtue the person; *yun pat*, a douceur for writing; to drink to the success of a candidate; *yun sam 'yéung ngán*, to comfort and fatten the heart — with good living; *tau' fú yun yel-*

zang

low bean curd cakes; *yun fán 'há*, moisten it again; *yun wát*, smooth and lustrous; *fán yun* it has turned about to be warm and muggy.

閏  
Jun

An intercalary month; *yun üt*, the intercalary month; *yun yat*, an intercalary day — a foreign phrase; *yun shan* a birthday in a leap month.

瞞  
Jun

To blink the eyes, to sparkle, as when pleased; nervous twitching of the eyes or flesh.

(700)

Yung.

100ng

雍  
Yung

Harmony in purpose or sounds; union, concord; at peace, agreeing; to protect; *Yung yung át*, to appease, to gladden; *yung yung*, affable, easy of access.

鴈  
Yung

A sort of sparrow; similar to the last; *yung yung*, the cry of geese, the agreeable harmony of birds; *yung hóp* pacified.

雍  
Yung

In harmony; *p'ik yung*, a sort of college or gymnasium in the capital, where government pupils were taught.

濬  
Yung

A side sluice or waste-weir of the Yellow River, which having overflowed the banks, flows into it again.

癰  
Yung

An ulcer, a boil, a swelling like an abscess; an offensive running sore; *púi' yung*, a carbuncle on the back; *'shün yung*, to suck a sore, — a lickspittle; *yung tsü*, a sluggish ulcer.

**養** Breakfast, an early meal; dressed or cooked food; to **Yung** prepare food; *yung sūn*, breakfast and dinner; *yung yan*, a cook.

**翁** Plumage on the neck, a ruff, neck feathers; flying; an old man, venerable from his beard; a graybeard, a term of honor; *lò yung*, an old gentleman; *t'ong yung*, a term of honor for the chibien; who himself also so calls the prefect; *tsūn yung*, your respected father; *yung kú*, my husband's parents; *ká yung*, my husband; *ts'an yung*, parents of wedded children so address each other; *pák t'au yung*, a white-cap thrush; an old man; *sū yung sát*, *'mong*, the fisherman casts his nets; *ho' san yung*, to congratulate a bridegroom.

**噉** The lowing of cattle, the low grunt of cattle; *yung yung*, the hum of insects.

**庸** Read *yung*, a colloquial word; rotten-ripe, over-ripe; *lán' syung yung*, soft from ripeness.

**庸** To employ, as servants; constant, common, usual; meritorious, deserving; laborious, toilsome; kind, cordial, pleasant, accommodating; unmannered, rude; how? labor paid instead of taxes; *syung ts'oi*, ordinary capacity; *p'ing syung*, common, not of the best sort; *mò yung*, no occasion for, unnecessary; *syung ok lau' lüt*, worthless and bad; *syung hòp* if, for example.

**傭** To hire, to engage one's self as a laborer, to serve for **Yung** wages, hired.

Read *'chung*; equal, of the same rank; to treat alike, impartial; to do, to use; *syung kung*, engaged as a laborer; *syung syan*, workmen; *ká syung*, domestics; *mái' ts'oi' syung*, a green-grocer.

**墉** A wall, a rampart; a defense thrown up, a redoubt, a mud wall; to build adobie walls; *syung ts'éung*, to build a wall.

**鄖** A small feudatory in the Chau dynasty, now the prefecture of Wei-hwui in the N. E. of Honán; a place among the southern barbarians.

**鑄** A large bell.

**慵** Lazy, indolent, easy-going, dilatory, careless; *syung 'lán*, negligent.

**容** To find a place for; to receive kindly, to bear with, to endure, to tolerate; the way in which one receives things; manner, air, habitual conduct; face, countenance, attitude, looks; a screen before a privy; perfumed amulets; *syung máu'* the presence of a person, form; *ngán syung*, visage; *nán syung*, or *pat syung*, inexcusable, unendurable; *syung shkū'* to be lenient to his faults; *páu syung*, contained in; affable, patient; *fá syung*, pretty, as a girl; *siú' syung*, simpering; *syung sat*, in easy circumstances, just enough, a competency; *syung náp* to contain;

to behave towards; *chan syung* a portrait; *syung tsung* careless about, indifferent to; *shat syung*, to blush, suddenly disconcerted; *syung t' easy*; *'m syung tak*, *'k'ü kwo* I can't suffer his misdeeds longer.

*ying* 榕 *Yung* The bastard banian; it is worshiped for longevity; the wood is used for chopping blocks; *syung shü' kung*, banian with long rootlets.

溶 *Yung* Water flowing full and gently in its banks; a leisurely manner; to fill.

鑄 *Yung* A mold or matrix in which metal is cast; die for coining; the melting-pot; to smelt, to fuse metals; to influence, to transform, as by doctrine; *syung fá* to melt; *syung chü* to mold, to cast; *t'in syung t'í lán* all in ruins, gone by the board; *'ché lán' syung syung*, spoiled, pulled to pieces—a colloquial phrase; *syung sai* or *tsin' syung chiú*, fluid, quite melted.

蓉 *Yung* The Hibiscus; *fü syung fá*, *Hibiscus mutabilis*; *'o'fü syung*, the poppy; *tsui' tsau fü syung*, maple-leaf Hibiscus.

*zung* 茸 *Jung* Plants growing luxuriantly and thick; *zung syung*, thick utterance; *luk syung*, harts-horn; *syung káu*, deer's horn jelly; *syung 'tan*, the base of the horn; *syung p'in* the horn shavings; *mi syung*, stag's horns.

*yung* 形 *Yung* A worship which is daily or continual, as to ancestors; *syung sü shí* a concubine of Hwángti.

*d zoon g* 戎 *Jung* A weapon, arms, an implement of war; soldiers; military; a war chariot; large, great; thou, you; to assist; to pull out; an ancient region, in the NW. of Yunnan; *syung shong*, troops drawn out, the army; *yat syung t'*, [easy as putting on] a suit of armor; *sün syung*, a general; *syung shing* tribes in Turfan.

絨 *Jung* Floss, fine silk like wool; a nap; punk; down, fine silky hair or feathers; egret on plants; woolen cloth; *'tá syung hün*, to work chain embroidery; *syung sin' p'd'* a floss and thread shop; *'hó syung t'au*, fine and close, as a fur; *'fo syung*, punk; *syung ch'é*, a silk winder; *to do syung* or *t'in ngo syung*, pilot cloth; *ts'é syung*, kerseymere; *'sié syung*, flannel; *tái' syung*, broadcloth.

絨 *Jung* The fine down on birds; *hok syung*, the down of storks, used to stanch blood.

喘 *Yung* The motion of a fish's mouth when breathing; the gasping of a fish.

順 *Yung* A large head; a dignified, serene presence, portly and imposing, yet benign.

融 *Yung* Vapor rising up, the steam of melted things; melted, liquefied, thawed; blending, mixing, combining, harmonizing, interpenetrating; high and large; clear, bright, intelligent; *syung ao*, blending; pleasant temperature; *syung ú' kün' t'ung*, well versed in, I made it wholly my own.

**濃** A colloquial word. Strong, as tea or tobacco; thick, close together; 'ngai kòm' yung, thick as ants; yung mat close, tangled, as bushes; yung kwo' t'au, too strong, as tea; yung yai' very rich, as soup; 'ch'á yung tò' kíp, tea is so strong as to be bitter.

**甬** Bubbling, as of a fountain; bursting, as of plants; a measure of ten 'tau or pecks; middle, constant; 'yung tò' the raised or main path to a hall; in which sense it is also written 埔.

**俑** A human puppet with springs; a human effigy formerly buried with the dead; tsok, 'yung an inventor; 'yung yan, a human effigy.

**蛹** The pupa or chrysalis of the silkworm; an aurelia, a pupa; 'kán 'yung, the silkworm cocoon; 't'ò 'yung, a singing grub

**踊** To exult, to leap for joy; to stamp; to excite by leaping; 't'í 'yung, to jump; 'yung yéuk, to skip for joy, highly pleased; p'ík, 'yung, to beat the breast and stamp, for sorrow.

**壅** To stop with earth, to close up, to dam; to obstruct, to hinder, to prevent; to heap earth to plants; to conceal from; 'yung sak, to shut, to block up; 'yung shéung' to prevent superiors knowing it; tò' lò' 'yung tsai' road is quite blocked up; kán shan 'yung pai' a bad officer hides the truth.

**擁** To embrace, to hold or clasp to the bosom, to carry in the arms; to tuck up the dress, as in running; to screen, as the face; to conceal from; to gather around, as a throng; to push forward, to crowd; 'yung 'shéung ts'in, to crowd those before; tsai 'yung, crowding, as in a full street; 'yung tsung' crowding behind, the rear urging on; 'yung 'p'ò to hug; ts'in 'fú hau' 'yung, those in front are crying out, and the rear is crowding.

**腫** To swell; swelling, swollen; 'yung 'chung, fat, puffy, bulging out; also a boil, a swelling.

**冗** Scattered, gone home, dispersed, as officers off duty; furlough allowances; an occupation, a calling, affairs, duties; hurried, confused; having no fixed residence, gipsy-like; 'yung shik, a sinecure; 'fán 'yung, much business; kwai' 'yung, your duties; 'yung kán, supernumeraries; tsín' 'yung, my affairs; 'yung fai' needless expense; kung 'yung, public matters; lau 'yung tò' lò' wandering, houseless vagrants; tsuk 'yung, low, mean duties.

**湧** Water welling up in a spring; bubbling; rising up, protruding; an affluent of the Yang-tsz' kiáng in the north of Húpeh; 't'ám 'yung, phlegm rising in the throat; 'yung ch'ut, rising up, issuing; 'yung kon tseng' rinse it clean — a colloquial phrase.

*100ng* 勇 Bravery, courage; fearless, brawny, intrepid, courageous, daring; to advance fearlessly, to resist manfully; *chong* 'yung, bold; 'yung 'mang, valorous; 'yung sz' a brave, a daring fellow; 'sié 'yung, hasty, ready to fly into a passion, touchy; *tar* 'yung; undaunted valor, truly brave; *tá k'* 'yung, to exhibit prowess, strong, as at lifting; 'yung lík, very strong; 'yung 'kóm, imprudent daring; 'fan 'yung *héung* 'ds'in, the bravest take the van.

備 A lane, a small alley in a town; a path going up to a stairway.

*Yung* 用 To use, to employ, to serve of; to cause; exercise of a thing; use, efficiency, serviceable; using, availing; by, with, by means of; commonly, generally; expenses, outlays; the 101st radical; *fai* 'yung' necessary expense; *yat* 'yung' daily bread; *mò* 'yung' unserviceable; *i'm* 'chung 'yung' useless; *i'm* 'kau' 'shai 'yung' does not meet expenses; 'mò

*mat* 'yung' 'ch'ü' not well suited; *ts'ung* 'yung' in common use, is generally understood; *tsok* 'yung' handy, usefully; *yung* 'pat, 'sé, written with a pen; *yung* 'sam, carefully, cautiously, heedful; 'ní 'yung' 'chiú m' have you breakfasted? *yung* 'tak, 'chéuk, employed properly, it is fitting; *yung* 'wong 'shí, thrown away; *yung* 'ds'in, commission; *yung* 'kai' to use care, wary; *i'm* 'hiú 'yung' 'yan, ignorant of human nature; *tái* 'lá 'yung' common articles; for general use; *i'm* 'hóm 'yung' not worth using; *i'm* 'shai 'yung' indisposed; *pat* 'shing 'yung' more than can be used; *pat* 'hóm 'lú' 'yung' an inefficient officer; 'ngó 'sun' 'yung' 'k'ü, I put confidence in him; 'hó 'pín' 'yung' very useful; *yung* 'pín 'shéung 'yan, to injure others with one's money; *mò* 'yung' 'ké' 'yan, a worthless fellow; *sát* 'yung' a trial experiment; *i' wai* 'mò 'yung' regarded as useless; *shí* 'shí 'iú' 'yung' in constant use.



# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

*Note.*—It will be convenient for the student to make a note or mark near the headings of the sections to show that there are corrections in the Appendix.

(55) **Chik.**  
*tsak*  
 隻 This character is constantly contracted to 只 in Canton.

(83) **Ch'ung.**  
*tsoung*  
 龍 } The second form of this character is the most correct.  
 龍 } *Ling* 'ch'ung, your concubine; *tak*, 'ch'ung, to win [a husband's] love.  
 抗 To leap, to jump.  
 Ch'ung A colloquial word. At once, altogether; to push, to hit; *ch'ung* 'ts'an, to run upon, to thump against; *yat*, *ch'ung* 'sám 'tau yau, I don't know why he is all at once so very angry.

(84) **Chut.**  
 出 This word also means obstructed, bent; withdrawn, as money from circulation; *ts'oi yung* 'chí chut, obstructions in the way of trade.

(87) **E.**  
 唉 A tone, a whine; *é é sheng*, the whining moan of a sick child. Also pronounced *ngé*.

(89) **Fai.**  
 癩 Pimples, small boils; sores from heat; *it<sub>2</sub> fai* or *fai* 'tsz' prickly heat. *fe*

**Fák.**  
 A colloquial word. To whip; to beat with a flat board; to beat up, as eggs or jelly; *fák*, *kon tseng* thrash it clean, as a carpet; *fák*, 't'ung, the tub into which grain is thrashed.

(91) **Fan.**  
 緋 A light red, produced by a trine immersion in the dye; a scarlet tint. *hiun*

粉 The white pus of sores; *fan slau*, the sloughing from tumors. *fung*

份 An old form of 彬 *pan*. The proper sound in colloquial is *fan*, though sometimes read 'fan. It is the same word as 分 when used as a noun. *wan*

憤 Under this character, for *fan kit*, read 'fan *lit*. *fung*

噴 This character is also pronounced 'fan and fan' as well as p'an'. *prung*

(92)

Fán.

fan

**爪** A paw of a plantigrade animal, as a badger; *chung fán*, a bear's paw, which is esteemed a delicacy.

(94)

Fát.

fat

**發** Cold; to open sluices, to let water in over fields, for irrigating them.

(95)

Fau.

fa

**蚱** A kind of grasshopper or cricket; *fau chung*, a sort of green locust; *met.* many children.

(96)

Fí.

fi

**洩** Diverging streams; a river in Ngánhwui running into Lake Ch'áu by Lúchau fú.

**肥** As a verb. To fatten; fattened; to advantage one; *chat kú' fí 'kí*, he only thinks of benefiting himself.

Fít.

A colloquial word. To whip, to spank, to punish.

(97)

Fik.

**呖** Read *í*; wrangling, noisy. A colloquial word. Seems to be a mispronunciation of *fat*; *fá fá fí fí*, fickle, inconstant, fitful, never finishing anything.

(98)

Fing.

**紮** A colloquial word. Confused, tangled; *fing kám' lú'* all in disorder, as one moving, tousled, as hair.

**撻** A colloquial word. A slap with the hand; *tá' p' fíng'* a smart slap.

**撻** A colloquial word. To vibrate, to swing, to dangle, as the end of a rope; to sprinkle, to snap away; to shake off, as ink out of a pen; *fíng' k' dái*, yerk it (as the cue) forward.

The character **撻** has no authority; it is read *pám'*; the hands rapidly moving.

(99)

K'ou Fo.

**窠** A hole; a nest in the ground or a cliff; a nest of clay; a burrow; a roost of pheasants; *'shü 'niú d'ung f'ó*, rats and birds in the same nest, i. e. all villains in that place. This is sometimes pronounced *we*.

(101)

Fong.

The last three characters under this syllable Fong are often pronounced Kwong.

**恍** Interchanged with **恍** *fong*  
**恍** Wild, mad, fluttered; disturbed, unable to collect one's thoughts; *fong fat*, half crazy.

**幌** A curtain; an ornament for the head; a gust, a whirl of Hwángwind; *'shü fong*, a screen to shade a schoolroom.

kwong

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

(102)

Fú.

骨  
K'6

The shoulder-blade, the thigh bone; a skeleton; *fú lò t'au*, the skull of a dead man.

河  
H6

A river in the southwest of Chihli, the *Fú t'ò cho*, flowing into North Lake, and thence to Tientsin.

郭  
F6

The outermost wall beyond the citadel; the suburbs, the purlieus of a city.

剗  
K'6

To cut open; to rip up, to kill; to hollow out; to hew timber, to cut down; *fú sam* to make a clean breast.

怱  
F6

To think upon with pleasure; pleased, gratified with, as a friend.

穉

is the same as 穉; 稈 is also the capsule or pericarp of a seed, the calyx of a flower.

箍

Also means a faggot; *yat, fú ch'ái*, a faggot or bundle of firewood.

玦

Is the same as 玦 *fú*; it is probably a veined jasper.

芙  
Fo

A flower; *fú yung fá*, the *Hibiscus mutabilis*; *o fú yung*, the poppy.

颶  
F6

A gust of wind; the wind blowing downwards; *fú fung* a storm.

俛  
F6

Interchanged with 頽 *t'iu'* in the senses of hanging down the head; to look down; to condescend, to examine into.

富

The phrase *hok fú' ché* should be *hok fú' 'ng ch'é*.

跣  
Fu

The instep of the foot, where sandals are tied; the toes; *fú' chü'* stocking overalls used by soldiers.

(103)

Fúi.

灰

As a verb, to turn p faint, to sink from amazement; *sam fúi*, the heart turns ashes, disheartened.

虺  
虫

The second is used *ch'ung*; a large snake; adder; *shui fúi*, a Hwui pent.

纈

Is the same as 纈 *fú* the thrums left out in weaving; red colored thread.

頤

To wash the face.

Hwui

(104)

Fuk.

福

For "wealth, virtue, the list of five blessings: "honor, posterity;" and some discrepancy respecting the particular blessing included in the five.

複

A wadded or lined garment, doubled; the second; *fuk*, again, repeated.

Fuh

(105)

Fún.

懽

Interchanged with 懽. It is also read *kún'* sad, as one is for wan bosom friend.

(106)

Fung.

豐

Is the full form of 豐. The latter is the least used.

風

The noise or roaring of water or waves; floating.

Fung

Read *fán'*, in the phrase *fán'* an easy, even sour.

(108)

Há.

𦵏

Is also a word of regret, an exclamation of dissatisfaction.

𦵏

The leaves of the water lily.

𦵏

Also read *há*; green growing rushes or sedge.

(113)

Hám.

𦵏

In a figurative sense, bitter, distressing, hard to bear; *shau kwán' hám' fá*, he has long been used to hardships.

(115)

Hán.

𦵏

Should be changed to 𦵏; the first is read *long*.

(116)

Hang.

𦵏

A puffed belly; *p'áng hang*, a swelled belly, one distended by wind.

𦵏

Temporary, for the present; *hang ying*, a movable or flying camp.Read *hang* in colloquial. Tense, taut, drawn tight, as a drum or umbrella.

(119)

Háp.

𦵏

A butterfly; *háp tip*, a small butterfly, such as the cabbage or sulphur butterfly.

𦵏

See *ap*. To join pleasantly, to harmonize; blending, united; to instil into; imbued, pervaded with; *seung háp*, agreeing, agreeable; *háp' ū man sam*, the people generally feel it.

(121)

Hau.

𦵏

An iron arrow, the barb of a dart, which has feathers on the shaft.

𦵏

A colloquial name for a weaver's reed or slat.

𦵏

A bank or tumulus, used to make fire signals on; mile stones, a half or a whole league apart.

(124)

Héung.

𦵏

Perhaps this should be 𦵏. Occurs used for a plot of land of six *mas* in size, military lands given to soldiers.

(125)

Hí.

𦵏

Same as 𦵏 *hai*, but read *Hí* in the phrase *hai hi*, ominous.

(127)

Hien.

𦵏

A curtain drawn over or around a carriage to keep the sun off; the curtain of a sedan.

(129)

Híp.

All the characters under this syllable are more frequently heard pronounced *Híp* than *Híp*.

𦵏

is also read *st*.

𦵏

should be 𦵏 *Híp*. The former means to fold; to pull,

𦵏

draw, to drag.

𦵏

is another form of 𦵏 *Híp*.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

(131) **Hiú.**

**驕** To walk high, to lift up the foot; to prance; sz' <sup>2</sup> 'yan hiú hí, extraordinary; ominous, there's something strange in it.

(123) **Hò.**

**號** A day, but applied only to the foreign month; to call; hò' <sup>2</sup> 'ung, a speaking trumpet.

(135) **Hok.**

**殼** A skein or hank of raw silk, generally only a skein or knot. **學** Often used as an adjective, like, similar; *hok* 'ní 'kòm tsò' do it as you do; *hok* shik, 'ní kò' learn it like this.

(136) **Hòm.**

**轍** Impeded, hard to get on; 'hòm o, a bad fate, passing through troubles; lost money.

(137) **Hon.**

**看** Colloquially. To look after, to see to; aspect, meaning, similarity; *hon* 'ch'á lai, bring tea; *tsok*, *yan tsz*' *hon* it has the meaning of the character *yan*.

(138) **Hong.**

**頰** To fly or dart down, as a bird; the neck, the throat. **頰** Read *hong*; the neck of a bird.

(139) **Hòp.**

**合** Occurs as a classifier bout, as at boxing; a round as in fighting; a turn, a trial *súi hòp*; a trial of strength

(141) **Hü.**

**去** To throw off, as cloth distant from, as one place from another.

(148) **f.**

**依** A colloquial word. We just; *i* lá, well then, supping, if he likes.

**施** A clothes-horse; *i* í, a rack for clothes, which the sexes must not use together.

**擬** Interchanged with **擬**. To compare, to assort; doubtful, suspicious of each other. Read *hoi*; stupid, foolish.

**議** To consult, to talk about council, to decide on the course; to arrange; to blame to select; rules, laws; deliberation, consultation; *kung* 'a public conference; *shü* 'ma pat, 'i, the people must not discuss [politics]; *i* lun' to deliberate upon; *min* 'i, personal consultation; *pok*, to refute, to call in question.

**迤** To go by the side of the road; *i* 'k, walking, going *i* nám, going south.

**剗** To cut off the nose as punishment, now quite disused if not illegal.

(154) Ká.

*Kia* 架 Should be written 加 the former being pronounced *ká* though the two are sometimes interchanged.

(155) Kai.

*Kie* 偈 Should be written 偶. It is also used colloquially for a hinge, a pivot, a joint of the body; *kwat*, *kat* a joint.

(156) K'ai.

蝗 A locust; *k'ai' chung*, a large grasshopper.  
 K' Read *kai* a sort of frog.

K'ak.

A colloquial word. Uneven, interrupted; *lak*, *k'ak*, difficult, not smooth; *lò' hò lak*, *k'ak*, the road is very rough; *kong tak*, *lak*, *lak*, *k'ak*, *k'ak*, to stammer, to hesitate.

(163) Kan.

*ling* 斤 Once used for 斤, but now usually means an adz or ax to trim wood.  
 Kin

(171) Káp.

*Kia* 踏 To stumble; to hesitate in speaking; for, instead of; *káp*, *han* to fall backwards; *in ts'in ting' tsak*, *pat*, *káp*, consider well your words, and you will not hesitate.

*Kiah*

甲 The last word under this character should read "mail-clad bannermen," instead of "cavalry."

(175) Kau.

臼 This is also applied to bowls, to deep and broad dishes; *ngá' kan* is a name for sellers' water bottles.

(181) Kí.

乩 To divine, to seek counsel of genii; the willow twig a child uses to write charms; *ts'ing ki*, to ask of the gods; *ts'ü ki*, to prepare a charm.

鉞 An implement of husbandry like a hoe, called *tsz' ki*, and made of iron.

鉤 A barb on a hook, or an arrow; a fluke; *ts'ü ki*, a catch, a spring, as in machinery.

忌 Angry with, enraged against; jealousy of a woman; jealous; *ts'ü ki* jealous of.

跪 To kneel on all fours; to feel dread; awe struck, discomposed; *ts'ing ts'ü* to kneel with folded hands, as before the emperor.

菱 A variety of the Trapa or water caltrops, with three or four points; *ts'ü cho*, caltrops and nelumbiums.

(182) K'í.

犄 Interchanged with 犄, fierce. A kind of ox with diverging horns; *ts'ü kak*, to help each other, as in a battle.

(190)

Kín.

見

A colloquial word. To temper; *kín* 'shui, to harden iron, to temper tools.

(196)

Kít.

傑

A colloquial word. Excellent, well done; to raise higher; *kit, tsok*, finely written.

(197)

Kiú.

擡

To pry up, to raise with a lever. A colloquial word, and often pronounced 'k'íú. To wind around; 'kiú *pín*, to coil the cue around the head; 'kiú 'sin, to wind thread.

轆

This character is properly read *kiú* though also pronounced 'k'íú.

嗽

To call, to cry after; to roar; a classifier of horses, from their neighing; *kiú' kiú'* a deep tone.

(200)

Kò.

犒

To reward; to give extra pay; 'kò *sz* to reward victorious troops; 'kò *ngau*, cattle given as rewards; 'kò *kung*, extra pay to workmen.

(201)

Koi.

咳

Unusual, strange; to present; *koi mat* rare, uncommon articles.

咳

咳

To cough, to hack; to belch; to call aloud; 'k'oi 'king, a little while.

(207)

Kong.

崗

is a common form of 岡, a hill.

綱

should be 綱, the first being read 'mong.

抗

A colloquial word. Obstinate, willful; *kong* 'keng *ké* 'yan, an obstinate fellow; *kong* 'shui, perverse.

(212)

Kü.

据

The grip of the hand between the thumb and fingers; a hand diseased, restrained, or embarrassed; stiffnecked; imperturbable, supercilious, prim; *kat, kü*, embarrassed, as for want of funds.

炬

A link, a torch made of old bamboo cables cut up, commonly called 'fo *chí*, or fire twigs.

埧

An embankment, a dyke to confine water; *chuk, kü* to build a bank.

The three characters 具, 遽, and 竇 on page 184 should all be read *kü* and not *kü*.

(213)

K'ü.

尙

A crooked back; a hump-back, a curved spine; *k'ü chéung* an old man bent over with age.

胸

Pork cut in strips and dried in the wind; *k'ü 'fú*, curled bacon, jerked cutlets of pork.

嶇

A rugged or peaked mountain, a steep ascent; *k'ü 'k'ü*, a rough road.

## (216) Kuk.

**Kuk.** A colloquial word. To excite, to swell, to start up, to irritate; *kuk, yat, shan* 'hon' wrap yourself up to get a sweat; *'pi 'k'ü kuk, wai' ngo,* he has greatly angered me; *kuk, tai' p'ái sei,* he looked very glum.

*jok* 局. Also an office or headquarters where people assemble to manage public affairs.

## (219) Kún.

*Kwai* 遁. To run away, to escape from; to turn round, to step off; to revolve; *fai, pat, 'ho 'kún,* he cannot escape the law. Also read *ún*.

*Koon* 館. As a verb; to lodge, to rest at.

## (220) Kung.

*hiin* 供. A colloquial word. To eat much, to eat to satiety; *shik, tiú' kung,* had a plenty, eaten to the full; *'ta tiú' kung,* to have a fight, to try a bout.

## (221) K'ung.

*Rea* 覓. Read *kün*. To scheme for, to seek, to undertake. *Hiuen* Read *wing*; far; to go to a distance.

A colloquial word. A bunch, a cluster; *yat, k'ung dsiú,* a bunch of plantains; *yat, k'ung shü' ip,* a branch of leaves; *yat, k'ung fá,* a clump of flowers.

## (222) Kiün Küt.

*ki* 抉. To dig, to rake; to pluck out, to gouge; to snatch; to play with the tassel of a bow; *küt, 'ngán,* to gouge out an eye.

*ki* 涿. Water bubbling up; an islet or bank formed by labor in a stream, for placing a house on; a river in Shánsi.

*ki* 鯽. A sort of ray or skate, whose flesh is like pork; a spotted fish like a bream, in which sense the character is read *kwai*.

## (223) Kút.

All the characters under this syllable are read *k'üt*.

*ki* 鴈. A species of crane; *ts'ung küt,* the black crane; it has red cheeks.

## (226) Kwai.

*kwai* 度. A pantry, a cupboard for keeping provisions in.

## (241) Kwok.

*kok* 國. As a verb; to maintain the dignity of a state; *shé 'ngai kwok,* how can the majesty of the country be maintained?

## (245) Lai.

*lai* 捩. A plectrum for thrumming a guitar; to snap the strings, to snap asunder, to twitch; to guide, as a helm.



(250)

Lám.

**𨔵** Read *lám*; to walk fast.  
A colloquial word; see *NÁM*.  
**Lán** To overpass, to skip; to leap over; an interval; *lám' yat* every other day; *lám' ch'ut*, *onún' hau*, he went out doors; *lám' kò*, to step high; *tái' pò' lám'* give a good leap and cross it.

(252)

Lán.

**蘭** Is used in writing foreign words; as *Hó lán kwok*, Holland; *fát lán yan*, flannel; *fát lán sui*, France; *ngá lán mai*, cochineal.  
Read *lán*; a jargon, an unintelligible talk.  
**欄** Is also applied to a hong; *lán' mé*, the river front of the hong, the water side.

(255)

Lap.

**Lap**. A colloquial word. 'To repeat, to reiterate; *lap' tap' kong*, a needless repetition; *lap' lap' t'í* a little ailing; *lap' lap' tap' tap*, dirty, sordid, begrimed.

(259)

Lau.

**癰** } A scrofulous swelling on  
**癰** } the neck; running ulcers of  
long standing; *lò' shū lau'*  
**Lau** gangrenous ulcers, thought to proceed from eating rats; *kò'm' ting chí' lau'* syphilis, buboes, piles and scrofula [are external ailments].

(263)

Léung.

**𧄸** A colloquial word. A tube used to dye dark red; *sh' léung*; a brown dyestuff, use instead of gambier; *shū' léun' kò'm' t'au*, ugly as a potato.  
Read *long'*; a kind of rust or sedgy grass; *long' tong* scammony or cumfry, whose seeds are said to craze people

Lek.

**Lek**. A colloquial word. To rip open, to cut flesh apart; *lek' hoi' pín*, cut off a slice.  
**漚** Under *Lik*, is pronounced *lek* when meaning shallows a roadstead; *shá' lek* Macao Roads; *yat' lek' t'í* a heaped bed or row, as in a garden.

(265)

Lik.

**𧄸** Interchanged with **𧄸** meaning the hollow legs of a tripod  
**Lih** The quill or stem of a feather a quill.

(266)

Lím.

**𧄸** Read *t'ím*, to lick with the tongue. A colloquial word  
**T'ien** To lick the chops after eating; to long for; mouth watering, lickerish, liking; *'lím' t'ung' tsing*, to covet money.  
**𧄸** Used as a medical term, to repress, to neutralize; *mí' sūn' sing' 'lím*, acid tastes are neutralizing, i. e. they repress heat; *'lím' máí*, to take up, as a skirt.

(268)

## Ling.

*Ling* or *Leng*. A colloquial word. A fender on ships; a buffer; *t'o leng*, hang the fender; *'k'ü hai' t'o leng*, he is a hanger-on or an extra hand.

*鈴* } A mountain sheep; an argali or chamois, whose horns are used for medicine; *ding*  
*鹿* }  
*Ling* *yeung kok*, chamois horns.

*欄* } Wooden lattices or bars in windows; beams over doors,  
*Ling* } a plate under the eaves.

(273)

## Lò.

*嘮* } Verbosely; *lò ch'au*, talkative,  
*Liau* } wordy.

*老* } Is used in a metaphorical  
*Lau* } sense; inert, not zealous, lacking spirit, backing out.

*潦* } A heavy rain; water collected in the streets from rain;  
*勞* } an inundation, a torrent; to  
*Lau* } soak, to macerate; *chéuk*,  
*'pi' kang 'lò*, he swilled the bottle like a torrent.

*路* } A colloquial word. To pour from one vessel into another, to  
*Lò* } decant; *lò yat, ch'ing yan*, to pour out oil from a standard jar (i.e. in order to save weighing it).

(274)

## Loi.

*來* } Is occasionally put in for  
*Lai* } rhythm; as *shap, loi' pá kung*, ten and more bows; *yat, loi*—*'loi*, now because—therefore; *'loi loi*, common, not fine.

(276)

## Long.

*'Long*. A colloquial word. To rinse, as the mouth; to rub around in the water; *'long kon tseng* rinse it clean, as a plate; *'long fan*, to make thin fritters by rolling the griddle.

*壟* } An unauthorized character.  
A bank raised around a field, a raised field, a plateau or terrace; *lung 'long*, a village near Fá-tí.

(277)

## Lü.

*濾* } To filter, to strain liquids  
*Lü* } through a cloth; to cleanse, to wash; to purify; *lū' skui do*, a straining cloth.

(281)

## Luk.

*戮* } A colloquial word. To scald, as a fowl for plucking, to steep in boiling water; *luk cū chuk*, a kind of fish soup, congee and fish, chowder.

(283)

## Lün.

*嫵* } Handsome, beautiful, as a  
*Lüen* } female; to long after, to love, attached to; *'fan lün*, elegant, graceful.

*縳* } To mince meat, to slice it  
*Lüen* } into thin strips; a fish's maw or stomach cut into strips.

(286)

## Lüt.

*Lüt*. A colloquial word. To gobble up, as a goose or duck.

**Lüt.** A colloquial word. To bare the arms or legs; *lüt*; *k'ün*, to roll up the sleeves.

(294) *ma* **Mán.**

**漫** Probably used for **漫**; *lán*; *mán* large clusters of flowers. An unauthorized character.

(299) *mau* **Mau.**

**買** To barter, to exchange, to trade, to deal; to do business, to carry on commerce; *mau*; *yik* trade, commerce; *mau*; *mau* obscure vision,

**瞽** To look down intently at, as nearsighted people do; dim, indistinct vision; disheveled, confused, as hair.

(308) *mih* **Mít.**

**撲** To strike; *mít*; *sít*, irregular, awry, distorted, not exact, not cut square.

**撲** Blood, gore; the nosebleed; to smear with filth, to defile; *mít*; *mít*, defiled, desecrated, polluted.

(311) *mo* **Mò.**

**嫖** The fourth concubine of Hwángtí, B. C. 2600; plain, ordinary; *mò*; *yat*; *yéung* ugly as *Mú-mú*.

**耗** Drunk; *mò*; *t'ò*, overcome with liquor, dead drunk.

**旄** The horse hair attached to halberds and spears, long and usually dyed.

(321) **Nái.**

**呖** A colloquial word. Used for *tái* in the term *nái* 'shui' 'lò, a pilot; *nái* 'mau, one who refuses to confess his debts.

(328) **Nap.**

**滑** Also means indisposed, ailing; *nap* 'ki yat out of sorts for some days; *nap* 'yau, the oil sticks, as in a watch; met. a general atrophy.

Read *yap*; dark and damp.

(331) **Nát.**

**鈞** Also means to fire a cannon; *nát*, *p'áu* to touch off a cannon.

*maek*

Read *nap*; to sharpen wood as for a handle; to hammer out iron, to point it.

(332) **Nau.**

**緞** A colloquial word. Sleek, smooth; *yau* 'nau' smooth, fine, as furs; *shik*, *chá*, 'hò nau' its color and lustre are fine, as a gem.

(337) **'Ng.**

**悟** Is sometimes used for **悟** obstinate; which is the same as the two given below. A sort of deer; to oppose, as two oxen; *tai* 'ng, a collision, a rencontre.

*WZC*

The two characters **悟** and **選** should be transposed to the top of the column.

## (339) Ngai.

nie

鯨 A hairy marine animal, probably intended for a species of seal or lamantin; *k'ing ngai*, the male and female whale; *met.* a violent oppressor, e. g. a Verres.

獅 A fabulous beast, called *tsun' ngai*, like a lion (some say a horse), which can go very fast.

## (350) Ngat.

抗 A colloquial word; see *At*. To stuff in, to fill a crevice; to move in a socket, to work to and fro; to fret and rack; *ngat*, 'mún, stuff it full; *ngat*, (or *at*) *shat*, push it down hard; *ngat*, *sat*, stingy, giving a little.

## Ngé.

*Ngé*. A colloquial word. A low tone; *ngé ngé sheng*, a grumble, indistinct muttering.

## (362) Ní.

呢 A word used for woollens; *táí' ní*, broadcloth; *'siú ní*, Spanish stripes, habit cloth.

## (366) Ning.

ning

寧 Hairy dogs; fierce, savage looking; repulsive, like the guardians of temples; clamor, like the baying of dogs.

佞 To shake; *ning' á' au*, to refuse by shaking the head.

## (367) Níp.

*Níp*. A colloquial word. Lean in the face, lantern-jawed; to press down, to squash, to make thin; *shang tak, níp*, he has become so poor; *kam' níp*, to press flat.

## (370) No.

按 Pronounced both *no* and *no*. To roll, as when making a pill between the hands; *no so*, to rub and clean, as the hands.

## (371) Nò.

做 Great strength; to exert, to put forth the strength.

## nae Nui.

餓 Famished, destitute, hungry; famine; putrid fish; *'mí á*, destitute, neglected, as an orbate spirit.

## (384) Òm.

噤 To snore; *óm mak* to be silent; to give no answer, as one who is very sleepy.

## (385) On.

安 Sometimes used colloquially. To substitute, to use or put for, as a character for a colloquial sound; *on sá' on fí*, to make up a story, to fib; *on tsok, mat, tsx'* what character will you put for it?

(387) *no* Pá.

**筴** A very spinous species of bamboo; a fence; *pá lí*, bamboo wattles.

**把** In colloquial; over, upwards, an excess; *kó' pá üt*, a-month and more; *shap' pá yat*, upwards of ten days; *pák, 'pá ngun 'tsz'* over a hundred dollars.

(391) Pái.

*ah* **湃** The sound of a raging torrent, dashing waves; *p'áng pái'* the roar of waters.

**頌** In the Budhistic books (i. e. in Pali), to praise, to recite prayers.

(398) Pán.

*a* **板** should be written **板** on page 355.

**辦** To go on with, as an execution; *pán' á'* proceed! said to the headsmen; *tái' pán'* the lingering punishment.

(401) P'ang.

*an* **綱** A cloth for carrying infants pickapack; to fasten, to bind, to strap up.

**朋** Under this word, transpose "with" and "*p'ang*."

(407) Pau.

*hung* **呔** A swelling; spotted, flaking off, as a damp wall. This character is read *pau*, but colloquially spoken *pau'*.

(411) Pé.

**Pé.** A colloquial word. The reeling of a tipsy man; *hang tak, 'pé 'pé 'há*, reeling and staggering, as he goes.

(412) Pí.

**匙** A spoon or ladle, with which sacrifices are taken out; a stiletto; the 21st radical; *'pí 'chü*, chopsticks.

**葶** A medicinal plant, *pí 'hái*, used as a diuretic; *pí má*, the castor oil plant; *pí má syau*, the oil used in making stamping red ink.

**痞** A constipation in the bowels; weak, dizzy; stoppage in the urethra; *'pí 'mún*, constipated.

(415) P'ik or P'ek.

**劈** A colloquial word. To meet one suddenly; *p'ek, mín' chong' kín'* abruptly met face to face; *p'ek, hung ts'au chü'* grabbed him by the collar.

(418) Ping.

**浜** A sluice or creek into which boats can be run; a sort of wet dock for repairing boats.

(419) P'ing.

**泮** A cave on the seashore, where the waves rush in; a certain stream; *pang p'ing*, roaring of surges or torrents.

(422)

Piú.

驃  
PiauA cream colored-horse; a brave, fleet charger; *piú k'í*, a general in chief.

(423)

P'íú.

蟬  
PiauA chrysalis; *song p'íú siú*, the chrysalis of insects which are covered with a woolly envelop, as a mantis; *hoi p'íú siú*, the cuttle fish bone.

(425)

P'o.

蓂  
P'oLuxuriant vegetation; *p'o so* or *p'o p'o so so*, exuberant; *p'o ho* peppermint.跛  
P'oLame in one foot, leaning on one side as if lame; to walk awry. See *-Pat*.

(426)

Pò.

魟  
PòA stingray or skate; *pò 'lò*, a spinous ray; *uong 'tín pò*, a reddish brown ray.

范

should be written 范 on page 287.

(429)

P'ok.

仆  
P'ohThis is more often pronounced *p'ok*, than *fú*, as given on page 61; *dín p'ok*, slipped down; *ketung p'ok*, fell down stiff, as if dead.

(432)

P'ong.

傍  
P'ongSee *'fong 仿* which is also read *p'ong*. To run by the side of a carriage; *p'ong uong*, perturbed, agitated.

Pòp.

*Pòp*. A colloquial word. To blister, as lacquered ware; to raise vesicles; a thumping, rapping sound, as under a boat; a rap; *pòp pòp sheng*, a knocking.

(433)

P'úi

旛  
P'eiA pennon or streamer attached to a staff above the large flag; to join on to a streamer; *p'úi p'úi* streaming and flapping like a pennon.

(461)

Shái.

*Shái*. A colloquial word. A final particle, referring to tastes, denoting intensity; *tám' shái*, flat, unsavory; *shái shái tik*, how rough it tastes!

(473)

Shau.

首  
手

Also used as a classifier of stanzas of poetry.

Also used as a classifier of quires or half quires of paper, as much as is folded at once; a handful, a lot, such as can be carried in the hand; *'mai yat, 'shau áp*, bought a lot of ducks; *yat, 'shau 'kí to chek*, how many are there in a lot? — as of eggs.售  
ShauTo sell, to part with, to dispose of; to restore, to pay back; *ch'ut, shau* to sell out, *shau' ká* the price of an article; *ch'ün shau* to change hands.

(451)

Sáp.

鞋 Children's shoes; a hide shoe, like a slipper; a sandal, such as the Japanese wear.  
Siah

(465)

Shan.

蜃 A huge frog, a marine animal which can change its shape, or comes in the rain; a mirage or water-spout? *shan' kéung*, the mirage land, a term used by the Lewchewans for their country.  
Shin

(475)

Shé.

余 should be 余 the first being read *shé*, a surname.

畚 Something to bring fire, as tinder.

Read *shé*; to cultivate to till; a field under tillage two years.  
Yó

射 A colloquial word. A time, a payment, an issue; *fan hoi* 'ki to *shé* how many times (or places) do you divide it into?  
Shié

(484)

Shíp.

泄 This character should be 涉, the first being read *sít*.

(493)

Shuk.

課 To arise, to get up hastily; to draw up, as the garments; to draw together; *shuk, shuk*, decided, stern, peremptory; *shuk, ín*, to draw around one, as a dress. Read *tsik* in the Fan Wan.  
Suh

(509)

Song.

頰 A colloquial word. A dialect, a patois; *pak, 'song*, the Peking dialect; *kong 'Kwong 'song*, he talks the Canton patois.  
Song

(513)

Sui.

Sui. A colloquial word. The crop of a fowl; *'hò tái' ko' sui* her crop is full; *ngo' sui* an empty crop.

(516)

Sün.

鑿 To cut or engrave letters on wood; to cut, to chisel; *Tsiuen sün' k'ap*, to degrade or reprimand an officer; *t'íu sün'* to cut characters, to carve.  
Tse

(517)

Sung.

從 To alarm, to arouse, as by a remonstrance or warning; *Sung sung 'yung*, to stimulate to action, to excite.  
Song

(524)

T'ai.

梯 As a verb, to mount, to go up; *t'ai shán chong 'hoi*, to mount hills and voyage upon the seas, i. e. to trade.  
Tí

(544)

Tau.

竇 A colloquial word. A rendezvous for thieves, a store-room for plunder; *wai tau' 'hau*, to beset a lurking-place; *ts'ák tau'* a den of thieves.  
Die

(573)

Tong.

tong

檔

A colloquial word. A row of characters written horizontally; 'sé sām tong' write three.

(603)

Tsím.

tse

魔

Tsién

A prince of demons, at the sight of whom ogres and vampires flee; used as a charm.

(620)

Ts'ò.

san

譟

Táu

The noise of a crowd; a clamor, a disturbance; 'yan to 'kú is'ò' a great hallooing.

(613)

Tsít.

sìh

婕

Tsieh

Handsome, elegant; a female officer, called tsít, cū, a sort of palatial housekeeper.

(653)

Tün.

c'c'

斷

A colloquial word. By, as in buying; 'tün' kan máí' sold by the catty.

(656)

T'ung.

tung

獐

T'ung

A sort of dog; 't'ung aiú, a name given to a tribe of the 'Miáutsz' in Kweichau, because they were savage like dogs.

(657)

Tüt.

Tüt. A colloquial word. Tapering, conical, to a point; to taper off; 'fan tüt' a conical barrow or grave.

(661)

wae Úi.

會

To compare accounts; 'ú' kai' to reckon with, to settle. Sometimes read 'k'ái.

(663)

wae Ún.

剋

Wan

To pare, to cut off, to scrape or thin; 'ún yuh' 't' ch'ong, to cut out a piece of flesh to cure a boil, i. e. to make additional damage.

(687)

Yam.

飲

A colloquial word, see 蘸 'chám'; to dip; 'yam láp' chuk, to dip candles; 'yam shí' 'yan, dip it in the soy.

瘖

Yin

Dumb from disease; an ailment which renders one unable to talk. Also read 'dm in Canton.

(688)

Yan.

紉

Yin

A cord, a single thread; to thread a needle; to tie together with threads.

(696)

Yung Ying.

嶺

Yung

Conspicuous, as a peak; mountainous, high; 'cháng ying, preëminent, famous, as a statesman.

(700)

Yung.

涌

Yung

To inspirit, to exhort; 'sug 'yung, to stir up, to exasperate.



LIST OF THE 百家姓 PAK-KÁ SING,  
OR  
FAMILY SURNAMES OF THE CHINESE,  
ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

晏 <sup>1</sup> An	招 <sup>1</sup> Chiu	方 <sup>1</sup> Fong	侯 <sup>1</sup> Hau	伊 <sup>1</sup> í
區 <sup>1</sup> Au	趙 <sup>2</sup> Chiu	房 <sup>1</sup> Fong	後 <sup>2</sup> Hau	齣 <sup>1</sup> í
查 <sup>1</sup> Chá	晃 <sup>1</sup> Ch'iu	符 <sup>1</sup> Fú	鄉 <sup>1</sup> Héung	嚴 <sup>1</sup> ím
柴 <sup>1</sup> Ch'ai	莊 <sup>1</sup> Chong	扶 <sup>1</sup> Fú	向 <sup>1</sup> Héung	閻 <sup>1</sup> ím
翟 <sup>1</sup> Chák	朱 <sup>1</sup> Cha	庫 <sup>1</sup> Fú	郝 <sup>1</sup> Hí	冉 <sup>1</sup> ím
湛 <sup>1</sup> Chám	諸 <sup>1</sup> Chū	富 <sup>1</sup> Fú	何 <sup>1</sup> Ho	燕 <sup>1</sup> ín
陳 <sup>1</sup> Ch'an	儲 <sup>1</sup> Ch'ü	傅 <sup>2</sup> Fú	賀 <sup>2</sup> Ho	葉 <sup>2</sup> íp
周 <sup>1</sup> Chau	褚 <sup>1</sup> Ch'ü	伏 <sup>2</sup> Fuk	韓 <sup>1</sup> Hon	姚 <sup>1</sup> Iú
巢 <sup>1</sup> Ch'au	祝 <sup>1</sup> Chuk	封 <sup>1</sup> Fung	康 <sup>1</sup> Hong	饒 <sup>1</sup> Iú
車 <sup>1</sup> Ch'á	竺 <sup>1</sup> Chuk	豐 <sup>1</sup> Fung	匡 <sup>1</sup> Hong	家 <sup>1</sup> Ká
卓 <sup>1</sup> Ch'éuk	束 <sup>1</sup> Ch'uk	豐 <sup>1</sup> Fung	杭 <sup>1</sup> Hong	賈 <sup>1</sup> Ká
章 <sup>1</sup> Chéung	終 <sup>1</sup> Chung	逢 <sup>1</sup> Fung	項 <sup>2</sup> Hong	計 <sup>1</sup> Kai
張 <sup>1</sup> Chéung	鍾 <sup>1</sup> Chung	馮 <sup>1</sup> Fung	許 <sup>1</sup> Hú	薊 <sup>1</sup> Kai
昌 <sup>1</sup> Ch'éung	仲 <sup>2</sup> Chung	鳳 <sup>2</sup> Fung	禰 <sup>1</sup> Hün	稽 <sup>1</sup> K'ai
支 <sup>1</sup> Chí	充 <sup>1</sup> Ch'ung	夏 <sup>2</sup> Há	空 <sup>1</sup> Hung	解 <sup>2</sup> Kái
池 <sup>1</sup> Ch'í	花 <sup>1</sup> Fá	奚 <sup>1</sup> Hai	紅 <sup>1</sup> Hung	金 <sup>1</sup> Kam
植 <sup>1</sup> Chik	費 <sup>1</sup> Fai	黑 <sup>1</sup> Hak	洪 <sup>1</sup> Hung	靳 <sup>1</sup> Kan
詹 <sup>1</sup> Chím	樊 <sup>1</sup> Fán	咸 <sup>1</sup> Hám	熊 <sup>1</sup> Hung	簡 <sup>1</sup> Kán
程 <sup>1</sup> Ch'ing	范 <sup>2</sup> Fán	衡 <sup>1</sup> Hang	孔 <sup>1</sup> Hung	耿 <sup>1</sup> Kang
鄭 <sup>2</sup> Ching	霍 <sup>1</sup> Fok	幸 <sup>2</sup> Hang	闕 <sup>1</sup> Hüt	汲 <sup>1</sup> K'ap

9  
人  
亻

份 <sup>2</sup> Fau	佢 <sup>2</sup> K'ü	餽 <sup>2</sup> Ts'z	併 <sup>2</sup> Ping	俚 <sup>2</sup> Li
伐 <sup>2</sup> Fát	估 <sup>2</sup> Kú	似 <sup>2</sup> Ts'z'	佩 <sup>2</sup> P'ü	例 <sup>2</sup> Lì
伙 <sup>2</sup> Fo	伶 <sup>2</sup> Ling	佟 <sup>2</sup> Tung	僦 <sup>2</sup> San	侶 <sup>2</sup> Lú
伏 <sup>2</sup> Fuk	你 <sup>2</sup> Ní	余 <sup>2</sup> ū	使 <sup>2</sup> Shai Sz'	僦 <sup>2</sup> Mìn
伊 <sup>2</sup> í	候 <sup>2</sup> Ning	位 <sup>2</sup> Wai	使 <sup>2</sup> Sz'	侮 <sup>2</sup> Mò
价 <sup>2</sup> Kái	傲 <sup>2</sup> Nò	佚 <sup>2</sup> Yat	侍 <sup>2</sup> Shí	俄 <sup>2</sup> Ngo
伋 <sup>2</sup> K'ap	伯 <sup>2</sup> Pá	佑 <sup>2</sup> Yau	佻 <sup>2</sup> T'í	便 <sup>2</sup> Pín
伎 <sup>2</sup> Kí	伯 <sup>2</sup> Pák	僂 <sup>2</sup> Chan	伙 <sup>2</sup> Ts'z'	便 <sup>2</sup> Pín
企 <sup>2</sup> K'í	伋 <sup>2</sup> Pí	侈 <sup>2</sup> Ch'í	伺 <sup>2</sup> Tung	保 <sup>2</sup> Pò
件 <sup>2</sup> Kín	伋 <sup>2</sup> Pí	侏 <sup>2</sup> Chū	份 <sup>2</sup> Yat	信 <sup>2</sup> Sun
伉 <sup>2</sup> K'ong	伋 <sup>2</sup> P'ing	侃 <sup>2</sup> Hou	侑 <sup>2</sup> Yan	侵 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ün
件 <sup>2</sup> 'Ng	佈 <sup>2</sup> Pò	依 <sup>2</sup> í	侑 <sup>2</sup> Yéung	俏 <sup>2</sup> T'í
伍 <sup>2</sup> 'Ng	伴 <sup>2</sup> Pán	佳 <sup>2</sup> Kái	侑 <sup>2</sup> Ying	俗 <sup>2</sup> Tsuk
此 <sup>2</sup> P'í	伸 <sup>2</sup> Shan	佶 <sup>2</sup> Kat	侑 <sup>2</sup> Chan	促 <sup>2</sup> Ts'uk
任 <sup>2</sup> Yam	余 <sup>2</sup> Shé	核 <sup>2</sup> Koi	俎 <sup>2</sup> Cho	倭 <sup>2</sup> Tsau
休 <sup>2</sup> Yau	低 <sup>2</sup> Tai	供 <sup>2</sup> Kung	俎 <sup>2</sup> Fú	俟 <sup>2</sup> Ts'í
仰 <sup>2</sup> Yéung	体 <sup>2</sup> T'ai	佻 <sup>2</sup> K'ut	俎 <sup>2</sup> Fú	俟 <sup>2</sup> ū
佔 <sup>2</sup> Chím	但 <sup>2</sup> Tán	恤 <sup>2</sup> Kwik	係 <sup>2</sup> Hai	僮 <sup>2</sup> Yung
住 <sup>2</sup> Chá	佃 <sup>2</sup> Tín	例 <sup>2</sup> Lai	俠 <sup>2</sup> Háp	僮 <sup>2</sup> Chang
佇 <sup>2</sup> Ch'ü	佻 <sup>2</sup> T'ó	佬 <sup>2</sup> Lò	俟 <sup>2</sup> Hí	倬 <sup>2</sup> Ch'ek
佛 <sup>2</sup> Fat	佐 <sup>2</sup> Tso	來 <sup>2</sup> Loi	俎 <sup>2</sup> í'n	倡 <sup>2</sup> Ch'ung
伺 <sup>2</sup> Ho	作 <sup>2</sup> Tsok	倬 <sup>2</sup> Mau	俎 <sup>2</sup> K'au	值 <sup>2</sup> Chí
伽 <sup>2</sup> K'ó	伺 <sup>2</sup> Ts'z'	佰 <sup>2</sup> Pák	倎 <sup>2</sup> King	值 <sup>2</sup> Chik

‘做’ Fong	‘修’ Sau	‘偏’ Pik	‘傾’ K’ing	‘孱’ Shán
‘俯’ Fú	‘倏’ Shuk	‘偏’ P’in	‘僂’ Lau	‘僂’ Són
‘倖’ Fung	‘倏’ Shuk	‘倏’ Sz’	‘僂’ Luk	‘僂’ Sz’
‘倖’ Hang	‘倩’ Sín	‘倏’ Tat	‘僂’ Mán	‘僂’ T’an
‘倏’ Hau	‘傳’ Sz’	‘偷’ T’au	‘傲’ Ngò	‘像’ Tséung
‘倏’ Hung	‘倏’ T’ik	‘倏’ T’ing	‘僂’ Pí	‘僂’ Ts’im
‘倚’ f	‘倒’ Tò	‘倏’ Ts’au	‘傷’ Shéung	‘僂’ T’ung <sub>13</sub>
‘俗’ Kaò Nau	‘倏’ T’ong	‘倏’ Tsò	‘僂’ Sín	‘僂’ Chín
‘個’ Ko	‘借’ Tsé	‘倏’ Wai	‘僂’ Ts’im	‘僂’ Hún
‘俱’ Kú	‘倏’ Ts’in	‘倏’ Wai <sub>10</sub>	‘僂’ Ts’ui	‘僂’ f
‘倏’ Kú	‘倉’ Ts’ong	‘倏’ Fái	‘僂’ Yung <sub>12</sub>	‘僂’ Ká
‘倏’ Kín	‘倏’ Wo <sub>9</sub>	‘倏’ Fú	‘僂’ Fán	‘僂’ Kéung
‘倏’ Kún	‘倏’ Chak	‘倏’ Háu	‘僂’ Hán	‘僂’ Kím
‘倏’ Kwat	‘倏’ Ching	‘倏’ Kít	‘僂’ Hí	‘僂’ King
‘倏’ Léung	‘倏’ Hau	‘倏’ P’ong	‘僂’ Hí	‘僂’ Kúí
‘倏’ Lun	‘倏’ I’n	‘倏’ Sán	‘僂’ Iú	‘僂’ Nung
‘倏’ Mún	‘倏’ Ká	‘倏’ Sau	‘僂’ K’iú	‘僂’ Oi
‘倏’ Ngai	‘倏’ Ká	‘倏’ T’ong	‘僂’ Kú	‘僂’ P’ik
‘倏’ P’ái	‘倏’ Kai	‘倏’ Ts’o <sub>11</sub>	‘僂’ Liú	‘僂’ Tám
‘倏’ Pí	‘倏’ Kái	‘倏’ Chái	‘僂’ Lun	‘僂’ Tsau
‘倏’ Pí	‘倏’ Kín	‘倏’ Chún	‘僂’ Ngai	‘僂’ Tsai
‘倏’ Póí	‘倏’ K’ít	‘倏’ Ch’ún	‘僂’ Puk	‘僂’ Tsun
‘倏’ P’úi	‘倏’ Ngau	‘倏’ Kan	‘僂’ Sang	‘僂’ Wán

9 人	億 <sup>14</sup> Yik	儿 Yan	入 <sup>2</sup> Yap	八 <sup>2</sup> Pāt	冂 Kwīng
10 儿	億 <sup>14</sup> Ch'ái	兀 <sup>2</sup> Ngat	內 <sup>2</sup> Noi	分 <sup>2</sup> Hai	有 <sup>2</sup> Mò
11 入	億 <sup>14</sup> Ch'au	兀 <sup>2</sup> Lì	全 <sup>2</sup> T'ón	公 <sup>2</sup> Kung	册 <sup>2</sup> Ch'ak
12 八	億 <sup>14</sup> /	元 <sup>2</sup> ūn	兩 <sup>2</sup> Léung	六 <sup>2</sup> Luk	冉 <sup>2</sup> l'm
13 冂	億 <sup>14</sup> Mò	允 <sup>2</sup> Wan	兪 <sup>2</sup> ü	共 <sup>2</sup> Kung	甲 <sup>2</sup> T'at
	億 <sup>14</sup> Pan	兄 <sup>2</sup> Hing		共 <sup>2</sup> Kang	再 <sup>2</sup> Tsoi
	億 <sup>14</sup> Tsun	兆 <sup>2</sup> Chiú		兵 <sup>2</sup> Ping	冂 <sup>2</sup> Chan
	億 <sup>14</sup> ü	充 <sup>2</sup> Ch'ung		其 <sup>2</sup> K'í	冂 <sup>2</sup> Mò
	億 <sup>14</sup> Ch'ung	兕 <sup>2</sup> Hung		具 <sup>2</sup> K'í	冂 <sup>2</sup> Hā
	億 <sup>14</sup> Shéung	光 <sup>2</sup> Kwong		典 <sup>2</sup> Tin	冂 <sup>2</sup> Mìn
	億 <sup>14</sup> Lui	先 <sup>2</sup> Sín		兼 <sup>2</sup> Kín	
	億 <sup>14</sup> Piá	克 <sup>2</sup> Hak		冀 <sup>2</sup> K'í	
	億 <sup>14</sup> Tsán	免 <sup>2</sup> Mìn			
	億 <sup>14</sup> Yan	兕 <sup>2</sup> T'á			
	億 <sup>14</sup> Ch'á	兌 <sup>2</sup> T'ái			
	億 <sup>14</sup> Ch'ám	兒 <sup>2</sup> í			
	億 <sup>14</sup> Lai	兕 <sup>2</sup> I'n			
	億 <sup>14</sup> No	党 <sup>2</sup> Tong			
	億 <sup>14</sup> I'm	兜 <sup>2</sup> Tau			
	億 <sup>14</sup> Tong	兢 <sup>2</sup> King			

INDEX OF CHARACTERS.

一 <sub>2</sub> Mik	ノ Ping	几 Kí	口 Hòm	刀 Tò
冗 Yung	冬 Tung	凡 Fán	凶 Hung	刁 Tiú
山 Hòm	冲 Ch'ung	凡 Fán	凹 Au	刃 <sub>2</sub> Yan
冠 Kún <sub>8</sub>	决 Kút	処 Ch'ü <sub>6</sub>	凹 Nap	办 <sub>2</sub> Ch'ong
冢 Ch'ung	冰 Ping <sub>5</sub>	凭 Pang	出 Ch'ut	分 Fan
冥 Ming	冷 Láng	凰 Wong	凸 Tat	刈 <sub>2</sub> Ngái
冤 ün <sub>12</sub>	冶 Yé <sub>6</sub>	凱 Hoi	函 Hám	切 Ts'ai
寫 Sé	列 Lít	堯 Tang		切 Ts'it
冪 Mik	洗 Sín			刊 Hon <sub>4</sub>
	免 Mái <sub>8</sub>			列 Lít
	淨 Chang			刎 Man
	准 Chun			刖 ün
	凉 Léung			刖 üt
	凌 Ling			划 Wá
	凋 Tiú			刑 Ying <sub>5</sub>
	凄 Ts'ai			初 Ch'o
	凍 Tung <sub>9</sub>			刳 } Kíp
	裁 Kám			刳 }
	冪 Pang			利 <sub>2</sub> Lí
	奏 Ts'au			创 P'au
	凜 Lut			剗 P'í
	凜 Lam			別 <sub>2</sub> Pít
	凝 Ying			判 P'un
	瀆 Tuk			刪 Shán

# LIST OF THE 214 RADICALS,

FOUND IN KÁNGHÍ'S DICTIONARY,

WITH THEIR SOUNDS AND MEANINGS.

The letter C. attached to some of the Radicals denotes that they are generally used in combination; the contracted forms given others of them are always found in combination.

RADICALS formed with 1 Stroke.							
一	1. Yat. One; unity.	入	11. Yap. To enter.	匸	23. Hai. C. To conceal.	夕	35. Shui. C. Walk slowly
丨	2. Kw'an. C. To pass thro'	八	12. Pát. Eight.	十	24. Shap Ten.	夕	36. Tak Evening
丶	3. Chü. C. A point.	冂	13. Kwing. A limit. C.	卜	25. Puk. To divine.	大	37. Tai. Large.
丿	4. P'it. C. A left stroke.	冃	14. Mik. C. To cover.	卩	26. Tsit. C. A seal.	女	38. Nü. Female.
乙	5. üt. One, curved.	丿	15. Ping. C. Ice; cold.	厂	27. Hon. C. A shelter.	子	39. Tsz. A child.
乚	6. Küt. C. Hooked.	几	16. Kí. f. C. A bench.	厶	28. Mau. C. Deflected.	山	40. Min. C. A cover.
二	2 Strokes.	凵	17. Hóm. C. A receptacle	又	29. Yan. Moreover.	寸	41. Ts'ün. An inch.
一	7. f. Two.	刀	18. Tò. A knife.	三	3 Strokes.	小	42. Sió. Small.
冫	8. T'au. C. A cover.	力	19. Lak. Strength.	口	30. Hau. The mouth.	尢	43. Woog Distorted; lame.
人	9. Yan. Man.	勹	20. Pau. C. To infold.	口	31. Gi. To inclose.	尸	44. Shí. A corpse.
亻	10. Yan. C. A man.	匕	21. Pí. C. A spoon.	土	32. T'ò. Ground, earth.	巾	45. Ch'it. A apron. C.
		匚	22. Fong. C. A chest.	士	33. Sz'. A scholar.	山	46. Shán. A mountain
				夕	34. Chí. C. To follow.		

《川》 47. Ch'ün.  
A stream.

《工》 48. Kung.  
Work.

己 49. Kí.  
One's self.

巾 50. Kan.  
A napkin.

干 51. Kon.  
A shield.

么 52. Ió. C.  
Small.

广 53. Y'm. C.  
Shelter; roof.

彳 54. Yan C.  
A journey.

井 55. Kung. C.  
To join hands.

弋 56. Yik.  
An arrow.

弓 57. Kung.  
A bow.

豕 } 58. Kai. C.  
A swine's  
head.

彡 59. Shám. C.  
Feathers, hair.

彳 60. Ch'ik. C.  
A short step.

4 Strokes.

心 } 61. Sam.  
The heart.

戈 62. Kwo.  
A spear.

戶 63. F.  
A door.

25 卜  
26 占  
27 占  
28 占  
29 占  
又

卜, Puk  
卡, Pín  
占, Chím  
占, Chím  
卡, Ká  
占, Yau  
卦, Kwá

印, Tsít  
印, Ngong  
危, Chí  
印, K'ung  
卯, Máu  
危, Ngai  
印, Yan  
却, K'éuk  
卯, Lun  
邵, Shíu  
吞, Kan  
卷, Kón  
卸, Sé  
卹, Sut  
邵, K'éuk  
晚, Ngat  
卽, Tsik  
卿, Hing

厂, Hon  
厄, Ak  
厓, Ngái  
厚, Hau  
厘, Lí  
厖, P'ong  
厖, Ts'ò  
厖, Ün  
厖, Ts'z'  
厖, Ch'ü  
厖, Há  
厖, Kút  
厖, Kau  
厖, Ím  
厖, Sz'  
厖, Lai

厖, Mav  
厖, K'au  
厖, Hn  
厖, Hn  
厖, Sám  
厖, Sham  
厖, Ts'ám  
厖, Ts'ám

又, Yan  
又, Ch'í  
反, Fán  
及, K'ap  
収, Shau  
双, Shéung  
友, Yau  
受, Shau  
収, Shau  
取, Ts'í  
叛, Pán  
叙, Tsá  
叟, Sae  
叠, Típ  
叟, Yni  
叟, Ts'ung



口 <sup>2</sup>	Hau	后 <sup>2</sup>	Han	吩 <sup>2</sup>	Fan	吟 <sup>2</sup>	Yam	咭 <sup>2</sup>	Tsz'
只 <sup>2</sup>	Chí	向 <sup>2</sup>	Héung	否 <sup>2</sup>	Fau	咋 <sup>2</sup>	Chá <sup>5</sup>	呱 <sup>2</sup>	Wá
只 <sup>2</sup>	Chat	合 <sup>2</sup>	Hòp	吼 <sup>2</sup>	Hau	周 <sup>2</sup>	Chau	咏 <sup>2</sup>	Wing
叱 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'ik	合 <sup>2</sup>	Kòp	含 <sup>2</sup>	Hòm	咒 <sup>2</sup>	} Chau	和 <sup>2</sup>	} Wó
召 <sup>2</sup>	Chiú	吁 <sup>2</sup>	Hu	吸 <sup>2</sup>	K'ap	呪 <sup>2</sup>		和 <sup>2</sup>	
叶 <sup>2</sup>	Híp	吃 <sup>2</sup>	Iú	叫 <sup>2</sup>	Kiú	同 <sup>2</sup>	Chí	和 <sup>2</sup>	Wó
可 <sup>2</sup>	Ho	吃 <sup>2</sup>	Hat	告 <sup>2</sup>	Kò	呼 <sup>2</sup>	Fú	呦 <sup>2</sup>	Yau
号 <sup>2</sup>	Hò	吉 <sup>2</sup>	Kat	吭 <sup>2</sup>	K'ong	呷 <sup>2</sup>	Háp	咤 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'á <sup>6</sup>
叩 <sup>2</sup>	K'au	各 <sup>2</sup>	Kok	君 <sup>2</sup>	Kwan	呵 <sup>2</sup>	Ho	晒 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'an
叫 <sup>2</sup>	Kid	吏 <sup>2</sup>	Lí	吕 <sup>2</sup>	Lü	咖 <sup>2</sup>	Ká	啞 <sup>2</sup>	Chat
古 <sup>2</sup>	Kú	名 <sup>2</sup>	Ming	吝 <sup>2</sup>	Lun	咎 <sup>2</sup>	Kau	啞 <sup>2</sup>	Hí
句 <sup>2</sup>	Ku	吊 <sup>2</sup>	Tiú	吻 <sup>2</sup>	Man	咁 <sup>2</sup>	Kòm	味 <sup>2</sup>	Chan
另 <sup>2</sup>	Ling	吐 <sup>2</sup>	T'ò	伍 <sup>2</sup>	'Ng	呢 <sup>2</sup>	Man	味 <sup>2</sup>	Chú
另 <sup>2</sup>	Nái	同 <sup>2</sup>	T'ung	吳 <sup>2</sup>	'Ng	味 <sup>2</sup>	Mí	咫 <sup>2</sup>	Chí
叵 <sup>2</sup>	P'ò	地 <sup>2</sup>	Yá	吾 <sup>2</sup>	'Ng	命 <sup>2</sup>	Ming	哆 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'í
司 <sup>2</sup>	Sz'	呀 <sup>2</sup>	Á	呆 <sup>2</sup>	Ngoi	叻 <sup>2</sup>	Náu	哂 <sup>2</sup>	Fik
史 <sup>2</sup>	Sz'	呀 <sup>2</sup>	Á	呐 <sup>2</sup>	Nut	呢 <sup>2</sup>	Ní	咸 <sup>2</sup>	Hám
叮 <sup>2</sup>	Ting	吵 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'áu	吧 <sup>2</sup>	Pá	呢 <sup>2</sup>	Ní	哈 <sup>2</sup>	Hap
叨 <sup>2</sup>	T'ò	吱 <sup>2</sup>	Chí	吓 <sup>2</sup>	Pau	咆 <sup>2</sup>	P'áu	哂 <sup>2</sup>	Hau
台 <sup>2</sup>	T'oi	吐 <sup>2</sup>	Chí	吮 <sup>2</sup>	Shün	哏 <sup>2</sup>	Sap	响 <sup>2</sup>	Héung
右 <sup>2</sup>	Yan	呈 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'ing	吞 <sup>2</sup>	T'un	呻 <sup>2</sup>	Shan	哄 <sup>2</sup>	Hung
吁 <sup>2</sup>	Á	吹 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'ui	听 <sup>2</sup>	T'ing	呻 <sup>2</sup>	Shan	伊 <sup>2</sup>	f
吒 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'á	吠 <sup>2</sup>	Fai	吩 <sup>2</sup>	Yai	咀 <sup>2</sup>	Tsu	咽 <sup>2</sup>	ín
吓 <sup>2</sup>	Há								

# INDEX TO THE CHARACTERS

## IN THE FAN WAN.

In this Index, the characters under each radical having the same number of strokes, are arranged alphabetically, in order to facilitate reference to them as much as possible. A very few, which are printed in italics, are found only in the Appendix. Where a character has two sounds in the same tone, it is not repeated. Contractions of common characters are placed under the radical most prominent in them, and not with the full form.

1	一, Yat		丨 Kw'an	乚 Cha	ノ, Pit
2	丁 Ting	且 Tsü	丫 A	九 ün	乃 Nai
3	七 Ts'at	丕 P'ü	个 Ko	丹 Tán	彡 'Ng
4	丈 Chéung	丙 Ping	中 Chung	主 Chü	乂 Ngü
5	下 Há	世 Shai	中 Chung		乂 Sz'
6	下 Há	丘 Yau	丰 Fung		久 Kau
7	万 Mán	兩 Léung	丰 Kwán		久 Kau
8	三 Sám	丞 Shing	串 Ch'án		之 Chí
9	上 Shéung	丢 Tiú			之 Ts'ín
10	上 Shéung	兩 Léung			𠂇 Chá
11	丑 Ch'au	並 Ping			乏 Fat
12	丐 K'oi				乎 6
13	不 Pat				乘 Kwai
14	与 ü				乘 Shing
15	且 Ch'ü				乘 Shing

INDEX OF CHARACTERS.

喂 <sup>6</sup>	Gi	搭 <sup>2</sup>	T'áp	噏 <sup>2</sup>	Tám	噁 <sup>6</sup>	6	齊 <sup>2</sup>	7
喂 <sup>2</sup>	Wai	嗒 <sup>2</sup>	Té	嘆 <sup>2</sup>	T'án	嘩 <sup>2</sup>	Wá	畦 <sup>2</sup>	1
喟 <sup>2</sup>	Wai	嗒 <sup>2</sup>	Tsé	執 <sup>2</sup>	Tsap	噲 <sup>2</sup>	Fái <sup>13</sup>	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
隍 <sup>2</sup>	Wong	嗣 <sup>2</sup>	Tsz'	噴 <sup>2</sup>	Tsik	噍 <sup>2</sup>	Há	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
喫 <sup>2</sup>	Yák	鳴 <sup>2</sup>	6	嘈 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'ò	噍 <sup>2</sup>	Hí	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
暗 <sup>2</sup>	Yam	噏 <sup>2</sup>	Yung	噏 <sup>2</sup>	Chá <sup>12</sup>	噍 <sup>2</sup>	Hù	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
喏 <sup>2</sup>	Yé	噏 <sup>2</sup>	Au <sup>11</sup>	噏 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'ái	噍 <sup>2</sup>	f	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
噏 <sup>2</sup>	Yung	噏 <sup>2</sup>	Fú	嘲 <sup>2</sup>	Cháu	噍 <sup>2</sup>	Kam	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
噏 <sup>2</sup>	Ai <sup>10</sup>	噏 <sup>2</sup>	Hú	噐 <sup>2</sup>	Hí	噍 <sup>2</sup>	T'am	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
噏 <sup>2</sup>	Ái	噏 <sup>2</sup>	Ká	噐 <sup>2</sup>	Hí	噍 <sup>2</sup>	Kiú	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
噏 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'á	噏 <sup>2</sup>	Ká	噐 <sup>2</sup>	Hí	噍 <sup>2</sup>	Ling	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
噏 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'an	噏 <sup>2</sup>	Ká	噐 <sup>2</sup>	Hí	噍 <sup>2</sup>	Ngok	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
噏 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'au	噏 <sup>2</sup>	Káu	噐 <sup>2</sup>	Hí	噍 <sup>2</sup>	P'an	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
噏 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'í	噏 <sup>2</sup>	Ké	噐 <sup>2</sup>	Hí	噍 <sup>2</sup>	Shai	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
噏 <sup>2</sup>	Hín	噏 <sup>2</sup>	K'oi	噐 <sup>2</sup>	Hí	噍 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'ò	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
噏 <sup>2</sup>	Hòp	噏 <sup>2</sup>	Lau	噐 <sup>2</sup>	Hí	噍 <sup>2</sup>	Wá	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
噏 <sup>2</sup>	K'am	噏 <sup>2</sup>	Lò	噐 <sup>2</sup>	Hí	噍 <sup>2</sup>	6	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
噏 <sup>2</sup>	K'am	噏 <sup>2</sup>	Ngò	噐 <sup>2</sup>	Hí	噍 <sup>2</sup>	Wai	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
噏 <sup>2</sup>	Má	噏 <sup>2</sup>	Páng	噐 <sup>2</sup>	Hí	噍 <sup>2</sup>	Hák <sup>14</sup>	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
噏 <sup>2</sup>	Ngák	噏 <sup>2</sup>	Pat	噐 <sup>2</sup>	Hí	噍 <sup>2</sup>	Hám	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
噏 <sup>2</sup>	Ngáp	噏 <sup>2</sup>	Pí	噐 <sup>2</sup>	Hí	噍 <sup>2</sup>	Ngai	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
噏 <sup>2</sup>	Shí	噏 <sup>2</sup>	P'íu	噐 <sup>2</sup>	Hí	噍 <sup>2</sup>	Ning	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
噏 <sup>2</sup>	Shik	噏 <sup>2</sup>	Sái	噐 <sup>2</sup>	Hí	噍 <sup>2</sup>	Pó	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
		噏 <sup>2</sup>	Sau	噐 <sup>2</sup>	Hí	噍 <sup>2</sup>	Só	嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1
		噏 <sup>2</sup>	Shéung	噐 <sup>2</sup>	Hí	噍 <sup>2</sup>		嚟 <sup>2</sup>	1

30  
口  
31  
口  
32  
土

囉 Lo  
囑 Chok<sup>21</sup>  
囑 Lán  
囑 Ngít

口 Gi  
四 Sz'  
囚 Ts'au  
囟 Sun<sup>3</sup>  
回 } Gi  
回 }  
因 Yan  
困 Kw'an<sup>4</sup>  
国 Kwok  
囹 Ngo  
圉 T'un  
园 ün  
固 Ká<sup>5</sup>  
困 Kw'an  
囿 Ling  
圃 Yau<sup>6</sup>  
圃 Pò<sup>7</sup>  
圉 ü  
圈 Hün<sup>8</sup>  
圈 Kün  
國 Kwok  
圉 ü  
圍 Wai<sup>9</sup>  
園 ün<sup>10</sup>

圓 ün  
圖 T'ò<sup>11</sup>  
團 T'un<sup>12</sup>  
園 ün Wán

土 T'ò  
多 Shing  
圳 Chun<sup>3</sup>  
圯 í  
圭 Kwai  
圯 Pí  
地 Tí  
在 Tsai  
坊 í  
址 Chí  
坂 Fán  
坏 Fau  
坊 P'í  
坑 Fong  
坎 Háng  
圻 Hóm  
圻 Kí  
均 Kwan  
坐 Tao  
坳 Au<sup>8</sup>  
坳 Au  
坳 Ch'í  
坳 Ch'ák  
坳 Ho  
坤 Kw'an

垌 Kwing  
坭 Nai  
坡 Po  
垂 Shui  
坦 Tán  
坳 Tán  
坳 Yan  
坳 Kau<sup>6</sup>  
坳 Koi  
坳 Kwai  
坳 Ngan  
坳 Tit  
坳 To  
坳 ün  
坳 Yan  
坳 Ying  
坳 Ch'ing  
坳 í  
坳 Kok  
坳 Long  
坳 Lót  
坳 Mai  
坳 Oi

INDEX OF CHARACTERS.

埧 <sup>1</sup>	Pá	域 <sup>2</sup>	Wik	埧 <sup>1</sup>	Shí	墊 <sup>2</sup>	Tín	壑 <sup>1</sup>	K'ok
埔 <sup>1</sup>	Pò	堪 <sup>2</sup>	Hòm <sup>9</sup>	塋 <sup>1</sup>	Shing	塹 <sup>1</sup>	Ts'im	壑 <sup>1</sup>	Ts'im
邨 <sup>1</sup>	Pong	堰 <sup>1</sup>	ín	塋 <sup>1</sup>	Sò	塋 <sup>1</sup>	Yung <sup>12</sup>	壑 <sup>15</sup>	Fong
城 <sup>1</sup>	Shing	堯 <sup>1</sup>	Íá	塔 <sup>1</sup>	T'áp	墜 <sup>2</sup>	Chui <sup>12</sup> Sui	壘 <sup>1</sup>	Lui
垂 <sup>1</sup>	Shui	堡 <sup>1</sup>	Pò	塌 <sup>1</sup>	T'áp	墳 <sup>1</sup>	Fan	壘 <sup>16</sup>	Lò
埔 <sup>1</sup>	T'ung Yung <sup>9</sup>	報 <sup>1</sup>	Pò	填 <sup>1</sup>	Tín	埔 <sup>1</sup>	Fán	壘 <sup>1</sup>	Lung
執 <sup>1</sup>	Chap	堽 <sup>1</sup>	Shing	塗 <sup>1</sup>	T'ò	墟 <sup>1</sup>	Hú	壘 <sup>1</sup>	T'ám
埴 <sup>1</sup>	Chik	堤 <sup>1</sup>	Tai	塘 <sup>1</sup>	T'ong	墨 <sup>2</sup>	Mak	壘 <sup>1</sup>	Wai
埴 <sup>2</sup>	Fau	埃 <sup>1</sup>	Tat	塢 <sup>1</sup>	ó	塢 <sup>2</sup>	Shín	壘 <sup>2</sup>	Wái
埴 <sup>1</sup>	Ím	堽 <sup>2</sup>	Típ	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Ying	塢 <sup>1</sup>	T'ám	壘 <sup>17</sup>	Yéung
堽 <sup>1</sup>	Kan	堽 <sup>2</sup>	T'ò	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Ch'an <sup>11</sup>	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Tan	壘 <sup>1</sup>	Pá
基 <sup>1</sup>	Kí	堵 <sup>1</sup>	Tò	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Ch'éung	墜 <sup>2</sup>	To		
堅 <sup>1</sup>	Kín	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Tsik	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Ch'í	墜 <sup>2</sup>	Tsang		
埧 <sup>2</sup>	Kú	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Wo	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Kan	墜 <sup>2</sup>	Han <sup>13</sup>		
埧 <sup>1</sup>	Ok	埧 <sup>1</sup>	Yan	塢 <sup>1</sup>	K'í	塢 <sup>1</sup>	ò		
埧 <sup>1</sup>	P'í	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Ch'ung	境 <sup>1</sup>	King	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Pik		
埧 <sup>1</sup>	P'úi	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Fái <sup>10</sup>	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Long	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Pok		
塢 <sup>2</sup>	Shò	塢 <sup>2</sup>	Hau	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Mò	塢 <sup>1</sup>	T'án		
塢 <sup>1</sup>	Sò	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Hoi	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Mún	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Ts'éung		
塢 <sup>1</sup>	To	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Hún	塢 <sup>1</sup>	P'ung	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Ung		
塢 <sup>2</sup>	Toi	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Sak	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Shú	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Yung <sup>14</sup>		
塢 <sup>1</sup>	T'ong	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Tan	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Shuk	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Át		
塢 <sup>1</sup>	Tui	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Ts'oi	塢 <sup>1</sup>	T'áp	塢 <sup>1</sup>	Hò		

33	士 <sup>2</sup> Sa'	夕 <sup>2</sup> Shui	夕 <sup>2</sup> Taik	大 <sup>2</sup> Tai	奐 <sup>2</sup> ōn
士	壬 <sup>2</sup> Yam	夏 <sup>2</sup> Há	外 <sup>2</sup> Ngai	夫 <sup>2</sup> Fú	奐 <sup>2</sup> Yik
35	壯 <sup>2</sup> Chong	夏 <sup>2</sup> K'ung	多 <sup>2</sup> To	夫 <sup>2</sup> Fú	奐 <sup>2</sup> Hai
夕	壳 <sup>2</sup> Hok	夏 <sup>2</sup> Kwai	夜 <sup>2</sup> Yé	天 <sup>2</sup> Ia	奐 <sup>2</sup> Tò
36	声 <sup>2</sup> Shing		够 <sup>2</sup> Kau	天 <sup>2</sup> Iú	奐 <sup>2</sup> Ché
夕	壻 <sup>2</sup> Sai		夥 <sup>2</sup> Fó	夫 <sup>2</sup> Kwai	奐 <sup>2</sup> Ngó
37	壻 <sup>2</sup> 6		夢 <sup>2</sup> Mung	太 <sup>2</sup> Tái	奐 <sup>2</sup> Tin
大	壻 <sup>2</sup> Yat		夢 <sup>2</sup> Mung	天 <sup>2</sup> T'in	奐 <sup>2</sup> ò
	壻 <sup>2</sup> Kwau		黃 <sup>2</sup> Yan	失 <sup>2</sup> Shat	奐 <sup>2</sup> Lim
	壻 <sup>2</sup> Shau			央 <sup>2</sup> Yéung	奐 <sup>2</sup> Tséung
				夷 <sup>2</sup> í	奐 <sup>2</sup> Tai
				夸 <sup>2</sup> Kwá	奐 <sup>2</sup> Shik
				夾 <sup>2</sup> Kap	奐 <sup>2</sup> Fan
				天 <sup>2</sup> Ngan	奐 <sup>2</sup> Pai
				奉 <sup>2</sup> Fung	
				奄 <sup>2</sup> ím	
				奇 <sup>2</sup> Kí	
				奇 <sup>2</sup> K'í	
				奈 <sup>2</sup> Noi	
				契 <sup>2</sup> K'ái	
				契 <sup>2</sup> Kit	
				奎 <sup>2</sup> Sit	
				奎 <sup>2</sup> Kwai	
				奔 <sup>2</sup> Pan	
				奏 <sup>2</sup> Tsau	

一 <sub>2</sub> Mik	ノ Ping	几 Kí	口 Hòm	刀 Tò	14
冗 Yung	冬 Tung	凡 Fán	凶 Hung	刁 Tió	一 15
山 <sup>2</sup> Hòm	冲 Ch'ung	凡 Fán	凹 <sup>2</sup> Au	办 <sup>2</sup> Yan	ノ 16
冠 Kún <sub>8</sub>	决 Kát	处 Ch'ü <sub>6</sub>	凹 <sub>2</sub> Nap	办 Ch'ong <sub>2</sub>	几 17
冢 Ch'ung	冰 Ping <sub>5</sub>	凭 Pang	出 Ch'ut	分 Fan	口 18
冥 Ming	冷 Láng	凰 Wong	凸 <sub>2</sub> Tat	刈 Ngái	刀
冤 ün <sub>12</sub>	冶 Yé <sub>6</sub>	凱 Hoi	函 Hám	切 Ts'ai	
寫 Sé	列 Lít	堯 Tang		切 Ts'it	
幕 Mik	洗 Sín			刊 Hón <sub>4</sub>	
	免 Mái <sub>8</sub>			列 Lít	
	淨 Chang			刎 Man	
	淮 Chun			刎 ün	
	凉 Léung			刎 üt	
	凌 Ling			划 Wá	
	凋 Tiú			刎 Ying <sub>5</sub>	
	凄 Ts'ai			初 Ch'o	
	凍 Tung <sub>9</sub>			刎 } Kíp	
	戒 Kám			刎 } Kíp	
	馮 P'ang			利 Lí	
	癸 Ts'au			创 P'án	
	凜 Lut			刎 P'í	
	凜 Lam			刎 P'it	
	凝 Ying			判 P'un	
	瀆 Tuk			刪 Shán	

38  
女  
39  
子  
40  
一

嫖 P'ü  
娼 Shéung  
嫖 Tík  
嫖 Ü  
嫖 Hán  
娼 Hí  
嫖 Iú  
嫖 Kiú  
嫖 Liú  
嫖 Shín  
嫖 K'ing  
嫖 Pí  
嫖 Ts'ung  
嫖 Nái  
嫖 Nau  
嫖 Pan  
嫖 Ying  
嫖 Ying  
嫖 Sham  
嫖 Séung  
嫖 Ts'ím  
嫖 Lán

子 Tsz'  
孔 Hung  
子 K'it  
孕 Yan  
存 Mí  
存 Ts'ün  
字 Tsz'  
字 Fú  
孝 Háu  
字 Put  
孜 Tsz'  
孤 Ká  
季 Kwai  
孟 Mang  
孖 Nò  
孩 Hoi  
孩 Mín  
孫 Són  
孰 Shuk  
孖 Shán  
孖 Tsz'  
孖 Hok  
孖 Lai  
孖 Ü

孖 17  
孖 18  
孖 Shán

山 Míu  
宁 Ch'ü  
宁 Kwai  
宁 T'á  
宁 Yung  
宁 Chák  
宁 Kau  
宁 On  
宁 Shau  
宁 Ü  
宁 Sung  
宁 Ün  
宁 Wang  
宁 Chau  
宁 í  
宁 Kón  
宁 Mat  
宁 Shat  
宁 Ting  
宁 Tong  
宁 Tsung  
宁 Ün  
宁 Hák  
宁 Shat

宜 Són  
宜 Wan  
宜 Yau  
宜 Hoi  
宜 í  
宜 Ka  
宜 K'au  
宜 Kung  
宜 Mat  
宜 Shan  
宜 Sín  
宜 Tsai  
宜 Yung  
宜 Kí  
宜 Mat  
宜 Suk  
宜 Tam  
宜 Tsón  
宜 Tak  
宜 Ts'ui  
宜 Tán  
宜 Yán  
宜 Fú



寒 <sup>1</sup> Hon	寶 <sup>1</sup> Pò	寸 <sup>1</sup> Ts'un	小 <sup>1</sup> Siú	尢 <sup>1</sup> Wong	40
寐 <sup>2</sup> Mí		对 <sup>1</sup> Tái	少 <sup>1</sup> Shiú	尢 <sup>1</sup> Yau	41
寧 <sup>1</sup> Ning		寺 <sup>2</sup> Tsz <sup>3</sup>	少 <sup>1</sup> Shiú	尢 <sup>1</sup> Kái <sup>4</sup>	42
寔 <sup>2</sup> Shat		尉 <sup>1</sup> P'ò	尔 <sup>1</sup> í	尢 <sup>1</sup> P'ong	43
寓 <sup>1</sup> ü		封 <sup>2</sup> Fung <sup>6</sup>	尖 <sup>3</sup> Tsím	尢 <sup>1</sup> Wong	尢 <sup>1</sup> Tsau <sup>9</sup>
寓 <sup>2</sup> ü		尅 <sup>2</sup> Hák <sup>7</sup>	尙 <sup>2</sup> Shéung <sup>5</sup>	尢 <sup>1</sup> Tsau <sup>9</sup>	尢 <sup>1</sup> Kám <sup>14</sup>
寘 <sup>1</sup> Chi <sup>10</sup>		射 <sup>2</sup> Shé	尙 <sup>2</sup> Sín <sup>10</sup>		
寘 <sup>2</sup> Ning		射 <sup>2</sup> Yik			
寘 <sup>2</sup> Chái <sup>11</sup>		專 <sup>2</sup> Chün <sup>8</sup>			
察 <sup>1</sup> Ch'at		將 <sup>2</sup> Tséung			
寡 <sup>1</sup> Kwá		將 <sup>2</sup> Tséung			
寡 <sup>2</sup> Liú		尉 <sup>2</sup> Wai			
寘 <sup>2</sup> Mok		尋 <sup>2</sup> Ts'am <sup>9</sup>			
寘 <sup>2</sup> 'Ng		尊 <sup>2</sup> Tsun			
寧 <sup>1</sup> Ning		尊 <sup>2</sup> Tsün			
寘 <sup>2</sup> Shat		對 <sup>2</sup> Tui <sup>11</sup>			
寘 <sup>2</sup> Ts'am		對 <sup>2</sup> Tui			
寘 <sup>2</sup> Fán <sup>12</sup>		導 <sup>2</sup> Tò <sup>13</sup>			
寘 <sup>2</sup> Liú					
寫 <sup>1</sup> Sé					
審 <sup>1</sup> Sham					
寘 <sup>2</sup> Wán					
龍 <sup>17</sup> Ch'ung					

44	尸 Shí	屮 Ch'it	山 Shān	義 Ngo
尸 45	尺 Ch'ik	屯 Chun	妃 Kí	島 Tā
屮 46	尹 Wan	屯 T'un	妃 Ngat	嶠 T'oid
山	尻 Háu		屹 Ngat	峻 Tsun
	尼 Ní		岱 Ch'á	嶺 Cháng
	尼 Nik		岌 K'ap	嶺 Heng
	尽 Tsun		岐 K'í	嶺 Im
	后 Tuk		岑 Sham	崎 K'í
	局 Kok		岨 Cho	崗 Kong
	尾 Mí		崗 Kong	崑 Kwan
	尿 Niú		岷 Man	崑 Kwat
	尻 P'í		岩 Ngám	崑 Lai
	屮 K'ai		岳 Ngok	崑 Lun
	屮 K'ai		岸 Ngan	崑 Ngái
	居 Ká		岱 Toi	崑 Ngán
	尻 Pí		岫 Tsau	崑 Pang
	屮 Wat		岫 6	崑 Shung
	屮 P'ung		峙 Shí	崑 Song
	屮 Shí		岫 Sun	崑 Ts'ei
	屮 Shí		岫 Tung	崑 Hóm
	屮 Uk		峯 Fung	崑 Hóm
	屮 Chín		峽 Háp	崑 Kai
	屮 K'ik		嶽 Náu	崑 Lám
	屮 Sít		峨 Ngo	

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囑 Kau <sup>10</sup>	巔 Ngám	巡 Ts'un <sup>4</sup>	左 Tso	己 Tsz'	川 48
囑 Ngai		巡 Ts'un <sup>8</sup>	巨 Kú <sup>3</sup>	巴 Pá	《 48
囑 Pan		集 Ch'áu	巫 Mò <sup>4</sup>	厄 Chí <sup>6</sup>	工 49
囑 Sui			差 Ch'á Ch'ai Ts'z'	巷 Hong <sup>9</sup>	己
囑 Sung				巽 Sun	
囑 Ts'o					
囑 Ch'an <sup>11</sup>					
囑 Hóm <sup>12</sup>					
囑 Kiú					
囑 K'a					
囑 Lun					
囑 To					
囑 Yam					
囑 f <sup>14</sup>					
囑 Ling					
囑 Ngok					
囑 Su					
囑 Yíng					
囑 Ts'ám <sup>17</sup>					
囑 Ngai <sup>18</sup>					
囑 Lún <sup>19</sup>					

30  
口

咽, ft  
咳, K'at  
咯, Lok  
啤, Lut  
呬, Mai  
咪, Mai  
嘶, Mí  
咬, Ngáu  
𦵏, Ngok  
哀, Oi  
品, Pan  
咲, Sin  
哋, Tí  
哧, T'ò  
咱, Tsá  
哉, Tsoi  
咨, Tsz'  
哇, Wá  
𦵏, Wh  
𦵏, Yau  
哽, Ang  
哲, Chit  
𦵏, Ch'ò

唉, ɛ  
哼, Hang  
哼, Háu  
哈, Hòm  
哭, Ngam  
哭, Huk  
哈, ɛn  
哥, Ko  
吟, Lang  
哩, Lé  
喇, Lé  
喇, Lí  
𦵏, Lung  
𦵏, 'M  
𦵏, Mh  
𦵏, Ngo  
𦵏, O  
唉, Oi  
𦵏, P'ái  
𦵏, Pò  
𦵏, Sháu  
𦵏, Shok  
𦵏, Shun  
𦵏, So

唐, T'ong  
員, ɛn  
𦵏, Yap  
𦵏, ɛ  
𦵏, Am  
𦵏, Cháu  
𦵏, Chí  
𦵏, Ch'éung  
𦵏, Chun  
𦵏, Chút  
𦵏, f  
𦵏, K'ai  
𦵏, Kwá  
𦵏, Lam  
𦵏, Lui  
𦵏, Lun  
𦵏, Man  
𦵏, Mang  
𦵏, 'Ng  
𦵏, Ngám  
𦵏, Pé  
𦵏, Pung  
𦵏, Shau

商, Shéung  
𦵏, Sui  
𦵏, Tsút  
𦵏, Tám  
𦵏, Tám  
𦵏, Téuk  
𦵏, Téung  
𦵏, T'ò  
𦵏, Ts'oi  
𦵏, Wai  
𦵏, Wai  
𦵏, Yam  
𦵏, Ché  
𦵏, Ch'í  
𦵏, Chít  
𦵏, Ch'un  
𦵏, Fón  
𦵏, Há  
𦵏, Hai  
𦵏, Hám  
𦵏, Hám  
𦵏, Hòm  
𦵏, Hau

喜, Hí  
喝, Hot  
喧, Hón  
𦵏, ló  
𦵏, Kái  
𦵏, K'íu  
𦵏, Lá  
𦵏, Lák  
𦵏, Nám  
𦵏, Ngon  
𦵏, òm  
𦵏, Shá  
𦵏, Sháng  
𦵏, Shín  
𦵏, Shín  
𦵏, Song  
𦵏, Song  
𦵏, Tai  
𦵏, Tán  
𦵏, Típ  
𦵏, Tsau  
𦵏, Tsik  
𦵏, ũ

INDEX OF CHARACTERS.

广 <sup>fm</sup>	庸 <sup>Yung</sup>	麻 <sup>Sá</sup>	久 <sup>Yan</sup>	升 <sup>Kung</sup>
庄 <sup>Chong<sup>3</sup></sup>	庾 <sup>Sau<sup>9</sup></sup>	辭 <sup>Sín<sup>17</sup></sup>	延 <sup>fn<sup>4</sup></sup>	廿 <sup>Yá<sup>2</sup></sup>
庠 <sup>Mo</sup>	庠 <sup>Séung</sup>	摩 <sup>Yung<sup>18</sup></sup>	廷 <sup>T'ing</sup>	弁 <sup>Pín<sup>2</sup></sup>
床 <sup>Ch'ong<sup>4</sup></sup>	廁 <sup>Ts'z'</sup>	廳 <sup>T'ing<sup>22</sup></sup>	迫 <sup>Pik<sup>6</sup></sup>	弁 <sup>P'ón</sup>
庾 <sup>Kwai</sup>	庾 <sup>ü</sup>		迪 <sup>Tik</sup>	弄 <sup>Lung<sup>4</sup></sup>
庇 <sup>Pí</sup>	廉 <sup>Lím<sup>10</sup></sup>		建 <sup>Kín<sup>6</sup></sup>	弄 <sup>fm<sup>6</sup></sup>
序 <sup>Tso</sup>	廊 <sup>Long</sup>		廻 <sup>ü</sup>	弄 <sup>Yik</sup>
府 <sup>Fú<sup>5</sup></sup>	庾 <sup>Sau</sup>			弄 <sup>Pai<sup>12</sup></sup>
庚 <sup>Kang</sup>	廓 <sup>Fok<sup>11</sup></sup>			
庖 <sup>Míu</sup>	廛 <sup>Kan</sup>			
庖 <sup>P'áu</sup>	廖 <sup>Liú</sup>			
底 <sup>Tai</sup>	廕 <sup>Yam</sup>			
店 <sup>Tím</sup>	廛 <sup>Ch'in<sup>12</sup></sup>			
度 <sup>Tò<sup>6</sup></sup>	廠 <sup>Ch'ong</sup>			
度 <sup>Tok</sup>	廚 <sup>Ch'ü</sup>			
庠 <sup>Ts'éung</sup>	廢 <sup>Fai</sup>			
庠 <sup>Yau</sup>	廣 <sup>Kwong</sup>			
庫 <sup>Fú<sup>7</sup></sup>	廟 <sup>Míu</sup>			
庭 <sup>T'ing</sup>	廡 <sup>Mò</sup>			
座 <sup>Tso</sup>	廡 <sup>Sz'</sup>			
康 <sup>Hong<sup>8</sup></sup>	廡 <sup>Kái<sup>13</sup></sup>			
庵 <sup>òm</sup>	廡 <sup>Lam</sup>			
庫 <sup>Pí</sup>	廡 <sup>Lü<sup>16</sup></sup>			
庶 <sup>Shü</sup>				

56	弋 <sup>2</sup> Yik	弓 <sup>1</sup> Kung	彗 <sup>11</sup> K'au	彗 <sup>2</sup> Kai	彗 <sup>4</sup> Shám
弋 <sup>2</sup> Yat	弋 <sup>2</sup> Yat	甲 <sup>1</sup> Tiá	彗 <sup>12</sup> Siú	彗 <sup>2</sup> T'ün	彗 <sup>4</sup> Tung
弋 <sup>2</sup> f	弋 <sup>2</sup> f	引 <sup>1</sup> Yan	彗 <sup>2</sup> Tán	彗 <sup>2</sup> Wai	彗 <sup>4</sup> Ying
弋 <sup>2</sup> Shik	弋 <sup>2</sup> Shik	弗 <sup>1</sup> Fat	彗 <sup>2</sup> Tán	彗 <sup>2</sup> Chí	彗 <sup>4</sup> In
弋 <sup>2</sup> Shi	弋 <sup>2</sup> Shi	弘 <sup>1</sup> Wang	彗 <sup>13</sup> K'ung	彗 <sup>2</sup> Lui	彗 <sup>4</sup> Ying
		弛 <sup>2</sup> Ch'í	彗 <sup>14</sup> Ní	彗 <sup>2</sup> f	彗 <sup>4</sup> Yuk
		弛 <sup>2</sup> Pá	彗 <sup>15</sup> Wán		彗 <sup>4</sup> Pan
		弟 <sup>2</sup> Tai			彗 <sup>4</sup> Piá
		召 <sup>2</sup> Ch'íu			彗 <sup>4</sup> Tiú
		弦 <sup>2</sup> In			彗 <sup>4</sup> Ts'oi
		弥 <sup>2</sup> Ní			彗 <sup>4</sup> P'áng
		弩 <sup>2</sup> Nò			彗 <sup>4</sup> Ch'ung
		抵 <sup>2</sup> Tai			彗 <sup>4</sup> Ying
		弦 <sup>2</sup> T'ò			
		弧 <sup>2</sup> 6			
		弭 <sup>2</sup> Mí			
		弭 <sup>2</sup> Sun			
		弭 <sup>2</sup> Shau			
		弱 <sup>2</sup> Yéuk			
		張 <sup>2</sup> Chéung			
		強 <sup>2</sup> K'éung			
		強 <sup>2</sup> K'éung			
		強 <sup>2</sup> K'au			
		強 <sup>2</sup> Pat			

千, Ch'ik	從 <sup>2</sup> Tsung	心 Sam	怎 <sup>5</sup> Cham	怨 <sup>6</sup> ũn
仿 Fong <sup>4</sup>	從 <sup>2</sup> Tsung	必 Pít	慊 <sup>5</sup> Sham	快 <sup>6</sup> Yéung
役 Yik	從 <sup>2</sup> Tsung	忒 T'ò	慊 <sup>5</sup> Chut	慊 <sup>6</sup> Át
征 Ching <sup>5</sup>	得 Tak	志 <sup>2</sup> Chí	慊 <sup>5</sup> Fong	恥 Ch'í
佛 Fat	御 ŭ	屈 Kí	慊 <sup>5</sup> Fú	慊 <sup>6</sup> Ch'ung
彼 Pí	復 <sup>2</sup> Fuk	忘 Mong	怯 Híp	慊 <sup>6</sup> Fong
徂 Ts'ò	健 <sup>2</sup> Kín	忙 Mong	怡 í	慊 <sup>6</sup> Fái
徂 Wong	徂 <sup>2</sup> P'ín	忒 T'ik	急 Kap	恨 <sup>2</sup> Han
徂 Wong	徂 <sup>2</sup> Ts'un	忒 Ts'un	怪 Kwái	恒 Hang
很 Han <sup>6</sup>	徂 <sup>2</sup> Wong	忍 Yan	慊 <sup>5</sup> Nán	恰 Hap
後 <sup>2</sup> Hau	徂 <sup>2</sup> Hai <sup>10</sup>	忠 Chung <sup>4</sup>	慊 <sup>5</sup> Ní	慊 <sup>2</sup> Háu
律 Lut	徂 <sup>2</sup> Lá	忒 Ch'ung	怒 <sup>2</sup> Nò	慊 <sup>2</sup> Hung
徂 Sun	徂 <sup>2</sup> Mí	快 Fái	怕 <sup>2</sup> P'á	慊 <sup>2</sup> K'ok
待 <sup>2</sup> Toi	徂 <sup>2</sup> P'eng	忒 Fan	慊 <sup>2</sup> Pí	恭 Kung
徂 ū	徂 <sup>2</sup> Ching	忒 Fán	慊 <sup>2</sup> Ping	慊 <sup>2</sup> Lun
徂 Yéung	徂 <sup>2</sup> Ch'it	忍 Fat	怖 Pò	慊 <sup>2</sup> Nan
徂 King <sup>7</sup>	德 <sup>2</sup> Tak	忒 'Ng	性 Sing	慊 <sup>2</sup> Nuk
徂 T'ò	徂 <sup>2</sup> Híu <sup>13</sup>	念 Ním	思 Sz'	恃 <sup>2</sup> Shí
徂 Ts'ò	徂 <sup>2</sup> Fai <sup>14</sup>	忒 Nuk	思 Sz'	慊 <sup>2</sup> Shò
徂 Loi <sup>8</sup>		忒 Pín	慊 <sup>2</sup> T'át	息 Sik
徂 Ngá		忒 Sham	慊 <sup>2</sup> T'íp	徂 Sun
徂 P'úi		忒 T'im	慊 <sup>2</sup> Toi	慊 <sup>2</sup> Sut
徂 Sái		忒 Wái	慊 <sup>2</sup> Tsok	慊 <sup>2</sup> T'im
徂 Sung		忒 Yan	慊 <sup>2</sup> 6	

60  
千  
61  
心  
卜  
卜

61  
心  
小

桃 <sup>1</sup> T'ia	恩 <sup>1</sup> Ts'ung	悲 <sup>1</sup> Pi	懷 <sup>1</sup> No	懷 <sup>1</sup> Hi
恹 <sup>1</sup> Ts'ai	悅 <sup>2</sup> üt	惜 <sup>1</sup> Sik	惱 <sup>1</sup> Nò	嫌 <sup>1</sup> Hip
恣 <sup>1</sup> Ts'z'	患 <sup>2</sup> Wán	悴 <sup>2</sup> Sul	愛 <sup>1</sup> Oi	愷 <sup>1</sup> Hoi
恫 <sup>1</sup> Tung	悵 <sup>2</sup> Yap	惠 <sup>2</sup> Tak	復 <sup>1</sup> Pik	恹 <sup>1</sup> íe
恚 <sup>2</sup> Wai	悠 <sup>2</sup> Yau	惕 <sup>1</sup> T'ik	偏 <sup>1</sup> Pín	愧 <sup>1</sup> Kw'ei
恚 <sup>2</sup> Yam	惆 <sup>2</sup> Ch'au	悵 <sup>2</sup> T'in	想 <sup>1</sup> Séung	慄 <sup>2</sup> Lut
恩 <sup>2</sup> Yan	悵 <sup>2</sup> Chéung	悼 <sup>2</sup> Tò	愁 <sup>1</sup> Shau	慎 <sup>2</sup> Shan
恚 <sup>2</sup> Yéung	恹 <sup>2</sup> Ch'ing	悵 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ai	愁 <sup>2</sup> Ts'au	愷 <sup>2</sup> Sò
悵 <sup>2</sup> Fái	悵 <sup>2</sup> Fan	情 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ing	情 <sup>2</sup> Sing	愷 <sup>2</sup> Sù
悔 <sup>2</sup> Fái	悵 <sup>2</sup> Fat	悵 <sup>2</sup> Tsung	悵 <sup>2</sup> Sing	愷 <sup>2</sup> Sù
悵 <sup>2</sup> Hou	悵 <sup>2</sup> Fi	悵 <sup>2</sup> Tun	悵 <sup>2</sup> Soi	愷 <sup>2</sup> T'ai
悵 <sup>2</sup> Kai	悵 <sup>2</sup> Hang	惟 <sup>2</sup> Wai	情 <sup>2</sup> To	悵 <sup>2</sup> Tò
悵 <sup>2</sup> Kón	悵 <sup>2</sup> Hung	惠 <sup>2</sup> Wai	愉 <sup>2</sup> ü	恚 <sup>2</sup> Tr'z'
悵 <sup>2</sup> Kw'an	悵 <sup>2</sup> ím	惑 <sup>2</sup> Wák	愚 <sup>2</sup> ü	愿 <sup>2</sup> ün
悵 <sup>2</sup> Lun	悵 <sup>2</sup> Ki	悵 <sup>2</sup> Ch'ak	愈 <sup>2</sup> ü	悵 <sup>2</sup> Wan
悵 <sup>2</sup> Ng	悵 <sup>2</sup> Kú	悵 <sup>2</sup> Ch'ui	悵 <sup>2</sup> Wan	恩 <sup>2</sup> Wan
悵 <sup>2</sup> Ng	悵 <sup>2</sup> K'ón	悵 <sup>2</sup> Hín	悵 <sup>2</sup> Wan	悵 <sup>2</sup> Yan
悵 <sup>2</sup> Pú	悵 <sup>2</sup> Kwai	悵 <sup>2</sup> Híp	悵 <sup>2</sup> Wong	悵 <sup>2</sup> Yang
悵 <sup>2</sup> Sik	悵 <sup>2</sup> Mong	意 <sup>2</sup> í	悵 <sup>2</sup> Yam	悵 <sup>2</sup> Chéung
悵 <sup>2</sup> Sun	悵 <sup>2</sup> Mún	感 <sup>2</sup> Kòun	悵 <sup>2</sup> Yé	悵 <sup>2</sup> Chip
悵 <sup>2</sup> Sung	悵 <sup>2</sup> Nik	悵 <sup>2</sup> Man	悵 <sup>2</sup> Ch'ong	悵 <sup>2</sup> Hán
悵 <sup>2</sup> Tai	悵 <sup>2</sup> Ok	悵 <sup>2</sup> Mún	悵 <sup>2</sup> Ch'uk	悵 <sup>2</sup> Hí
悵 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ín	悵 <sup>2</sup> 6	悵 <sup>2</sup> Ngok	悵 <sup>2</sup> Fong	悵 <sup>2</sup> Hing



慨<sup>2</sup> K'oi  
 慤<sup>2</sup> K'ok  
 慷<sup>2</sup> K'ong  
 慣<sup>2</sup> K'wán  
 悽<sup>2</sup> Lau  
 慘<sup>2</sup> Liú  
 慮<sup>2</sup> Lü  
 慢<sup>2</sup> Mán  
 慕<sup>2</sup> Mò  
 慝<sup>2</sup> Nik  
 慳<sup>2</sup> Nik  
 慫<sup>2</sup> Sung  
 慴<sup>2</sup> Ts'ám  
 慵<sup>2</sup> Ts'ám  
 慶<sup>2</sup> Ts'ám  
 慷<sup>2</sup> Ts'ik  
 慸<sup>2</sup> Tung  
 慰<sup>2</sup> Wai  
 慧<sup>2</sup> Wai  
 憂<sup>2</sup> Yau  
 慫<sup>2</sup> Yuk  
 慴<sup>2</sup> Yung  
 慵<sup>2</sup> Ch'ong

憧<sup>2</sup> Ch'ung  
 憤<sup>2</sup> Fan  
 憤<sup>2</sup> Fui  
 憫<sup>2</sup> Hán  
 憲<sup>2</sup> Hín  
 慤<sup>2</sup> Hóm  
 憬<sup>2</sup> Kwing  
 憐<sup>2</sup> Lín  
 僚<sup>2</sup> Liá  
 憫<sup>2</sup> Man  
 憫<sup>2</sup> Mò  
 憫<sup>2</sup> P'ai  
 憫<sup>2</sup> P'ang  
 憫<sup>2</sup> P'it  
 憫<sup>2</sup> Tán  
 憫<sup>2</sup> Ts'ám  
 憫<sup>2</sup> Ts'ám  
 憫<sup>2</sup> Tsang  
 憫<sup>2</sup> Ts'ig  
 憫<sup>2</sup> Tái  
 憫<sup>2</sup> Ch'ó  
 憫<sup>2</sup> Hái  
 憫<sup>2</sup> Han

憾<sup>2</sup> Hóm  
 慤<sup>2</sup> K'an  
 慤<sup>2</sup> Lam  
 慤<sup>2</sup> Mau  
 慤<sup>2</sup> ò  
 慤<sup>2</sup> Ts'ím  
 慤<sup>2</sup> Ts'ò  
 慤<sup>2</sup> Tung  
 慤<sup>2</sup> Yik  
 慤<sup>2</sup> Yik  
 慤<sup>2</sup> Ying  
 慤<sup>2</sup> Ying  
 慤<sup>2</sup> Ch'í  
 慤<sup>2</sup> Mán  
 慤<sup>2</sup> Mung  
 慤<sup>2</sup> No  
 慤<sup>2</sup> Tsai  
 慤<sup>2</sup> Tái  
 慤<sup>2</sup> Ch'ing  
 慤<sup>2</sup> Yau  
 慤<sup>2</sup> Lán  
 慤<sup>2</sup> Mung  
 慤<sup>2</sup> ün

懷<sup>2</sup> Wái  
 懷<sup>2</sup> Ch'ám  
 懷<sup>2</sup> K'í  
 懷<sup>2</sup> Fú  
 懷<sup>2</sup> f  
 懷<sup>2</sup> Kú  
 懷<sup>2</sup> Shíp  
 懷<sup>2</sup> Lún  
 懷<sup>2</sup> Nán  
 懷<sup>2</sup> Ngong

戈<sup>2</sup> Kwo  
 戊<sup>2</sup> Mò  
 戊<sup>2</sup> üt  
 戌<sup>2</sup> Shū  
 戌<sup>2</sup> Sut  
 戎<sup>2</sup> Yung  
 戎<sup>2</sup> Kái  
 戎<sup>2</sup> Ngo  
 戎<sup>2</sup> Shing  
 戎<sup>2</sup> Ts'éung  
 戎<sup>2</sup> Tsín  
 戎<sup>2</sup> Wák  
 戎<sup>2</sup> Tung  
 戎<sup>2</sup> Ts'ik  
 戎<sup>2</sup> Át  
 戎<sup>2</sup> Kik  
 戎<sup>2</sup> Hóm  
 戎<sup>2</sup> Tang  
 戎<sup>2</sup> Ts'ap  
 戎<sup>2</sup> Tsín  
 戎<sup>2</sup> Tsít  
 戎<sup>2</sup> Luk  
 戎<sup>2</sup> Chín  
 戎<sup>2</sup> Hí

61  
 心  
 62  
 戈

62 戈  
63 戶  
64 手才

截 Ch'auk 戴 Tai	戶 <sup>6</sup> Ak 尾 Fong 房 Fu 屏 Lai { 所 } Sho { 所 } Kwing 局 Pin 扁 Pin 扁 f 扇 f 扇 Shín 屏 Pi 屏 im	手 Shan 才 T'oi 扎 Chát 扒 Lak 扒 P'á 扒 P'ok 打 Tá 杈 Ch'á 杆 Hon 扣 K'au 扛 Kong 扛 At 托 Ngat 托 Tok 扼 Ak 扼 Ch'áp 找 Cháu 抓 Cháu 抄 Ch'áu 扯 Ch'ó 折 Chít 杯 Fan 扶 Fu 扶 Kí 扶 K'ong	抗 K'ong 挾 K'at 技 Man 扭 Nan 把 Pá 把 P'ai 扮 Pán 板 P'an 承 Shing 杼 Shu 料 Tau 抖 T'au 抖 T'au 投 Yik 押 Áp 拗 Át 拗 Áu 拆 Ch'ák 抽 Ch'au 担 Ch'ó 拓 Ch'ik 招 Ch'ik 拙 Ch'it	佛 Fat 佛 Pat 拊 Fú 拊 K'ín 拘 K'ú 拒 K'ú 拐 Kwai 拉 Lá 拉 Lá 抹 Mát 抹 Mát 搏 Mau 拏 Ná 拏 Nám 拏 P'ai 拏 P'á 拜 P'ai 拍 P'ák 拔 P'at 拋 P'áu 拏 P'ín 拏 P'ín 拏 P'ing 拏 P'ing 拏 P'ò 拏 P'ò
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拌 <sup>1</sup>	P'un	拿 <sup>1</sup>	Ná	捆 <sup>1</sup>	Kw'an	搥 <sup>1</sup>	Fat	捺 <sup>1</sup>	Nát
拏 <sup>1</sup>	Shán	拿 <sup>2</sup>	Ná	拏 <sup>1</sup>	Lút	拏 <sup>2</sup>	Fing	拏 <sup>2</sup>	Ngái
抵 <sup>1</sup>	Tai	按 <sup>1</sup>	On	捏 <sup>1</sup>	Níp	拏 <sup>3</sup>	Pan	捻 <sup>1</sup>	Níp
担 <sup>1</sup>	Tám	拾 <sup>1</sup>	Shap	挪 <sup>1</sup>	No	棒 <sup>1</sup>	Fung Pung	排 <sup>1</sup>	P'ái
担 <sup>2</sup>	Tám	拾 <sup>2</sup>	Shíp	援 <sup>1</sup>	No	招 <sup>1</sup>	Háp	拏 <sup>2</sup>	P'au
拖 <sup>1</sup>	T'o	拭 <sup>1</sup>	Shik	捌 <sup>1</sup>	Pát	掀 <sup>1</sup>	Hín	捥 <sup>1</sup>	Pí
挖 <sup>1</sup>	T'o	挑 <sup>1</sup>	T'íu	捕 <sup>1</sup>	Pò	控 <sup>1</sup>	Hung	棚 <sup>1</sup>	Ping
抬 <sup>1</sup>	T'oi	拏 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'un	邦 <sup>1</sup>	Pong	掩 <sup>1</sup>	ím	授 <sup>1</sup>	Shau
挟 <sup>1</sup>	Yéung	桐 <sup>1</sup>	Tung	抄 <sup>1</sup>	So	掩 <sup>2</sup>	òm	捨 <sup>1</sup>	Shé
捏 <sup>1</sup>	Chat	挖 <sup>2</sup>	Wát	拏 <sup>2</sup>	So	拏 <sup>3</sup>	K'ang	掃 <sup>1</sup>	Sò
指 <sup>1</sup>	Chí	拽 <sup>1</sup>	Yai	挺 <sup>1</sup>	T'ing	椅 <sup>1</sup>	Kí	探 <sup>1</sup>	T'ám
持 <sup>1</sup>	Ch'í	挨 <sup>1</sup>	Ái	挫 <sup>1</sup>	Ts'o	据 <sup>1</sup>	Kú	琢 <sup>1</sup>	Téuk
拯 <sup>1</sup>	Ch'ing	振 <sup>1</sup>	Chan	捅 <sup>1</sup>	T'ung	掬 <sup>1</sup>	Kuk	楊 <sup>1</sup>	Tik
抗 <sup>1</sup>	Ch'ung	捉 <sup>1</sup>	Chuk	挽 <sup>1</sup>	Wán	捲 <sup>1</sup>	Kún	拏 <sup>2</sup>	Tím
拷 <sup>1</sup>	Háu	挟 <sup>1</sup>	Híp	挹 <sup>1</sup>	Yap	掛 <sup>1</sup>	Kwá	拏 <sup>2</sup>	Ting
協 <sup>1</sup>	Híp	挾 <sup>1</sup>	Kíp	掩 <sup>2</sup>	Am	掘 <sup>1</sup>	Kwat	掘 <sup>2</sup>	Tsau
格 <sup>1</sup>	Kák	掀 <sup>1</sup>	Hóm	掣 <sup>1</sup>	Chai Ch'ít	掘 <sup>2</sup>	Lai	接 <sup>1</sup>	Tsíp
拏 <sup>2</sup>	Kat	拏 <sup>2</sup>	Hon	掙 <sup>1</sup>	Cháng	淋 <sup>1</sup>	Lám	捷 <sup>1</sup>	Tsít
挈 <sup>1</sup>	K'ít	械 <sup>1</sup>	Kái	掉 <sup>1</sup>	Cháu	掠 <sup>1</sup>	Léuk	措 <sup>1</sup>	Ts'ò
拏 <sup>3</sup>	K'un	掣 <sup>2</sup>	Káng	掉 <sup>2</sup>	Tíu	掬 <sup>2</sup>	Lun	探 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'oi
拱 <sup>1</sup>	Kung	掣 <sup>3</sup>	K'au	掌 <sup>1</sup>	Chéung	猛 <sup>1</sup>	Mang	捥 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'út
括 <sup>1</sup>	K'út	換 <sup>1</sup>	Kok	推 <sup>1</sup>	Ch'ui T'ái	捥 <sup>2</sup>	Mán	挽 <sup>1</sup>	ün
挂 <sup>1</sup>	Kwá	捐 <sup>1</sup>	Kún	掣 <sup>2</sup>	Chút	捥 <sup>3</sup>	Mún	掖 <sup>1</sup>	Yat

54  
手

握, Ak	擎, Ts'au	擎, Pán	樓, Lau	撞, Chong
攪, Át	揪, Ts'au	搜, Sau	捷, Lín	搗, Fai
揸, Chá	揸, Ts'un	揸, Shák	揸, Lò	撫, Fò
插, Ch'ap	揸, Tsung	揸, Shín	揸, Luk	揸, Kiu
揣, Ch'ui	揸, 6u	揸, Síp	摩, Mo	揸, Kí
揮, Fai	揸, 6u	揸, Sò	摹, Mò	揸, Lau
揩, Hái	揸, Yap	揸, Sun	摸, Mok	揸, Lau
揀, Kán	揸, Yau	揸, Táp	揸, Ngáu	揸, Liu
揸, K'in	揸, Yéung	揸, Tò	揸, Ngò	揸, Nén
揸, K'ít	揸, Chá	揸, Tong	揸, Ping	揸, Nín
揸, Kw'ai	揸, Ch'á	揸, Ts'éung	揸, P'ín	揸, Páo
揸, Lá	揸, Ch'ui	揸, Ts'éung	揸, Sít	揸, P'it
揸, Mió	揸, Ch'uk	揸, Ts'o	揸, Shu	揸, P'it
揸, Nám	揸, Hín	揸, Tsun	揸, Tan	揸, Po
揸, Níp	揸, Ió	揸, Wá	揸, Ts'ám	揸, P'ok
揸, òm	揸, Kam	揸, Wan	揸, Ts'im	揸, Put
揸, Pung	揸, Kau	揸, Chák	揸, Ts'úi	揸, Sau
揸, Sau	揸, Kw'ái	揸, Chí	揸, Tán	揸, S'í
揸, Shín	揸, Mít	揸, Chik	揸, Chán	揸, Sít
揸, Sít	揸, Ník	揸, Ch'p	揸, Ch'ó	揸, Tán
揸, T'ai	揸, Pok	揸, K'an	揸, Ch'áng	揸, Táp
揸, T'ai	揸, Pong	揸, K'in	揸, Ch'áng	揸, Ts'im
揸, Típ	揸, Pón	揸, Kwak	揸, Ch'it	揸, Trót
		揸, Kwok		

<p> <sup>5</sup> 潤 ün  <sup>18</sup> 過 Chá  擇 Chák  <sup>2</sup> 撼 Hóm  <sup>2</sup> 擒 K'am  擊 Kik  <sup>1</sup> 檢 Kím  <sup>1</sup> 擎 K'ing  據 Kú  <sup>5</sup> 擄 Lò  <sup>5</sup> 播 Lú  <sup>1</sup> 擘 Mák  <sup>1</sup> 擘 Mek  <sup>1</sup> 換 ò  <sup>1</sup> 曄 P'ik  <sup>1</sup> 曄 Sáp  <sup>2</sup> 擅 Shín  <sup>1</sup> 擔 Tám  <sup>1</sup> 擔 Tám  <sup>1</sup> 撻 T'át  <sup>1</sup> 搯 Tong  <sup>1</sup> 操 Ts'ò  <sup>1</sup> 擁 Ung  <sup>14</sup> 擁 Yung  <sup>14</sup> 擠 Chai </p>	<p> 擢 Chák  <sup>1</sup> 擬 f  <sup>1</sup> 攔 Kok  <sup>1</sup> 檻 Lám  <sup>1</sup> 擎 Lám  <sup>1</sup> 擢 Ning  <sup>1</sup> 擢 Pan  <sup>1</sup> 擢 Tò  <sup>1</sup> 擢 T'oi  <sup>1</sup> 擢 Tsai  <sup>1</sup> 擢 Ts'át  <sup>1</sup> 擢 Wok  <sup>15</sup> 擢 Chák  <sup>1</sup> 擢 Fok  <sup>1</sup> 擢 Iú  <sup>1</sup> 擢 Láp  <sup>1</sup> 擢 Líp  <sup>1</sup> 擢 Lui  <sup>1</sup> 擢 Mít  <sup>1</sup> 擢 Pái  <sup>1</sup> 擢 P'án  <sup>1</sup> 擢 Ts'ün  <sup>16</sup> 擢 Fok  <sup>16</sup> 擢 Lám </p>	<p> <sup>1</sup> 攏 Lung  <sup>17</sup> 攏 Ch'am  <sup>1</sup> 攏 Lán  <sup>1</sup> 攏 Nong  <sup>1</sup> 攏 Yéung  <sup>1</sup> 攏 Ying  <sup>18</sup> 攏 Ch'ün  <sup>1</sup> 攏 Kw'ái  <sup>1</sup> 攏 Shíp  <sup>1</sup> 攏 Sung  <sup>19</sup> 攏 Kw'an  <sup>1</sup> 攏 Lí  <sup>1</sup> 攏 Lo  <sup>1</sup> 攏 Lün  <sup>1</sup> 攏 T'án  <sup>1</sup> 攏 Fok  <sup>20</sup> 攏 Káu  <sup>1</sup> 攏 Tong  <sup>25</sup> 攏 Mán </p>	<p> 支 Chí  </p>	<p> <sup>1</sup> 攷 P'ok  <sup>1</sup> 攷 Háu  <sup>1</sup> 攷 Shau  <sup>3</sup> 攷 Hok  <sup>1</sup> 攷 Koi  <sup>1</sup> 攷 Kung  <sup>1</sup> 攷 Yau  <sup>4</sup> 攷 Ching  <sup>1</sup> 攷 Fong  <sup>5</sup> 攷 Kú  <sup>6</sup> 攷 Háu  <sup>7</sup> 攷 Ch'ik  <sup>1</sup> 攷 Kau  <sup>1</sup> 攷 Káu  <sup>1</sup> 攷 Káu  <sup>1</sup> 攷 Man  <sup>2</sup> 攷 Ngò  <sup>2</sup> 攷 Pái  <sup>2</sup> 攷 Tsü  <sup>1</sup> 攷 ü  <sup>8</sup> 攷 K'í  <sup>1</sup> 攷 Kóm  <sup>2</sup> 攷 Pai  <sup>1</sup> 攷 San </p>	<p> 64 手  65 支  66 攷  攷 </p>
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广 <sup>1</sup>	Ím	庸 <sup>1</sup>	Yung	麻 <sup>1</sup>	Sá	延 <sup>1</sup>	Yan	井 <sup>1</sup>	Kung
庄 <sup>3</sup>	Chong	庾 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	解 <sup>17</sup>	Sín	廷 <sup>4</sup>	ín	廿 <sup>2</sup>	Yá
庠 <sup>4</sup>	Mo	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung	廷 <sup>6</sup>	T'ing	并 <sup>2</sup>	Pín
床 <sup>4</sup>	Ch'ong	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung	迫 <sup>6</sup>	Pik	并 <sup>2</sup>	P'ón
庾 <sup>1</sup>	Kuoi	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung	迪 <sup>6</sup>	Tik	弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung
庇 <sup>1</sup>	Pí	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung	建 <sup>6</sup>	Kín	弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung
序 <sup>2</sup>	Tso	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung	廻 <sup>6</sup>	Gi	弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung
府 <sup>5</sup>	Fú	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung			弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung
庚 <sup>1</sup>	Kang	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung			弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung
庠 <sup>2</sup>	Miú	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung			弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung
庠 <sup>2</sup>	P'áu	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung			弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung
底 <sup>1</sup>	Tai	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung			弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung
店 <sup>1</sup>	Tím	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung			弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung
度 <sup>2</sup>	Tò	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung			弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung
度 <sup>2</sup>	Tò	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung			弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung
度 <sup>2</sup>	Tò	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung			弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung
庠 <sup>1</sup>	Ts'ung	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung			弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung
庠 <sup>1</sup>	Yau	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung			弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung
庠 <sup>1</sup>	Fú	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung			弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung
庠 <sup>1</sup>	T'ing	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung			弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung
庠 <sup>1</sup>	Tso	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung			弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung
庠 <sup>1</sup>	Hong	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung			弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung
庠 <sup>1</sup>	òm	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung			弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung
庠 <sup>1</sup>	Pí	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung			弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung
庠 <sup>1</sup>	Shū	庠 <sup>9</sup>	Sau	摩 <sup>18</sup>	Yung			弄 <sup>4</sup>	Lung

53 广  
54 广  
55 广

72 日	暹 <sup>1</sup> Trím	日 <sup>1</sup> üt	月 <sup>1</sup> üt	木 <sup>1</sup> Muk	杪 <sup>1</sup> Níá
73 日	暹 <sup>2</sup> Tung	由 <sup>1</sup> Ká	有 <sup>1</sup> Yau	木 <sup>2</sup> Tun	杪 <sup>2</sup> Tai
74 日	暹 <sup>3</sup> Héung	曲 <sup>1</sup> Huk Kuk	服 <sup>2</sup> Fuk	札 <sup>1</sup> Chát	杜 <sup>2</sup> Tò
75 月	暹 <sup>4</sup> Oi	曳 <sup>2</sup> Yai	朋 <sup>2</sup> P'ang	未 <sup>2</sup> Mí	材 <sup>2</sup> Ts'au
木	暹 <sup>5</sup> Yan	更 <sup>2</sup> Kang	朕 <sup>2</sup> Cham	未 <sup>3</sup> Mút	材 <sup>3</sup> Ts'au
	暹 <sup>6</sup> Ia	更 <sup>3</sup> Ang Kang	朔 <sup>2</sup> Shok	本 <sup>2</sup> Pán	村 <sup>2</sup> Ts'au
	暹 <sup>7</sup> Mung	曷 <sup>2</sup> Hot	朗 <sup>2</sup> Long	朮 <sup>2</sup> Shút	朽 <sup>2</sup> ǒ
	暹 <sup>8</sup> Sa	書 <sup>2</sup> Shó	望 <sup>2</sup> Mong	朱 <sup>2</sup> Chá	杙 <sup>2</sup> Yik
	暹 <sup>9</sup> Fong	曼 <sup>2</sup> Mán	朝 <sup>2</sup> Cháu	朴 <sup>2</sup> P'ok	枕 <sup>2</sup> Cham
	暹 <sup>10</sup> Pok	曹 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ò	朝 <sup>3</sup> Cháu	朮 <sup>3</sup> To	板 <sup>2</sup> Cháp
	暹 <sup>11</sup> Lung	替 <sup>2</sup> T'ai	暮 <sup>2</sup> Kí	朮 <sup>4</sup> To	枝 <sup>2</sup> Chí
	暹 <sup>12</sup> Nong	曾 <sup>2</sup> Tsang	期 <sup>2</sup> K'í	束 <sup>2</sup> Ts'z'	杵 <sup>2</sup> Ch'z'
	暹 <sup>13</sup> Lai	曾 <sup>3</sup> Ts'ang	朮 <sup>3</sup> Mung	朽 <sup>3</sup> Yau	杵 <sup>3</sup> Ch'z'
	暹 <sup>14</sup> Shái	最 <sup>2</sup> Tsui	朮 <sup>4</sup> Lung	杉 <sup>2</sup> Ch'ám	枋 <sup>2</sup> Fong
		會 <sup>2</sup> ǒi		杖 <sup>2</sup> Chéung	杭 <sup>2</sup> Hong
		竭 <sup>2</sup> K'ít		朮 <sup>5</sup> Ch'í	杰 <sup>2</sup> Kít
				束 <sup>3</sup> Ch'uk	杲 <sup>2</sup> Kò
				杏 <sup>2</sup> Hang	果 <sup>2</sup> Kwo
				杞 <sup>2</sup> Kí	果 <sup>3</sup> Lam
				杆 <sup>2</sup> Kon	林 <sup>2</sup> Míu
				杠 <sup>2</sup> Kong	杪 <sup>3</sup> Míu
				李 <sup>2</sup> Lí	杪 <sup>4</sup> Míu
				杓 <sup>2</sup> Chéuk	杪 <sup>5</sup> Míu
				杓 <sup>3</sup> Ngat	杪 <sup>6</sup> Míu



千, Ch'ik	從 <sup>2</sup> Tsung	心 Sam	怎 <sup>5</sup> Chiam Sham Tsam	怨 ün
仿 <sup>4</sup> Fong	從 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ung	必, Pít	怵, Chut	快 <sup>6</sup> Yéung
役 <sup>2</sup> Yik	得, Tak	切 <sup>2</sup> T'ò	怵 <sup>6</sup> Fong	惹, Át
征 <sup>5</sup> Ching	御 <sup>2</sup> ō	志 <sup>2</sup> Chí	怵 <sup>6</sup> Fú	恥, Ch'í
佛, Fat	復 <sup>2</sup> Fnk	屈 <sup>2</sup> Kí	怯, Híp	怵 <sup>6</sup> Ch'ung
彼, Pí	健 <sup>2</sup> Kín	忘 <sup>2</sup> Mong	怡, í	怵 <sup>6</sup> Fong
徂, Ts'ò	徧 <sup>2</sup> P'ín	忙 <sup>2</sup> Mong	急, Kap	恢 <sup>2</sup> Fái
往 <sup>2</sup> Wong	循 <sup>2</sup> Ts'un	忒, T'ik	怪 <sup>2</sup> Kwái	恨 <sup>2</sup> Han
往 <sup>2</sup> Wong	徨 <sup>2</sup> Wong	忒 <sup>2</sup> Ts'un	悵 <sup>2</sup> Nán	恒 <sup>2</sup> Hang
很 <sup>6</sup> Han	徯 <sup>2</sup> Hai <sup>10</sup>	忍 <sup>2</sup> Yan	悵 <sup>2</sup> Ní	恰 <sup>2</sup> Hap
後 <sup>2</sup> Hau	徯 <sup>2</sup> Ió	忠 <sup>2</sup> Chung	怒 <sup>2</sup> Nò	忒 <sup>2</sup> Háu
律 <sup>2</sup> Lut	徯 <sup>2</sup> Mí	忒 <sup>2</sup> Ch'ung	怕 <sup>2</sup> P'á	恐 <sup>2</sup> Hung
徇 <sup>2</sup> Sun	徯 <sup>2</sup> P'eng	快 <sup>2</sup> Fái	忒 <sup>2</sup> Pí	恪 <sup>2</sup> K'ok
待 <sup>2</sup> Toi	徯 <sup>2</sup> Ching	忒 <sup>2</sup> Fán	忒 <sup>2</sup> Ping	恭 <sup>2</sup> Kung
徇 <sup>2</sup> Gi	徯 <sup>2</sup> Ch'ít	忽 <sup>2</sup> Fat	怖 <sup>2</sup> Pò	忒 <sup>2</sup> Lun
徇 <sup>2</sup> Yéung	德 <sup>2</sup> Tak	忒 <sup>2</sup> 'Ng	性 <sup>2</sup> Sing	怨 <sup>2</sup> Nan
徇 <sup>2</sup> King	徯 <sup>2</sup> Hiú <sup>13</sup>	忒 <sup>2</sup> Ním	思 <sup>2</sup> Sz'	忒 <sup>2</sup> Nuk
徇 <sup>2</sup> T'ò	徯 <sup>2</sup> Fai <sup>14</sup>	忒 <sup>2</sup> Nuk	思 <sup>2</sup> Sz'	恃 <sup>2</sup> Shí
徇 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ò		忒 <sup>2</sup> Pín	怵 <sup>2</sup> T'át	恕 <sup>2</sup> Shó
徇 <sup>2</sup> Loi		忒 <sup>2</sup> Sham	怵 <sup>2</sup> T'íp	息 <sup>2</sup> Sik
御 <sup>2</sup> Ngá		忒 <sup>2</sup> T'im	怵 <sup>2</sup> Toi	徇 <sup>2</sup> Sun
徇 <sup>2</sup> P'úi		忒 <sup>2</sup> Wái	怵 <sup>2</sup> Tsok	恤 <sup>2</sup> Sut
徇 <sup>2</sup> Sái		忒 <sup>2</sup> Yan	怵 <sup>2</sup> 6	恬 <sup>2</sup> T'im
從 <sup>2</sup> Sung				

60 千 61 心 卜 卜



梓 <sup>2</sup> Sut	橐 <sup>2</sup> T'ok	梓 <sup>2</sup> Ning	樺 <sup>2</sup> Lo <sup>19</sup>	欠 <sup>2</sup> Hím	75
櫟 <sup>2</sup> Tsáp	樵 <sup>2</sup> Ts'iu	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Pan	樂 <sup>2</sup> Lün	次 <sup>2</sup> Ts'z'	木
槩 <sup>2</sup> Tséung	樽 <sup>2</sup> Tsun	櫟 <sup>2</sup> 'Tang	欄 <sup>2</sup> Pá <sup>21</sup>	欣 <sup>2</sup> Yan <sup>4</sup>	76
槩 <sup>2</sup> Ts'im	樽 <sup>2</sup> Tung	櫟 <sup>2</sup> T'ò	爵 <sup>2</sup> Wat <sup>22</sup>	欬 <sup>2</sup> K'at <sup>6</sup>	欠
槽 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ò	樺 <sup>2</sup> Wá	櫟 <sup>2</sup> T'oi		欬 <sup>2</sup> Koi <sup>7</sup>	
橄 <sup>2</sup> Ts'uk	橫 <sup>2</sup> Wáng	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Kò <sup>15</sup>		欬 <sup>2</sup> Fún <sup>7</sup>	
樅 <sup>2</sup> Tsung	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Ch'ing <sup>13</sup>	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Lik		欬 <sup>2</sup> Hí	
櫟 <sup>2</sup> Yéung	橄 <sup>2</sup> Hat	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Lò		欬 <sup>2</sup> Oi	
櫟 <sup>2</sup> Ch'áng <sup>12</sup>	櫟 <sup>2</sup> ím	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Lú		欬 <sup>2</sup> Shok	
櫟 <sup>2</sup> Ch'áng	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Ká	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Tsít		欲 <sup>2</sup> Yuk	
櫟 <sup>2</sup> í	櫟 <sup>2</sup> K'am	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Tuk		欺 <sup>2</sup> Hí <sup>8</sup>	
櫟 <sup>2</sup> Iú	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Kéung	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Ch'an <sup>16</sup>		欬 <sup>2</sup> òm	
櫟 <sup>2</sup> Kat	檢 <sup>2</sup> Kím	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Lik		欬 <sup>2</sup> Yam	
櫟 <sup>2</sup> Kwat	櫟 <sup>2</sup> K'ing	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Lò		欬 <sup>2</sup> Háp <sup>9</sup>	
機 <sup>2</sup> Kí	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Kúi	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Lung		欬 <sup>2</sup> Hít	
橋 <sup>2</sup> Kiú	櫟 <sup>2</sup> T'án	櫟 <sup>2</sup> P'an		欬 <sup>2</sup> Yam	
樺 <sup>2</sup> Kò	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Tong	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Lám <sup>17</sup>		欬 <sup>2</sup> Híp <sup>10</sup>	
橄 <sup>2</sup> Kóm	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Ts'éung	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Lán		歌 <sup>2</sup> Ko	
槩 <sup>2</sup> Kut	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Yik	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Lán		欬 <sup>2</sup> Au <sup>11</sup>	
槩 <sup>2</sup> P'ok	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Cháu <sup>14</sup>	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Ling		欬 <sup>2</sup> T'an	
槩 <sup>2</sup> Puk	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Kwai	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Yan		欬 <sup>2</sup> Hú <sup>12</sup>	
樹 <sup>2</sup> Shu	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Lám	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Ying <sup>18</sup>		欬 <sup>2</sup> Lím <sup>13</sup>	
櫟 <sup>2</sup> Shun	櫟 <sup>2</sup> Mung	櫟 <sup>2</sup> K'un		欬 <sup>2</sup> ü <sup>14</sup>	
櫟 <sup>2</sup> T'áp					

62 戈  
63 戶  
64 手才

截 Ch'èuk  
戴 Tái<sup>14</sup>

戶<sup>6</sup>

尾 Ak

房 Fong<sup>4</sup>

屏 Fú

戾 Lui

所 } Sho  
所 }

局 Kwing<sup>5</sup>

扁 P'ín

扁 Pín

屨 í

屨 í

扇 Shín

屏 Fí

屨 ím

手 Shan

才 Ts'oi

扎 Chát

劫 Lak

扒 P'á

扑 P'ok

打 Tá

杈 Ch'á<sup>3</sup>

扞 Hon

扣 K'an

扛 Kong

扛 At Ngat

托 T'ok

扼 Ak<sup>4</sup>

扱 Ch'áp

找 Cháu

抓 Cháu

抄 Ch'áu

扯 Ch'ó

折 Chít

杯 Fau

扶 Fú

枝 Kí

抗 K'ong

抗 K'ong

扶 K'at

枝 Man

扭 Nan

把 P'á

批 P'ai

扮 Pán

板 P'an

承 Shing

抒 Shu

抖 Tau

抖 T'au

投 T'au

抑 Yik

押 Áp<sup>5</sup>  
Át

拗 Áu

拗 Áu

拆 Ch'ák

抽 Ch'au

担 Ch'é

拓 Chik

招 Chiá

拙 Chut

拂 Fat Pat

拊 Fé

拊 K'ím

拊 K'ú

拒 K'ú

拐 Kwái

拉 Lái

捫 Láp

抹 Mát Mát

搦 Mau

拏 Ná

拈 Ním

拈 P'ai P'í

拜 Pái

拍 P'ák

拔 Pát

抛 P'áu

拊 Pín

拊 P'án

拊 P'ing

拊 P'ing

拊 P'ò

拊 P'ò

# INDEX OF CHARACTERS.

母 <sup>1</sup> Mò	比 <sup>1</sup> Pí	毛 <sup>1</sup> Mò	氏 <sup>2</sup> Shí	气 <sup>1</sup> F
母 <sup>2</sup> Mò	比 <sup>2</sup> Pí	毡 <sup>1</sup> Chín	民 <sup>1</sup> Man	氛 <sup>1</sup> F
每 <sup>1</sup> Měi	毡 <sup>1</sup> Pí	毬 <sup>1</sup> Sín	氏 <sup>1</sup> Tai	氣 <sup>1</sup> F
毬 <sup>1</sup> Nā	毬 <sup>1</sup> Pí	毬 <sup>1</sup> Hò	毬 <sup>1</sup> Man	氣 <sup>1</sup> F
毒 <sup>2</sup> Tuk	毬 <sup>1</sup> Ts'ám	毬 <sup>1</sup> K'au		氣 <sup>1</sup> F
毓 <sup>1</sup> Yuk	毬 <sup>1</sup> Ts'ui	毬 <sup>1</sup> T'an		氣 <sup>1</sup> F
	毬 <sup>1</sup> Hot	毬 <sup>1</sup> Soi		氣 <sup>1</sup> F
	毬 <sup>1</sup> Yung	毬 <sup>1</sup> Chín		氣 <sup>1</sup> F
	毬 <sup>1</sup> Chín			氣 <sup>1</sup> F

85	水	Shui	沖	Ch'ung	治	Chí	泌	Pi	決	Yéung
水	迷	Tam	汾	Fan	沾	Chím	汗	P'ing	治	Ap
水	永	Wing	沂	f	沼	Chid	波	Po	洲	Háp
水	汁	Chap	汲	K'ap	注	Chá	泊	Pok	洲	Chan
	汜	Fán	決	Kút	沸	Fai	洋	P'án	洙	Chá
	求	K'au	汨	Kwat	發	Fát	泄	Shíp	洧	Fú
	汀	T'ing	汶	Man	泛	Fán	泄	Sít	洧	Hung
	汶	Ch'á	沕	Mat	泛	Fung	沂	Yai	洪	Hong
	池	Ch'í	沕	Mín	法	Fát	泗	Sò	洧	f
	汎	Fán	沕	Muk	況	Fong	泰	Sz'	洧	f
	汗	Hon	沒	Mút	河	Ho	沱	T'ai	洧	f
	永	Hung	汴	Pín	河	Kóm	沱	T'o	洧	Kí
	江	Kong	沛	P'úi	甘	Ká	沱	Ts'ai	汧	Kín
	汕	Shán	沙	Shá	沽	Kwíng	沮	Tsú	汧	Kong
	汧	Shéuk	沈	Sham	洞	Lik	沮	Tsú	洧	Kwí
	汎	Son	沕	Táp	泐	Lui	泉	Ts'ün	洧	Kwong
	沙	Tsik	泰	T'im	泐	Man	沱	Tsz'	洛	Lok
	汨	Tsz'	泌	Team	沫	Múi	沿	Ün	派	P'ái
	汚	ü	沱	Tun	沫	Mút	泣	Ün	派	Sai
	汗	ü	沱	ü	泥	Nai	泣	Yap	洧	Sai
	汝	ü	汪	Wong	泥	Ní	洧	Yat	洧	Sít
	沈	Ch'am	汧	Yui	泡	P'áu	油	Yau	洧	Sun
	沉	Ch'am	沃	Yuk	泡	P'ò	洧	Yau	洧	Tán
	汧	Chí							津	Tsun

洞 <sup>2</sup> Tung	浦 <sup>2</sup> Pò	涼 <sup>2</sup> Léung	清 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ing	洵 <sup>2</sup> Kwang
如 <sup>2</sup> ü	津 <sup>2</sup> Pát	凌 <sup>2</sup> Ling	淙 <sup>2</sup> Tsung	渦 <sup>2</sup> Kwo
洄 <sup>2</sup> Gi	沅 <sup>2</sup> Sham	淚 <sup>2</sup> Lui	淞 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ung	湄 <sup>2</sup> Mí
洹 <sup>2</sup> Gn	涉 <sup>2</sup> Shíp	淥 <sup>2</sup> Luk	描 <sup>2</sup> Tsz'	灑 <sup>2</sup> Mín
活 <sup>2</sup> Gt	涎 <sup>2</sup> Sín	淪 <sup>2</sup> Lun	淤 <sup>2</sup> ü	渺 <sup>2</sup> Miú
汪 <sup>2</sup> Yam	消 <sup>2</sup> Siú	淦 <sup>2</sup> Nam	淵 <sup>2</sup> Ün	涪 <sup>2</sup> Nap Yap
洋 <sup>2</sup> Yéung	涕 <sup>2</sup> T'ai	淖 <sup>2</sup> Náu	淮 <sup>2</sup> Wái	湃 <sup>2</sup> Pái
浸 <sup>2</sup> Cham <sup>7</sup>	涂 <sup>2</sup> T'ò	涯 <sup>2</sup> Ngái	混 <sup>2</sup> Wan	漑 <sup>2</sup> Pán
新 <sup>2</sup> Chít	浸 <sup>2</sup> Tsam	清 <sup>2</sup> Ngán	淫 <sup>2</sup> Yam	湘 <sup>2</sup> Séung
漏 <sup>2</sup> Ch'ung	淡 <sup>2</sup> Tsíp	深 <sup>2</sup> Sham	液 <sup>2</sup> Yat	滑 <sup>2</sup> Su
浮 <sup>2</sup> Fau	浚 <sup>2</sup> Tsun	淑 <sup>2</sup> Shuk	渥 <sup>2</sup> Ak <sup>9</sup>	湍 <sup>2</sup> T'ím
浩 <sup>2</sup> Hò	浣 <sup>2</sup> Gn	淳 <sup>2</sup> Shun	渣 <sup>2</sup> Chá	渚 <sup>2</sup> T'ing
海 <sup>2</sup> Hoi	浼 <sup>2</sup> Yan	浙 <sup>2</sup> Sik	測 <sup>2</sup> Ch'ak	渚 <sup>2</sup> Típ
涇 <sup>2</sup> King	浥 <sup>2</sup> Yap	淬 <sup>2</sup> Sui	湛 <sup>2</sup> Chám	渡 <sup>2</sup> Tò
涓 <sup>2</sup> Kün	浴 <sup>2</sup> Yuk	淂 <sup>2</sup> Tak	湜 <sup>2</sup> Cluk	湯 <sup>2</sup> T'ong
流 <sup>2</sup> Lau	潞 <sup>2</sup> Fan <sup>8</sup>	淡 <sup>2</sup> Tám	渚 <sup>2</sup> Chü	湫 <sup>2</sup> Ts'au
泄 <sup>2</sup> Lí	泚 <sup>2</sup> Fí	派 <sup>2</sup> Tóuk	渚 <sup>2</sup> Fung	湫 <sup>2</sup> Ts'au
浪 <sup>2</sup> Long	涵 <sup>2</sup> Hám	添 <sup>2</sup> T'ím	渚 <sup>2</sup> Hot	湫 <sup>2</sup> Tain
浼 <sup>2</sup> Mái	淹 <sup>2</sup> ím	渙 <sup>2</sup> T'ín	渚 <sup>2</sup> ím	湫 <sup>2</sup> T'un
渥 <sup>2</sup> Níp	淇 <sup>2</sup> K'í	洵 <sup>2</sup> T'ò	渚 <sup>2</sup> Kái	湖 <sup>2</sup> G
渙 <sup>2</sup> Oi	涸 <sup>2</sup> K'ok	淒 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ai	減 <sup>2</sup> Kám	淪 <sup>2</sup> ü
渙 <sup>2</sup> Tsz'	域 <sup>2</sup> Kwik	淺 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ín	港 <sup>2</sup> Kong	涇 <sup>2</sup> Gi
渙 <sup>2</sup> Ping	淋 <sup>2</sup> Lam	淨 <sup>2</sup> Tsing	渠 <sup>2</sup> K'ü	浚 <sup>2</sup> Gn

86  
 水  
 水  
 水

渙 <sup>2</sup>	Wai	滂 <sup>2</sup>	P'ung	漢 <sup>2</sup>	Hon	漿 <sup>2</sup>	Tatung	潯 <sup>2</sup>	Lau
渭 <sup>2</sup>	Wei	滂 <sup>2</sup>	Sau	滂 <sup>2</sup>	f	漸 <sup>2</sup>	Teim	潯 <sup>2</sup>	Lat
涪 <sup>2</sup>	Wak	涇 <sup>2</sup>	Shap	演 <sup>2</sup>	in	漕 <sup>2</sup>	Te'ò	滂 <sup>2</sup>	P'í
溫 <sup>2</sup>	Wan	滕 <sup>2</sup>	T'ang	灝 <sup>2</sup>	K'oi	淮 <sup>2</sup>	Tsui	滂 <sup>2</sup>	P'ang
渾 <sup>2</sup>	Wan	演 <sup>2</sup>	Tin	灝 <sup>2</sup>	Kw'au	漬 <sup>2</sup>	Tsu'	滂 <sup>2</sup>	P'ou
湟 <sup>2</sup>	Wong	涿 <sup>2</sup>	Tik	涑 <sup>2</sup>	Lau	溥 <sup>2</sup>	T'au	滂 <sup>2</sup>	P'at
湮 <sup>2</sup>	Yan	涓 <sup>2</sup>	T'ò	涑 <sup>2</sup>	Lí	滂 <sup>2</sup>	ò	清 <sup>2</sup>	Shán
游 <sup>2</sup>	Yau	滄 <sup>2</sup>	T'ong	漣 <sup>2</sup>	Lín	漁 <sup>2</sup>	ü	清 <sup>2</sup>	Shán
湧 <sup>2</sup>	Yung	濤 <sup>2</sup>	Tsun	漣 <sup>2</sup>	Luk	漑 <sup>2</sup>	Wá	澗 <sup>2</sup>	Shí
除 <sup>10</sup>	Ch'ü	滋 <sup>2</sup>	Tsz'	漫 <sup>2</sup>	Mán	池 <sup>2</sup>	Yan	澗 <sup>2</sup>	Sí
準 <sup>2</sup>	Chun	粹 <sup>2</sup>	Tsz'	漫 <sup>2</sup>	Mán	漾 <sup>2</sup>	Yéung	澗 <sup>2</sup>	Tám
溪 <sup>2</sup>	K'ai	源 <sup>2</sup>	ün	漠 <sup>2</sup>	Mok	澄 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'ing	潛 <sup>2</sup>	Teim
溝 <sup>2</sup>	Kau	淵 <sup>2</sup>	Wan	滿 <sup>2</sup>	Món	澈 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'ü	潛 <sup>2</sup>	Teim
涿 <sup>2</sup>	Kán	滑 <sup>2</sup>	Wat	漣 <sup>2</sup>	P'í	潮 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'ü	涿 <sup>2</sup>	T'ong
滾 <sup>2</sup>	Kw'au	溢 <sup>2</sup>	Yat	源 <sup>2</sup>	P'í	猪 <sup>2</sup>	Chü	涿 <sup>2</sup>	T'ong
溜 <sup>2</sup>	Lau	海 <sup>2</sup>	Yuk	滲 <sup>2</sup>	Sam	潰 <sup>2</sup>	Fai	潰 <sup>2</sup>	Wong
漂 <sup>2</sup>	Lut	溶 <sup>2</sup>	Yung	滲 <sup>2</sup>	Sham	潤 <sup>2</sup>	Kán	滄 <sup>2</sup>	Yap
激 <sup>2</sup>	Mí	涸 <sup>2</sup>	Au	漱 <sup>2</sup>	Sau	潔 <sup>2</sup>	Kít	潤 <sup>2</sup>	Yun
溟 <sup>2</sup>	Ming	滯 <sup>2</sup>	Chai	滑 <sup>2</sup>	Shun	澆 <sup>2</sup>	Kí	澤 <sup>2</sup>	Chák
滅 <sup>2</sup>	Mit	灤 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'au	漩 <sup>2</sup>	Sun	滴 <sup>2</sup>	Kat	濁 <sup>2</sup>	Chák
溺 <sup>2</sup>	Nik	漳 <sup>2</sup>	Chéung	漂 <sup>2</sup>	T'áp	潦 <sup>2</sup>	Ló	漬 <sup>2</sup>	Fan
溺 <sup>2</sup>	Ní	漲 <sup>2</sup>	Chéung	滴 <sup>2</sup>	Tik	滂 <sup>2</sup>	Ló	漬 <sup>2</sup>	P'au
溥 <sup>2</sup>	P'ò	渾 <sup>2</sup>	Fá	漆 <sup>2</sup>	Tsat	潞 <sup>2</sup>	Ló	滄 <sup>2</sup>	Fó



无 <sup>1</sup> Mò	日 <sup>2</sup> Yat	昔 <sup>1</sup> Sik	晰 <sup>1</sup> Chai <sup>7</sup>	啓 <sup>1</sup> Man
既 <sup>1</sup> Kí	旧 <sup>2</sup> Kau	旺 <sup>2</sup> Wong	晝 <sup>1</sup> Chau	暖 <sup>1</sup> Nün
	旦 <sup>1</sup> Tán	昕 <sup>1</sup> Yan	晦 <sup>1</sup> Fúi	暗 <sup>1</sup> òm
	旦 <sup>2</sup> Tán	昭 <sup>1</sup> Ch'ia <sup>5</sup>	晞 <sup>1</sup> Hí	暑 <sup>1</sup> Shū
	盲 <sup>1</sup> Chí	昶 <sup>1</sup> Ch'ong	睨 <sup>2</sup> ín	暈 <sup>2</sup> Wan
	旭 <sup>1</sup> Huk	春 <sup>1</sup> Ch'un	晚 <sup>1</sup> Mán	暘 <sup>1</sup> Yéung
	早 <sup>1</sup> Tsò	昴 <sup>1</sup> Máu	晤 <sup>2</sup> 'Ng	映 <sup>1</sup> Ying
	旬 <sup>1</sup> Ts'un	昧 <sup>2</sup> Múi	哺 <sup>1</sup> Pò	暢 <sup>1</sup> Ch'éung <sup>10</sup>
	旱 <sup>1</sup> Hon <sup>3</sup>	曷 <sup>1</sup> Ping	晨 <sup>1</sup> Shan	曷 <sup>1</sup> Kò
	肝 <sup>2</sup> Hoa	是 <sup>2</sup> Shí	晟 <sup>1</sup> Shing	曠 <sup>1</sup> Hon <sup>11</sup>
	昃 <sup>1</sup> Chak <sup>4</sup>	星 <sup>1</sup> Sing	智 <sup>1</sup> Chí <sup>9</sup>	暮 <sup>2</sup> Mò
	昌 <sup>1</sup> Ch'éung	咎 <sup>1</sup> Tsán	景 <sup>1</sup> King	臙 <sup>1</sup> Nik
	昏 <sup>1</sup> Fan	昨 <sup>2</sup> Tsok	暑 <sup>1</sup> Kwai	暴 <sup>2</sup> Pò
	昉 <sup>1</sup> Fong	映 <sup>1</sup> Yéung	晾 <sup>2</sup> Long	暴 <sup>2</sup> Puk
	昊 <sup>2</sup> Hò	昱 <sup>1</sup> Yuk	普 <sup>1</sup> P'ò	瞽 <sup>1</sup> Sít
	易 <sup>2</sup> f	晏 <sup>1</sup> An <sup>6</sup>	皙 <sup>1</sup> Sik	暫 <sup>2</sup> Tsám
	易 <sup>2</sup> Yik	晁 <sup>1</sup> Chiú	晰 <sup>1</sup> Sik	噎 <sup>1</sup> Ai <sup>12</sup>
	昆 <sup>1</sup> Kwan	晌 <sup>1</sup> Héung	晶 <sup>1</sup> Tsing	噎 <sup>1</sup> Hí
	旻 <sup>1</sup> Man	暄 <sup>1</sup> Hün	晴 <sup>1</sup> Ts'ing	曉 <sup>1</sup> Hid
	明 <sup>1</sup> Ming	晒 <sup>1</sup> Shái	暉 <sup>1</sup> Fai <sup>9</sup>	暨 <sup>1</sup> K'í
	昂 <sup>1</sup> Ngong	時 <sup>1</sup> Shí	暇 <sup>2</sup> Há	曆 <sup>2</sup> Lik
	昉 <sup>1</sup> Pán	晉 <sup>1</sup> Tsun	暄 <sup>1</sup> Hün	暉 <sup>1</sup> Shíp
	昝 <sup>1</sup> Shí	晉 <sup>1</sup> Tsun	暎 <sup>1</sup> Kw'ai	曇 <sup>1</sup> Tám
	昞 <sup>1</sup> Shing			

71.  
无  
72  
日

86  
火  
爪  
爪  
爪

焙<sup>2</sup> Pái  
煇<sup>2</sup> Shun  
煇<sup>2</sup> T'ui  
煇<sup>2</sup> Sui  
焦<sup>2</sup> Tsao  
煬<sup>2</sup> Yik  
照<sup>9</sup> Chio  
煮<sup>9</sup> Chu  
煇<sup>9</sup> Fai  
煩<sup>9</sup> Fan  
熙<sup>9</sup> Hi  
美<sup>9</sup> K'ing  
煙<sup>9</sup> In  
煉<sup>9</sup> Lin  
煤<sup>9</sup> Mei  
煖<sup>9</sup> Nan  
煖<sup>9</sup> Pik  
煲<sup>9</sup> Pò  
煖<sup>9</sup> Sham  
熬<sup>9</sup> Shat  
熬<sup>9</sup> Ts'au  
煎<sup>9</sup> Tsau  
煖<sup>9</sup> Tan

煦<sup>9</sup> ü  
煖<sup>9</sup> Gi  
煖<sup>9</sup> Gn  
煇<sup>9</sup> Wai  
煇<sup>9</sup> Wong  
煇<sup>9</sup> Yéung  
煇<sup>9</sup> Yuk  
熏<sup>10</sup> Fan  
熊<sup>10</sup> Hung  
煇<sup>10</sup> Shin  
熄<sup>10</sup> Sik  
煇<sup>10</sup> Wan  
煇<sup>10</sup> Ying  
煇<sup>10</sup> Hing  
熱<sup>11</sup> It  
煇<sup>11</sup> Kang  
煇<sup>11</sup> Mon  
熬<sup>11</sup> Ngò  
熬<sup>11</sup> ò  
熬<sup>11</sup> Shuk  
熬<sup>11</sup> T'ong  
煇<sup>11</sup> Yap  
煇<sup>11</sup> Yau

煇<sup>12</sup> Cháu  
煇<sup>12</sup> Ch'í  
煇<sup>12</sup> Fan  
煇<sup>12</sup> Hi  
煇<sup>12</sup> In  
煇<sup>12</sup> In  
煇<sup>12</sup> In  
煇<sup>12</sup> Liú  
煇<sup>12</sup> Lun  
煇<sup>12</sup> Ship  
煇<sup>12</sup> Shiu  
煇<sup>12</sup> T'ám  
煇<sup>12</sup> Tang  
煇<sup>12</sup> Ts'au  
煇<sup>12</sup> Tsai  
煇<sup>12</sup> Ten  
煇<sup>12</sup> Chuk  
煇<sup>12</sup> Sit  
煇<sup>12</sup> Sui  
煇<sup>12</sup> Ts'án  
煇<sup>12</sup> Ts'ò  
煇<sup>12</sup> Wai

營<sup>13</sup> Ying  
煇<sup>13</sup> Sín  
煇<sup>13</sup> Tann  
煇<sup>13</sup> Lok  
煇<sup>13</sup> ò  
煇<sup>13</sup> Pán  
煇<sup>13</sup> Ló  
煇<sup>13</sup> Sió  
煇<sup>13</sup> Lán  
煇<sup>13</sup> Ts'uk  
煇<sup>13</sup> Ts'án  
煇<sup>13</sup> Wat

爪<sup>14</sup> Cháu  
爭<sup>14</sup> Chong  
煇<sup>14</sup> P'í  
煇<sup>14</sup> Gn  
煇<sup>14</sup> Kín  
煇<sup>14</sup> Wai  
煇<sup>14</sup> Wai  
煇<sup>14</sup> Ts'uk

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父 <sup>2</sup>	Fu	交 <sup>1</sup>	Ngán	片 <sup>1</sup>	Pín	牙 <sup>1</sup>
蒼 <sup>1</sup>	Pá	爽 <sup>7</sup>	Shong	林 <sup>4</sup>	Pán	
參 <sup>1</sup>	Tá	爾 <sup>10</sup>	f	牂 <sup>6</sup>	Pái	
爺 <sup>1</sup>	Yé			牆 <sup>13</sup>	Típ	
				牆 <sup>13</sup>	Ch'éung	
				牖 <sup>11</sup>	Yan	
				牖 <sup>15</sup>	Tuk	

83 牛	牛	Ngau	犛	Kai	犬	Han	獺	Ch'ang	獺	Wai
牛	牟	Mau	犛	Kò	才		猗	1	獄	Tak
牛	牝	P'au	犛	Lok	犯	Fán	猛	Mang	獎	Ngò
牛	牢	Lò	犛	Tuk	狀	Chong	狔	Ngai	鞅	Kat
牛	牡	Mau	犛	犛	狂	Kwong	狔	Pid	徠	Lò
牛	牝	Yan	犛	犛	狔	Nau	狔	T'at	獺	T'ang
牛	牝	Mat	犛	犛	狔	Tik	猪	Ch'au	獺	Wong
牛	牝	Muk	犛	犛	狔	Wan	狔	Hau	獺	Hai
牛	牝	Kò	犛	犛	狔	Fi	狔	Ká	獺	Kau
牛	牝	Shang	犛	犛	狔	Hap	狔	Mié	獺	Kau
牛	牝	Tai	犛	犛	狔	Kau	狔	Sing	獺	May
牛	牝	Tsin	犛	犛	狔	6	狔	Gi	獺	Tak
牛	牝	Tak	犛	犛	狔	Han	狔	Ün	獺	Fan
牛	牝	Tsz	犛	犛	狔	Kau	狔	Wai	獺	L/p
牛	牝	Hang	犛	犛	狔	Shau	狔	Yau	獺	Sin
牛	牝	Hin	犛	犛	狔	Yau	狔	Yau	獺	Wok
牛	牝	Kuk	犛	犛	狔	Hap	狔	Iá	獺	Shau
牛	牝	Sai	犛	犛	狔	Kün	狔	Lau	獺	Ch'at
牛	牝	K'í	犛	犛	狔	Lí	狔	Ngoi	獺	Hin
牛	牝	Lai	犛	犛	狔	Long	狔	Tái	獺	Ni
牛	牝	'Ng	犛	犛	狔	Ngan	狔	San	獺	Him
牛	牝	Shun	犛	犛	狔	Pai	狔	Sz'	獺	
牛	牝	Kín	犛	犛	狔	Poi	狔	Ün	獺	
牛	牝	Hò	犛	犛	狔	Ch'ái	狔		獺	

立 ün	玉 Yuk	琰 Káu	琕 P'í	瑤 lá <sup>10</sup>
幸 Lut	王 Wong	珪 Kwai	琫 Pung	瑰 Kwai
率 Sut	王 <sup>2</sup> Wong	琅 Ngan	琛 Shan	瑯 Long
	玕 Ting	琅 Pán	琤 Téuk	瑪 Má
	玦 Kau <sup>3</sup>	珮 P'úi	琮 Tiú	瑱 So
	玦 Kon	珣 Sun	琤 Tsung	瑳 Ts'o
	玦 Fú <sup>4</sup>	珵 ín <sup>7</sup>	琬 ün	瑴 Ts'ong
	玦 Kái	球 K'au	琰 Há <sup>9</sup>	瑱 Tsun
	玦 Kút	琉 Lau	瑁 Múi	瑩 Wing
	玦 Múi	理 Lí	瑤 Nò	瑱 <sup>11</sup> Chéung
	玩 ün	琅 Long	瑟 Shat	瑤 K'au
	珍 Chan <sup>6</sup>	琊 Yé	瑞 Sui	璃 Lí
	珈 Ká	琇 San	瑄 Sun	璉 Lín
	玲 Ling	琰 Chán <sup>8</sup>	瑒 Sun	璒 Mún
	珉 Man	琿 Chang	琕 Tai	璒 Ngò
	珂 O	琬 Fú	琕 Toi	璒 Sun
	珀 Pák	琰 ím	璒 Ts'ung	璒 Ts'í
	玻 Po	琴 K'am	璒 6	璒 <sup>12</sup> Kí
	珊 Shán	琦 K'í	璒 ü	璒 Lun
	玷 Tím	琚 Kú	璒 ü	璒 P'ok
	玳 Toi	琯 Kón	璒 ün	璒 Wong
	珠 Chü <sup>6</sup>	琳 Lam	璒 Wai	璒 <sup>13</sup> K'ü
	珩 Hang	琶 P'á	璒 Ying	璒 Lò
	珩 Héung			

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96  
玉王

76 欠  
77 止  
78 歹  
79 父

獸, Chūt<sup>15</sup>  
獸, Fún<sup>18</sup>

止 Chi  
正 Ching  
正 Ching  
此 } Ts'z'  
此 }  
步<sup>2</sup> Pò<sup>3</sup>  
武 Mò<sup>4</sup>  
歪 Mé<sup>5</sup>  
歪 Wái<sup>8</sup>  
歸 Kwai<sup>9</sup>  
歲 Sui<sup>12</sup>  
歷 Lik<sup>14</sup>  
歸 Kwai

歹 Tái  
歹 Tái  
死 Sz'  
夙 Suk  
夙 lú<sup>4</sup>  
殛 Mát<sup>5</sup>  
殛 T'ín<sup>5</sup>  
殆 T'oi  
殂 Ts'ò  
殂 Yéung<sup>6</sup>  
殊 Sha<sup>6</sup>  
殉 Sun<sup>7</sup>  
殍 P'íu<sup>8</sup>  
殖 Chik<sup>8</sup>  
殘 Ts'án<sup>9</sup>  
殛 Kik<sup>9</sup>  
殞 Wan<sup>10</sup>  
殛 Kan<sup>11</sup>  
殛 Shéung<sup>12</sup>  
殛 f<sup>12</sup>  
殛 Tán<sup>13</sup>  
殛 Kéung<sup>13</sup>  
殛 Lím<sup>14</sup>  
殛 Pan<sup>14</sup>

殛 Ts'ím<sup>17</sup>

父 Shu  
段<sup>2</sup> Tún<sup>5</sup>  
殷 Yan<sup>6</sup>  
殺<sup>1</sup> Shái  
殺<sup>2</sup> Shát  
殺<sup>3</sup> Hok  
殺<sup>4</sup> Ngáu  
殷<sup>2</sup> Tín<sup>9</sup>  
毀 Wai<sup>11</sup>  
毀 Au<sup>11</sup>  
殺<sup>2</sup> Ngai  
殺<sup>3</sup> Huk<sup>13</sup>

母 <sup>1</sup> Mò	比 <sup>1</sup> Pí	毛 <sup>1</sup> Mò	氏 <sup>2</sup> Shí	气 <sup>1</sup> Hí	80
母 <sup>2</sup> Mò	比 <sup>2</sup> Pí	毡 <sup>5</sup> Chín	民 <sup>2</sup> Man	氛 <sup>4</sup> Fan	母 <sup>81</sup>
每 <sup>3</sup> Měi	比 <sup>3</sup> Pí	毳 <sup>6</sup> Sín	氏 <sup>3</sup> Tai	氣 <sup>6</sup> Hí	比 <sup>82</sup>
毳 <sup>4</sup> Ná	毗 <sup>4</sup> Pí	毳 <sup>7</sup> Hò	氓 <sup>4</sup> Man	氦 <sup>8</sup> Yan	毛 <sup>83</sup>
毒 <sup>5</sup> Tuk	毳 <sup>12</sup> Ts'ám	毳 <sup>8</sup> K'au		氫 <sup>9</sup> Wan	氏 <sup>84</sup>
毓 <sup>9</sup> Yuk		毳 <sup>9</sup> T'án			气
		毳 <sup>9</sup> Ts'ui			
		毳 <sup>9</sup> Hot			
		毳 <sup>12</sup> Soi			
		毳 <sup>13</sup> Yung			
		毳 <sup>13</sup> Chín			

85  
水  
水  
水

水	Shui	冲	Ch'ung	治	Chí <sup>5</sup>	泌	Pí	決	Yéung
迷	T'am	汾	Fan	沾	Chím	泮	P'ing	治	Ap <sup>6</sup> Háp
永	Wing	沂	f	沼	Chiú	波	Po	洲	Chau
汁	Chap	汲	K'ap	注	Chú	泊	Pok	洙	Chú
汜	Fán	決	Kút	沸	Fai	泮	P'un	洧	Fai
求	K'au	汨	Kwat	浹	Fát	泄	Shíp Sít	洵	Hung
汀	T'ing	汶	Man	泛	Fán	泄	Yai	洵	Hung
汶	Ch'á <sup>3</sup>	沕	Mat	泛	Fung	泝	Sò	洵	f
池	Ch'í	沕	Mín	法	Fát	泗	Sz'	洵	f
汎	Fán	沐	Muk	況	Fong	泰	T'ai	洵	f
汗	Hon	沒	Mút	河	Ho	沱	T'o	洵	Kí
永	Hung	汴	Pín	泔	Kóm	泚	Ts'ai	洵	Kín
江	Kong	沛	P'ai	沽	Kú	沮	Tsú	洵	Kong
汕	Shán	沙	Shá	洞	Kwing	沮	Tsú	洵	Kwik
汧	Shéuk	沈	Sham	泐	Lik	泉	Ts'un	洵	Kwong
汎	Sun	沓	Táp	汨	Lui	沔	Tsz'	洵	Lok
沙	Tsik	泰	T'ám	泯	Man	沿	ün	洵	P'ai
汜	Tsz'	泌	Team	沫	Múi	泣	ün	洵	Sai Shá
汚	ó	池	Tun	沫	Mút	涿	Wing	洵	Sai
汗	ó	沔	ó	泥	Nai	泣	Yap	洵	Sít
汝	ü	汪	Wong	泥	Ní	洑	Yat	洵	Sun
沈	Ch'am <sup>4</sup>	汨	Yui	泡	P'áu	油	Yau	洵	Táin
沉	Ch'am	沃	Yuk	泡	P'ò	泗	Yau	洵	Taun
止	Chí								



85  
水  
水  
水

洞 <sup>2</sup> Tung	浦 <sup>2</sup> Pò	涼 <sup>2</sup> Léung	清 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ing	洶 <sup>2</sup> Kwang
洳 <sup>2</sup> ü	淖 <sup>2</sup> Pát	淩 <sup>2</sup> Ling	淙 <sup>2</sup> Tsung	渦 <sup>2</sup> Kwo
洄 <sup>2</sup> Gi	沅 <sup>2</sup> Sham	淚 <sup>2</sup> Lui	淞 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ung	湄 <sup>2</sup> Mí
洹 <sup>2</sup> Ün	涉 <sup>2</sup> Shíp	淥 <sup>2</sup> Luk	描 <sup>2</sup> Tsz'	灑 <sup>2</sup> Mín
活 <sup>2</sup> Ut	涎 <sup>2</sup> Sín	淪 <sup>2</sup> Lun	淤 <sup>2</sup> ü	渺 <sup>2</sup> Miú
汪 <sup>2</sup> Yam	消 <sup>2</sup> Siú	淄 <sup>2</sup> Nam	淵 <sup>2</sup> Ün	滔 <sup>2</sup> Nap Yap
洋 <sup>2</sup> Yéung	涕 <sup>2</sup> T'ai	淖 <sup>2</sup> Náu	淮 <sup>2</sup> Wái	湃 <sup>2</sup> Pái
浸 <sup>2</sup> Cham <sup>7</sup>	涂 <sup>2</sup> T'ò	涯 <sup>2</sup> Ngái	混 <sup>2</sup> Wan	涎 <sup>2</sup> Pán
新 <sup>2</sup> Chít	浸 <sup>2</sup> Tsam	清 <sup>2</sup> Ngán	淫 <sup>2</sup> Yam	湘 <sup>2</sup> Séung
漏 <sup>2</sup> Ch'ung	洩 <sup>2</sup> Tsíp	深 <sup>2</sup> Sham	液 <sup>2</sup> Yat	滑 <sup>2</sup> Sù
浮 <sup>2</sup> Fau	洩 <sup>2</sup> Tsun	淑 <sup>2</sup> Shuk	渥 <sup>2</sup> Ak <sup>9</sup>	湍 <sup>2</sup> T'ím
浩 <sup>2</sup> Hò	浣 <sup>2</sup> Ün	淳 <sup>2</sup> Shun	渣 <sup>2</sup> Chá	渚 <sup>2</sup> T'ing
海 <sup>2</sup> Hoi	忍 <sup>2</sup> Yan	浙 <sup>2</sup> Sik	測 <sup>2</sup> Ch'ak	渚 <sup>2</sup> Típ
涇 <sup>2</sup> King	浥 <sup>2</sup> Yap	淬 <sup>2</sup> Sui	湛 <sup>2</sup> Chám	渚 <sup>2</sup> Tò
涓 <sup>2</sup> Kün	浴 <sup>2</sup> Yuk	淂 <sup>2</sup> Tak	湜 <sup>2</sup> Chik	湯 <sup>2</sup> T'ong
流 <sup>2</sup> Lau	湑 <sup>2</sup> Fan <sup>8</sup>	淡 <sup>2</sup> Tám	渚 <sup>2</sup> Chü	湫 <sup>2</sup> Ts'au
洳 <sup>2</sup> Lí	湑 <sup>2</sup> Fí	渚 <sup>2</sup> Téuk	渚 <sup>2</sup> Fung	湫 <sup>2</sup> Ts'au
浪 <sup>2</sup> Long	涵 <sup>2</sup> Hám	添 <sup>2</sup> T'ím	渚 <sup>2</sup> Hot	湫 <sup>2</sup> Tain
洩 <sup>2</sup> Mui	淹 <sup>2</sup> ím	渚 <sup>2</sup> T'ín	渚 <sup>2</sup> ím	湫 <sup>2</sup> T'un
洩 <sup>2</sup> Níp	淇 <sup>2</sup> K'í	渚 <sup>2</sup> T'ò	渚 <sup>2</sup> Kái	湖 <sup>2</sup> 6
洩 <sup>2</sup> Oi	涸 <sup>2</sup> K'ok	渚 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ai	渚 <sup>2</sup> Kám	渚 <sup>2</sup> ü
洩 <sup>2</sup> Tsz'	減 <sup>2</sup> Kwik	渚 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ín	渚 <sup>2</sup> Kong	渚 <sup>2</sup> Gi
渚 <sup>2</sup> Ping	淋 <sup>2</sup> Lam	渚 <sup>2</sup> Tsing	渚 <sup>2</sup> K'ü	渚 <sup>2</sup> Ün

85  
水  
水  
水

渙 <sup>2</sup> ūn	滂 <sup>2</sup> P'ong	漢 <sup>2</sup> Hon	漿 <sup>2</sup> Tséung	潯 <sup>2</sup> Lan
渭 <sup>2</sup> Wai	漚 <sup>2</sup> San	漪 <sup>2</sup> f	漸 <sup>2</sup> Tsím	潏 <sup>2</sup> Lut
澍 <sup>2</sup> Wák	涇 <sup>2</sup> Shap	演 <sup>2</sup> ín	漕 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ò	范 <sup>2</sup> P'á
溫 <sup>2</sup> Wan	滕 <sup>2</sup> T'ang	溉 <sup>2</sup> K'oi	淮 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ui	澎 <sup>2</sup> P'áng
渾 <sup>2</sup> Wan	滇 <sup>2</sup> Tín	滾 <sup>2</sup> Kw'an	漬 <sup>2</sup> Tsz'	潘 <sup>2</sup> P'an
湟 <sup>2</sup> Wong	滌 <sup>2</sup> Tik	漏 <sup>2</sup> Lau	溥 <sup>2</sup> T'un	潑 <sup>2</sup> P'át
湮 <sup>2</sup> Yan	滔 <sup>2</sup> T'ò	漓 <sup>2</sup> Lí	澍 <sup>2</sup> ō	清 <sup>2</sup> Shán
游 <sup>2</sup> Yau	滄 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ong	漣 <sup>2</sup> Lín	漁 <sup>2</sup> ū	潯 <sup>2</sup> Shán
湧 <sup>2</sup> Yung	溱 <sup>2</sup> Tsun	漉 <sup>2</sup> Luk	漑 <sup>2</sup> Wá	澍 <sup>2</sup> Shá
除 <sup>10</sup> Ch'ü	滋 <sup>2</sup> Tsz'	漫 <sup>2</sup> Mán	漑 <sup>2</sup> Yan	澍 <sup>2</sup> Sz'
準 <sup>2</sup> Chun	滓 <sup>2</sup> Tsz'	漫 <sup>2</sup> Mán	漾 <sup>2</sup> Yéung	澍 <sup>2</sup> T'ám
溪 <sup>2</sup> K'ai	源 <sup>2</sup> ün	漠 <sup>2</sup> Mok	澄 <sup>12</sup> Ch'ing	澍 <sup>2</sup> Tsím
溝 <sup>2</sup> Kau	淵 <sup>2</sup> Wan	滿 <sup>2</sup> Mún	澈 <sup>2</sup> Ch'it	澍 <sup>2</sup> Tsím
渚 <sup>2</sup> Kán	滑 <sup>2</sup> Wat	漈 <sup>2</sup> Piú	潮 <sup>2</sup> Ch'ü	澍 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ung
滾 <sup>2</sup> Kw'an	溢 <sup>2</sup> Yat	源 <sup>2</sup> Piú	渚 <sup>2</sup> Chü	澍 <sup>2</sup> Tung
溜 <sup>2</sup> Lau	溥 <sup>2</sup> Yuk	滲 <sup>2</sup> Sam	潰 <sup>2</sup> Fui	澍 <sup>2</sup> Wong
溧 <sup>2</sup> Lut	溶 <sup>2</sup> Yung	滲 <sup>2</sup> Sham	澗 <sup>2</sup> Kán	澍 <sup>2</sup> Yap
潑 <sup>2</sup> Mí	滄 <sup>11</sup> Au	漱 <sup>2</sup> Sau	澗 <sup>2</sup> Kit	澍 <sup>2</sup> Yun
溟 <sup>2</sup> Ming	滯 <sup>2</sup> Chai	滑 <sup>2</sup> Shun	澗 <sup>2</sup> Kiú	澍 <sup>13</sup> Chák
滅 <sup>2</sup> Mít	灤 <sup>2</sup> Ch'áu	漩 <sup>2</sup> Sün	澗 <sup>2</sup> Kát	澍 <sup>2</sup> Chuk
溺 <sup>2</sup> Nik	漳 <sup>2</sup> Chéung	漚 <sup>2</sup> T'áp	潦 <sup>2</sup> Lò	澍 <sup>2</sup> Fan
溺 <sup>2</sup> Niú	漲 <sup>2</sup> Chéung	滴 <sup>2</sup> Tik	潑 <sup>2</sup> Lò	澍 <sup>2</sup> P'an
溥 <sup>2</sup> P'ò	渾 <sup>2</sup> Fú	漆 <sup>2</sup> Ts'at	潑 <sup>2</sup> Lò	澍 <sup>2</sup> Fú



113 禾  
114 禾  
115 禾

稟<sup>1</sup> P'ia  
稊<sup>2</sup> T'ie  
祭<sup>3</sup> Tsai  
祥<sup>4</sup> Ts'ung  
穀<sup>5</sup> Ts'um  
禁<sup>6</sup> Kam  
祺<sup>7</sup> K'i  
裸<sup>8</sup> Kan  
祿<sup>9</sup> Luk  
稟<sup>10</sup> Pan  
順<sup>11</sup> Ching  
福<sup>12</sup> Fuk  
祿<sup>13</sup> Mei  
祿<sup>14</sup> Tai  
祿<sup>15</sup> Wo  
祿<sup>16</sup> Yan  
祿<sup>17</sup> Ch'uk  
祿<sup>18</sup> Ma  
祿<sup>19</sup> Nga  
稟<sup>20</sup> ũ  
稟<sup>21</sup> ũ  
稟<sup>22</sup> Hi  
稟<sup>23</sup> Shin  
稟<sup>24</sup> Tam

禮<sup>1</sup> Lai  
禰<sup>2</sup> Ni  
禰<sup>3</sup> To  
禰<sup>4</sup> Lai  
禰<sup>5</sup> Yenk  
禰<sup>6</sup> Yéung

內<sup>1</sup> Yan  
禺<sup>2</sup> ũ  
禺<sup>3</sup> ũ  
禺<sup>4</sup> Li  
禺<sup>5</sup> K'an

禾<sup>1</sup> Wo  
秀<sup>2</sup> Sau  
私<sup>3</sup> Sa  
禿<sup>4</sup> T'uk  
秆<sup>5</sup> Kon  
秧<sup>6</sup> Ngai  
秉<sup>7</sup> Ping  
种<sup>8</sup> Ch'ung  
科<sup>9</sup> Fo  
秋<sup>10</sup> Tsau  
秤<sup>11</sup> Ch'ing  
秬<sup>12</sup> Ka  
秠<sup>13</sup> Mui  
秘<sup>14</sup> Pi  
秠<sup>15</sup> Shet  
秧<sup>16</sup> Tit  
租<sup>17</sup> To  
稟<sup>18</sup> Tsau  
秠<sup>19</sup> Tsau  
秧<sup>20</sup> Yéung  
秠<sup>21</sup> Ai  
秠<sup>22</sup> i  
秠<sup>23</sup> Tai  
秠<sup>24</sup> Ch'ing

稊<sup>1</sup> Hi  
稊<sup>2</sup> Lang  
稊<sup>3</sup> Shiu  
稊<sup>4</sup> Shu  
稊<sup>5</sup> Tin  
稊<sup>6</sup> Ting  
稊<sup>7</sup> To  
稊<sup>8</sup> Chik  
稊<sup>9</sup> Chou  
稊<sup>10</sup> Chi  
稊<sup>11</sup> Kwau  
稊<sup>12</sup> Lan  
稊<sup>13</sup> Lung  
稊<sup>14</sup> Loi  
稊<sup>15</sup> Luk  
稊<sup>16</sup> Nam  
稊<sup>17</sup> Pau  
稊<sup>18</sup> Ch'ing  
稊<sup>19</sup> Ch'ing  
稊<sup>20</sup> Ch'ing  
稊<sup>21</sup> Ch'ing  
稊<sup>22</sup> No  
稊<sup>23</sup> Ki

稽 <sup>1</sup> K'ai	穴 <sup>2</sup> ũt	窠 <sup>1</sup> Fo	立 <sup>2</sup> Lap	竹 <sup>1</sup> Chuk	115
稿 <sup>1</sup> Kò	窠 <sup>2</sup> Wát	窠 <sup>2</sup> Fat	站 <sup>2</sup> Chám <sup>5</sup> Chán	竺 <sup>1</sup> Chuk	禾 <sup>1</sup> 116
穀 <sup>1</sup> Kək	窠 <sup>3</sup> K'eu	窠 <sup>3</sup> ũ	竚 <sup>1</sup> Ch'ü	笏 <sup>2</sup> Lak	穴 <sup>1</sup> 117
稻 <sup>2</sup> Tò	空 <sup>3</sup> Hung	窠 <sup>4</sup> Wo	竚 <sup>2</sup> Ping	竿 <sup>3</sup> Kon	立 <sup>1</sup> 118
稷 <sup>2</sup> Tsik	空 <sup>4</sup> Hung	窠 <sup>5</sup> lá	章 <sup>6</sup> Chéung	竿 <sup>4</sup> ũ	竹 <sup>1</sup>
稗 <sup>2</sup> Chí	穹 <sup>1</sup> K'ung	窠 <sup>6</sup> K'ung	竟 <sup>7</sup> King	策 <sup>1</sup> Chán	
穉 <sup>2</sup> K'í	窠 <sup>2</sup> Tsik	窠 <sup>7</sup> ũ	竚 <sup>2</sup> Sung	笏 <sup>2</sup> Fat	
穉 <sup>2</sup> Luk	窠 <sup>4</sup> Chun	窠 <sup>8</sup> Kw'ai	竚 <sup>2</sup> Tsun	笏 <sup>2</sup> K'ap	
穉 <sup>2</sup> Muk	穿 <sup>1</sup> Ch'an	窠 <sup>9</sup> Ká	竚 <sup>2</sup> Tsz'	笏 <sup>2</sup> Pá	
穌 <sup>1</sup> Sú	窠 <sup>2</sup> Sít	窠 <sup>10</sup> Lú	童 <sup>9</sup> T'ung	笑 <sup>1</sup> Sió	
穉 <sup>1</sup> Tsai	突 <sup>2</sup> Tat	窠 <sup>11</sup> Lut	竭 <sup>1</sup> K'ít	笏 <sup>2</sup> Sun	
穉 <sup>2</sup> Tsik	穉 <sup>2</sup> Tsing	窠 <sup>12</sup> Tió	端 <sup>1</sup> Tán	笏 <sup>2</sup> Chák	
穎 <sup>2</sup> Wing	穉 <sup>3</sup> Chák	窠 <sup>13</sup> Fán	競 <sup>2</sup> King	笏 <sup>2</sup> Ch'í	
穗 <sup>2</sup> Sui	穉 <sup>4</sup> lá	窠 <sup>14</sup> Ch'an		筑 <sup>2</sup> Chuk	
種 <sup>2</sup> T'ung	窠 <sup>5</sup> lá	窠 <sup>15</sup> Hiá		符 <sup>2</sup> Fú	
穉 <sup>3</sup> Nung	窠 <sup>6</sup> Pín	窠 <sup>16</sup> K'íu		笏 <sup>2</sup> Ká	
穉 <sup>4</sup> Shik	窠 <sup>7</sup> Wá	窠 <sup>17</sup> Tau		笏 <sup>2</sup> Kau	
穉 <sup>5</sup> Sui	窠 <sup>8</sup> Chat	窠 <sup>18</sup> Lung		笏 <sup>2</sup> Lap	
穉 <sup>6</sup> Wei	窠 <sup>9</sup> Ch'éung	窠 <sup>19</sup> Tsó		笏 <sup>2</sup> Pan	
穉 <sup>7</sup> Tsai	窠 <sup>10</sup> Tió	窠 <sup>20</sup> Sít		笏 <sup>2</sup> P'úi	
穉 <sup>8</sup> Wan	窠 <sup>11</sup> Ch'éung			笏 <sup>2</sup> Shang	
穉 <sup>9</sup> Wok	窠 <sup>12</sup> Káu			笏 <sup>2</sup> Tai	
穉 <sup>10</sup> Yeung	窠 <sup>13</sup> Kw'an			笏 <sup>2</sup> T'án	
	窠 <sup>14</sup> Ch'au			笏 <sup>2</sup> T'at	

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竹  
竹  
竹

笛 <sup>2</sup>	Tik	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Sháu	屏 <sup>2</sup>	Ping	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Lak	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Wong
筍 <sup>2</sup>	Tat	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Són	箱 <sup>2</sup>	Séung	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Lau	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Is <sup>13</sup>
策 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'ák	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Tung	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Són	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Luk	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Ka
筑 <sup>2</sup>	Chuk	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Chang	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Tsin	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Mit	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Kwo
筏 <sup>2</sup>	Fat	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Cháp	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Teit	簫 <sup>2</sup>	P'ái	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Lín
篋 <sup>2</sup>	Hong Kw'ang	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Chau	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Wo	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Pat	簫 <sup>2</sup>	P'o
筭 <sup>2</sup>	Kai	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Hong	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Wong	簫 <sup>2</sup>	P'ung	簫 <sup>2</sup>	P'o
筋 <sup>2</sup>	Kan	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Ki	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Yéuk	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Siú	簫 <sup>2</sup>	T'ím
筭 <sup>2</sup>	Kong	簫 <sup>2</sup>	K'ím	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'au <sup>10</sup>	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Tau	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'au <sup>14</sup>
簫 <sup>2</sup>	Pat	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Ko	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'í	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Tik	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Lám
筍 <sup>2</sup>	Sun	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Kón	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'ú	簫 <sup>2</sup>	T'ám	簫 <sup>2</sup>	N'p
等 <sup>2</sup>	T'ang	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Pi	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Fí	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Tauk	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Tik
答 <sup>2</sup>	Táp	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Pok	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Fú	簫 <sup>2</sup>	T'auk	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Tauk
筭 <sup>2</sup>	Te'ón	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Sháp	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Kan	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Wai	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Chan <sup>15</sup>
筒 <sup>2</sup>	T'ung	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Són	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Kó	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Fú <sup>12</sup>	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Fín
筋 <sup>2</sup>	Chú	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Tsin	簫 <sup>2</sup>	K'ok	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Kán	簫 <sup>2</sup>	T'ang
筭 <sup>2</sup>	ín	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Cham	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Shai	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Ló	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Lái <sup>16</sup>
筭 <sup>2</sup>	Káp	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Chú	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Shán	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Siú	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Ló
筭 <sup>2</sup>	Kó	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Fán	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Tuk	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Sun	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Luk
筭 <sup>2</sup>	Kón	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Háp	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Chak <sup>11</sup>	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Tán	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Lung
筭 <sup>2</sup>	Kwan	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Hau	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Chuk	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Tang	簫 <sup>2</sup>	T'ok
筭 <sup>2</sup>	Long	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Pín	簫 <sup>2</sup>	K'au	簫 <sup>2</sup>	T'ím	簫 <sup>2</sup>	T'án
筭 <sup>2</sup>	Shai	簫 <sup>2</sup>	P'ín	簫 <sup>2</sup>	Kwai	簫 <sup>2</sup>	T'ám	簫 <sup>2</sup>	K'ó <sup>17</sup>

籬 Pín	米 Mai	糲 Su <sup>8</sup>	糸 Sz'	統 Tám	11
籬 Yéuk	粉 Fan	糲 Tsung	系 Hai	糾 Tau	11
籬 Lí <sup>19</sup>	批 P'í	糲 6	糾 Kau	糾 Tiú	11
籬 Lo	粘 Chím <sup>5</sup>	糲 Ch'au <sup>10</sup>	糾 Chau <sup>3</sup>	紘 Wan	12
籬 ím <sup>20</sup>	粒 Nap	糲 Kò	紅 Hung	紘 Yam	12
籬 Yéuk <sup>26</sup>	粕 P'ok	糲 Kuk	紘 Kí	紘 Ch'an <sup>5</sup>	
	粗 Ts'ò	糲 T'ong	紘 Ts'un	紘 Ch'au	
	粧 Chong <sup>6</sup>	糲 Fan <sup>11</sup>	紘 ün	紘 Ch'u	
	粥 Chuk	糲 Hong	紘 Yan	紘 Chung	
	粦 Lun	糲 Mí	紘 Yéuk	紘 Chut	
	栖 Sai	糲 Tséung	紙 Chí <sup>4</sup>	紘 Fat	
	粟 Suk	糲 Tsò	紘 Fan	紘 Fat	
	粦 Tsz'	糲 Ts'ò	紘 Fau	紘 ín	
	粦 üt	糲 Ch'í <sup>12</sup>	紘 Fong	紘 Kau	
	粦 Fé <sup>7</sup>	糲 Ch'í <sup>12</sup>	紘 K'ap	紘 Kóm	
	粦 Kang	糲 Léung	紘 Lun	紘 Kwíng	
	粦 Léung	糲 Sán	紘 Man	紘 Lui	
	粦 Léung	糲 No <sup>14</sup>	紘 Náp	紘 Lui	
	粦 Ts'án	糲 Lai <sup>15</sup>	紘 Nau	紘 Pún	
	粦 Lun <sup>8</sup>	糲 Tik <sup>16</sup>	紘 Shá	紘 Sai	
	粦 P'í	糲 Tíú <sup>19</sup>	紘 Shák Sok	紘 Shán	
	粦 Sui		紘 Shū	紘 Shí	
	粦 Tsing		紘 Shún	紘 Shíú	
	粦 Tsung		紘 Sú		

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糸

縊, Sit	絹, Koo	緞, Kwian	緝, Man	緝, Nan
縊, To	細, Kwian	縊, Lau	縊, Min	縊, Suk
組, Tsò	縊, Kwik	縊, Ling	縊, Min	縊, To
紫, Tsu	縊, Pong	縊, Luk	縊, Pin	縊, Tsau
縊, Hün	縊, Pút	縊, Lun	縊, Pin	縊, Tsau
縊, K'ap	縊, Sau	縊, Min	縊, Sèung	縊, Tsau
縊, Kán	縊, Siu	縊, Mong	縊, Sin	縊, Ün
縊, Kit	縊, Sui	縊, P'ang	縊, So	縊, Ün
縊, Kit	縊, Tai	縊, Shun	縊, Sz'	縊, Wan
縊, Kong	縊, To	縊, Sin	縊, Tai	縊, Yang
縊, Lok	縊, Wán	縊, To	縊, Ts'ap	縊, Yuh
縊, Sit	縊, Chán	縊, Ts'ai	縊, Tán	縊, Chap
縊, Su	縊, Ch'au	縊, Tsau	縊, Ün	縊, Fan
縊, Sz'	縊, Ch'auk	縊, Ts'oi	縊, Ün	縊, Fung
縊, Tit	縊, Chui	縊, Tsung	縊, Wai	縊, Li
縊, Tsui	縊, Ch'it	縊, Ts'z'	縊, Ai	縊, Li
縊, Tung	縊, Fi	縊, Wai	縊, Ch'en	縊, Lái
縊, Yan	縊, f	縊, Wán	縊, Chí	縊, Lai
縊, Yung	縊, K'ai	縊, Wik	縊, Chui	縊, Mang
縊, Hi	縊, Kan	縊, Yui	縊, Fok	縊, Mau
縊, Kang	縊, Kí	縊, Káb Kwak	縊, Kim	縊, Mí
縊, K'au	縊, Kong	縊, Kám	縊, Kò	縊, Pí
縊, King	縊, Kun	縊, Lin	縊, Lím	縊, Shuk



用 <sup>2</sup>	Yung	田 <sup>2</sup>	T'in	哇 <sup>6</sup>	Kw'ai	疋 <sup>7</sup>	P'at	疒 <sup>2</sup>	Nik	101
角 <sup>2</sup>	Lat	甲 <sup>2</sup>	Káp	暑 <sup>2</sup>	Léuk	疎 <sup>7</sup>	Sho	疔 <sup>2</sup>	Nái	用 <sup>102</sup>
甫 <sup>2</sup>	Fú	申 <sup>2</sup>	Shan	略 <sup>2</sup>	Lóuk	疏 <sup>9</sup>	Sho	疔 <sup>2</sup>	Nau	田 <sup>103</sup>
甬 <sup>2</sup>	Pò	由 <sup>2</sup>	Yan	畢 <sup>2</sup>	Pat	疑 <sup>9</sup>	Chí	疔 <sup>2</sup>	Ting	疋 <sup>104</sup>
甬 <sup>2</sup>	Yung	男 <sup>2</sup>	Nám	留 <sup>2</sup>	Tóm		f	疔 <sup>2</sup>	Kau	疔
甬 <sup>2</sup>	Ning	甸 <sup>2</sup>	Tín	番 <sup>2</sup>	Fán			疔 <sup>2</sup>	Shán	
		町 <sup>2</sup>	Ting	異 <sup>2</sup>	P'ún			疔 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'an	
		画 <sup>2</sup>	Wá	畱 <sup>2</sup>	f			疔 <sup>2</sup>	Kái	
		毗 <sup>2</sup>	Man	畱 <sup>2</sup>	Lau			疔 <sup>2</sup>	K'í	
		界 <sup>2</sup>	Pí	畱 <sup>2</sup>	Shé			疔 <sup>2</sup>	Pá	
		畱 <sup>2</sup>	Tsz'	畱 <sup>2</sup>	Tsun			疔 <sup>2</sup>	Yau	
		畱 <sup>2</sup>	Hún	畱 <sup>2</sup>	Wá			疔 <sup>2</sup>	Yik	
		界 <sup>2</sup>	Kái	畱 <sup>2</sup>	Wák			疔 <sup>2</sup>	Chá	
		畱 <sup>2</sup>	Kang	畱 <sup>2</sup>	K'í			疔 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'an	
		畱 <sup>2</sup>	T'in	畱 <sup>2</sup>	Tong			疔 <sup>2</sup>	Ching	
		畱 <sup>2</sup>	Wai	畱 <sup>2</sup>	Tong			疔 <sup>2</sup>	Fai	
		畱 <sup>2</sup>	Wan	畱 <sup>2</sup>	Tung			疔 <sup>2</sup>	Kòm	
		畱 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'an	畱 <sup>2</sup>	Kí			疔 <sup>2</sup>	K'a	
		畱 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'uk	畱 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'au			疔 <sup>2</sup>	O	
		畱 <sup>2</sup>	Fán	畱 <sup>2</sup>	Kéung			疔 <sup>2</sup>	P'í	
		畱 <sup>2</sup>	Lau	畱 <sup>2</sup>	Tip			疔 <sup>2</sup>	Ping	
		畱 <sup>2</sup>	Mau	畱 <sup>2</sup>				疔 <sup>2</sup>	T'ang	
		畱 <sup>2</sup>	Pún	畱 <sup>2</sup>				疔 <sup>2</sup>	T'ó	
		畱 <sup>2</sup>	Tsik	畱 <sup>2</sup>				疔 <sup>2</sup>	Tsat	

122 网	開	Ki	羊	Yéung	羽	ü	翰	Hon	老	Lò
123 羊	香	Tsang	美	Mi	羿	Ngai	翮	Lik	考	Hán
124 羽	羅	Kün	美	Yau	翅	Chí	翳	Ai	者	Ché
125 老	羅	Lo	美	Kéung	鼓	Chí	翳	Fán	者	Kí
	羅	Pi	羔	Kò	翮	Chung	翳	Kín	者	Mò
	羅	Ki	殺	Ké	翮	Yang	翳	Ngò	者	Kan
			犯	Pá	翮	Ling	翳	Yik	者	Tü
			狩	Ch'ü	習	Táp	翳	Wai		
			狩	Lóng	翳	Yik	翳	lò		
			羞	Sau	翳	Yik	翳	Tò		
			羝	Tai	翳	Ts'ung	翳			
			羝	T'ò	翳	Yap	翳			
			着	Chéuk	翳	Siu	翳			
			義	f	翳	Chák	翳			
			羣	Kw'an	翳	Tik	翳			
			美	Sín	翳	Fí	翳			
			義	Hí	翳	Sáp	翳			
			羶	Chín	翳	Ts'ui	翳			
			羶	Kang	翳	Chó	翳			
			羶	Lán	翳	Fai	翳			
					翳	P'ín	翳			
					翳	Tsín	翳			
					翳	ón	翳			
					翳	Hok	翳			

而 <sup>1</sup>	f	耒 <sup>2</sup>	Loi	耳 <sup>1</sup>	f	聿 <sup>2</sup>	Lut	136
耑 <sup>3</sup>	Chān	耒 <sup>2</sup>	Tsz'	聃 <sup>3</sup>	Yé	聿 <sup>2</sup>	f	而 <sup>1</sup>
耐 <sup>2</sup>	Noi	耗 <sup>4</sup>	Hò	耻 <sup>4</sup>	Ch'í	肅 <sup>1</sup>	Siū	137
要 <sup>1</sup>	Shá	耕 <sup>1</sup>	Kang	耿 <sup>1</sup>	Kang	肅 <sup>1</sup>	Suk	耒 <sup>2</sup>
𠂔 <sup>1</sup>	Ūn	耜 <sup>1</sup>	Pá	耽 <sup>1</sup>	Tám	聿 <sup>2</sup>	Sz'	138
		耘 <sup>1</sup>	Wan	聃 <sup>1</sup>	Tám	聿 <sup>2</sup>	Shiū	耳 <sup>1</sup>
		耜 <sup>2</sup>	Tsz'	聃 <sup>1</sup>	Ling			139
		耦 <sup>9</sup>	Ngau	聊 <sup>1</sup>	Liú			聿 <sup>2</sup>
		耨 <sup>10</sup>	Nau	聃 <sup>6</sup>	K'út			
		耨 <sup>15</sup>	Yau	聘 <sup>1</sup>	P'ing			
				聖 <sup>1</sup>	Shing			
				職 <sup>8</sup>	Kwik			
				聞 <sup>1</sup>	Man			
				聞 <sup>2</sup>	Man			
				聚 <sup>2</sup>	Tsi			
				聰 <sup>9</sup>	Ts'ung			
				聃 <sup>11</sup>	Lān			
				聃 <sup>1</sup>	Sheng			
				聃 <sup>1</sup>	Shing			
				聃 <sup>1</sup>	Sung			
				聃 <sup>1</sup>	Ts'ung			
				職 <sup>12</sup>	Chik			
				聃 <sup>1</sup>	Fui			
				聃 <sup>2</sup>	Níp			
				聃 <sup>16</sup>	Lung			

聽 Ting

130	肉 <sup>1</sup>	Yuk	育 <sup>2</sup>	Yuk	脈 <sup>1</sup>	Mak	腓 <sup>1</sup>	Fy	腓 <sup>1</sup>	ü
肉	肌 <sup>2</sup>	Ki	胃 <sup>2</sup>	Chau <sup>5</sup>	脉 <sup>2</sup>	Mak	腑 <sup>2</sup>	Fu	腸 <sup>2</sup>	Wo
月	肋 <sup>2</sup>	Lak	胝 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'i	能 <sup>2</sup>	Nang	腐 <sup>2</sup>	Fu	腸 <sup>2</sup>	Wo
	肘 <sup>2</sup>	Chan <sup>3</sup>	腧 <sup>2</sup>	Ku	能 <sup>2</sup>	Nang	脉 <sup>2</sup>	Hin	腸 <sup>2</sup>	Kak <sup>10</sup>
	育 <sup>2</sup>	Fong	胸 <sup>2</sup>	K'a	腓 <sup>2</sup>	Pin	腔 <sup>2</sup>	Hong	膏 <sup>2</sup>	Ko
	肝 <sup>2</sup>	Kon	胞 <sup>2</sup>	Pau	脊 <sup>2</sup>	Tsik	腔 <sup>2</sup>	Ip	膏 <sup>2</sup>	Lo
	肱 <sup>2</sup>	Kong	背 <sup>2</sup>	Pai	脆 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'ui	腔 <sup>2</sup>	Nam	膏 <sup>2</sup>	La
	肋 <sup>2</sup>	Ngan	胖 <sup>2</sup>	P'an	脆 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'ui	肺 <sup>2</sup>	Nam	腓 <sup>2</sup>	P'i
	肚 <sup>2</sup>	Tò	胥 <sup>2</sup>	Sa	裁 <sup>2</sup>	Tsz'	脾 <sup>2</sup>	P'i	腓 <sup>2</sup>	Pok
	脊 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'ü	胆 <sup>2</sup>	Tám	腓 <sup>2</sup>	Fa <sup>7</sup>	腎 <sup>2</sup>	Shan	腓 <sup>2</sup>	P'ong
	彤 <sup>2</sup>	Yang	胎 <sup>2</sup>	T'oi	腓 <sup>2</sup>	Hong	脂 <sup>2</sup>	Sik	腿 <sup>2</sup>	T'u
	肢 <sup>2</sup>	Chi	胙 <sup>2</sup>	Tsò	脚 <sup>2</sup>	Kéuk	腓 <sup>2</sup>	T'in	腿 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'un <sup>11</sup>
	肱 <sup>2</sup>	Chun	肺 <sup>2</sup>	Tsz'	脛 <sup>2</sup>	King	腕 <sup>2</sup>	On	膚 <sup>2</sup>	Fa
	肺 <sup>2</sup>	Fai	胡 <sup>2</sup>	ü	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Lí	腋 <sup>2</sup>	Yat	膠 <sup>2</sup>	Kau
	肥 <sup>2</sup>	Fi	胃 <sup>2</sup>	Wai	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Man	腸 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'éung	腸 <sup>2</sup>	Kwok
	背 <sup>2</sup>	Hang	胤 <sup>2</sup>	Yan	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Mai	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Chung	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Lut
	肩 <sup>2</sup>	Kin	脂 <sup>2</sup>	Chi <sup>6</sup>	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Shun	腹 <sup>2</sup>	Fuk	膜 <sup>2</sup>	Mok
	股 <sup>2</sup>	Ku	昧 <sup>2</sup>	Chu	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Ting	腰 <sup>2</sup>	Id	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Tong
	肱 <sup>2</sup>	Kwang	脊 <sup>2</sup>	Hip	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'ui	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Mai	脛 <sup>2</sup>	At <sup>12</sup>
	脊 <sup>2</sup>	Ngau	胸 <sup>2</sup>	Hung	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Tsun	腦 <sup>2</sup>	Nò	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Fan
	胖 <sup>2</sup>	P'ong	脛 <sup>2</sup>	In	脛 <sup>2</sup>	T'ut	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Sing	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Ki
	肝 <sup>2</sup>	P'ü	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Kwá	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Chang	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Soi	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Mò
	肝 <sup>2</sup>	Yat	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Kwong	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Chéung	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Tun	脛 <sup>2</sup>	Ni

石 <sup>2</sup> Shik	硯 <sup>2</sup> ín	碣 <sup>2</sup> Tong	磽 <sup>12</sup> Háu	示 <sup>2</sup> Shí
叮 <sup>1</sup> Ting	硯 <sup>2</sup> Lau	碾 <sup>10</sup> Chín	磤 <sup>1</sup> Kí	礼 <sup>2</sup> Lai
砵 <sup>3</sup> Mong	硬 <sup>2</sup> Ngáng	磳 <sup>2</sup> Hòp	磬 <sup>1</sup> K'ü	祔 <sup>3</sup> K'í
砵 <sup>2</sup> Ngat	硃 <sup>2</sup> Siú	確 <sup>2</sup> K'ok	磲 <sup>1</sup> Lun	社 <sup>2</sup> Shé
砵 <sup>4</sup> Fú	碯 <sup>8</sup> K'í	磊 <sup>1</sup> Lui	磳 <sup>1</sup> P'ún	祀 <sup>2</sup> Tsz'
砵 <sup>1</sup> Hóm	碯 <sup>1</sup> K'í	碼 <sup>1</sup> Má	磴 <sup>1</sup> Tsíu	祉 <sup>4</sup> Chí
砵 <sup>1</sup> P'ai	碯 <sup>1</sup> Luk	硯 <sup>1</sup> Pí	磴 <sup>1</sup> Wong	枋 <sup>1</sup> Fong
砂 <sup>1</sup> Shá	碯 <sup>1</sup> Mò	磅 <sup>1</sup> P'ong	磴 <sup>13</sup> Ch'ó	祇 <sup>1</sup> K'í
泵 <sup>1</sup> Tam	碯 <sup>2</sup> Ngoi	磐 <sup>1</sup> P'ún	磴 <sup>1</sup> Lím	祈 <sup>1</sup> K'í
泵 <sup>1</sup> Tam	碯 <sup>2</sup> P'ang	磬 <sup>1</sup> Shín	磴 <sup>14</sup> Ngoi	祇 <sup>5</sup> Chí
砌 <sup>1</sup> Ts'ai	碑 <sup>1</sup> Pí	磬 <sup>1</sup> Song	磴 <sup>15</sup> Fán	祝 <sup>1</sup> Chuk
砵 <sup>2</sup> Wák	碯 <sup>1</sup> Po	碯 <sup>1</sup> T'áp	磴 <sup>1</sup> Kwong	祓 <sup>1</sup> Fat
砵 <sup>2</sup> Chai	碎 <sup>1</sup> Sui	碯 <sup>1</sup> T'ín	磴 <sup>2</sup> Lai	耐 <sup>2</sup> Fí
砵 <sup>1</sup> Cham	碯 <sup>1</sup> Ting	碯 <sup>1</sup> Ts'ó	磴 <sup>1</sup> Lik	祛 <sup>1</sup> K'ü
砲 <sup>1</sup> P'áu	碯 <sup>1</sup> Tái	磁 <sup>1</sup> Ts'z'	磴 <sup>16</sup> P'áu	祕 <sup>1</sup> Pí
破 <sup>1</sup> P'ó	碗 <sup>1</sup> ún	碯 <sup>1</sup> Wan	磴 <sup>17</sup> Lung	神 <sup>1</sup> Shan
砥 <sup>1</sup> Tai	碯 <sup>9</sup> Cham	碯 <sup>11</sup> Chún	磴 <sup>1</sup> Séung	崇 <sup>2</sup> Sui
砵 <sup>1</sup> T'ó	碯 <sup>1</sup> K'ít	磬 <sup>1</sup> Hing	磴 <sup>1</sup> Pok	祖 <sup>2</sup> Tsò
砵 <sup>6</sup> Chü	碯 <sup>1</sup> Nò	磬 <sup>1</sup> Hóm	磴 <sup>18</sup> Kún	祚 <sup>2</sup> Tsò
硃 <sup>1</sup> ín	碧 <sup>1</sup> Pik	磨 <sup>1</sup> Mo		祠 <sup>1</sup> Ts'z'
硃 <sup>1</sup> Ngán	碰 <sup>1</sup> Pung	磨 <sup>2</sup> Mò		祐 <sup>6</sup>
硃 <sup>1</sup> Náu	碩 <sup>2</sup> Shik	礪 <sup>1</sup> Ts'ám		祐 <sup>2</sup> Yau
硃 <sup>1</sup> Sín	礪 <sup>2</sup> Típ	礪 <sup>1</sup> Tsik		祔 <sup>2</sup> Yéung
硃 <sup>1</sup> Ying				祔 <sup>6</sup> Chü
硃 <sup>7</sup> Hang				

112  
石  
113  
示  
不

105	舌	Shit	舛	Ch'an	舟	Chau	艸	T'ü	艮	Kan
舌	Shé		舛	Shun	舛	Tò	艸	Trò	艮	Ngan
136	舛	Shai	舛	Mò	舛	Shun	舛	Trò	艮	Lung
舛	Shé				舛	Fong	舛	Tung	艮	Kin
137	舛	Shé			舛	Hong	舛	Lò		
舛	P'ò				舛	Pá	舛	Ngai		
139	舛	Kán			舛	Pán	舛	Lám		
艮	Lám				舛	Pán	舛	Mung		
					舛	Chák	舛	Lò		
					舛	Hó	舛			
					舛	In	舛			
					舛	Pák	舛			
					舛	Pok	舛			
					舛	Shun	舛			
					舛	T'ò	舛			
					舛	Ting	舛			
					舛	Lun	舛			
					舛	Mang	舛			
					舛	P'ín	舛			
					舛	Típ	舛			
					舛	Sau	舛			
					舛	Tr'ò	舛			
					舛	Tr'ong	舛			
					舛	Lau	舛			
					舛	Ngò	舛			

色 Shik  
豔 fan

艸 Ts'ò

芄 K'au

芳 Lik

艾 Ngai

芳 T'ia

芎 Chéuk

芑 Kí

芎 Kung

芑 Mong

芑 P'ung

芑 Ts'in

芑 ün

芑 Chí

芑 Ch'ò

芑 Fā

芑 Fāi

芑 Fan

芑 Fau

芑 Fong

芑 Fā

芑 Kái

芑 K'au

芑 K'au

芑 Lai

芹 K'au

芑 K'au

芑 K'au

芑 Ngai

芑 Pá

芑 Shí

芑 ün

芑 Wa

芑 Yui

芑 Chí

芑 Ch'í

芑 Fāi

芑 Fāi

芑 Fāi

芑 Fāi

芑 Ho

芑 f

芑 fan

芑 Kai

芑 K'au

芑 K'au

芑 Lai

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葦	Yung	莎	So	蕒	Pi	蒿	Fuk	葫	U
莊	Chong	荳	Tau	蕨	Pi	葑	Fung	英	U
李	Fu	荻	Tik	萍	Ping	萱	Huo	葳	Wai
苧	P'ih	茶	T'ò	菠	Pò	葉	Ip	葦	Wai
莖	Hang	莠	Yau	菩	P'ò	蓼	Ló	葍	Yéuk
荷	Ho	藟	Am	拖	Pò	葭	Ká	葍	Chung
荷	Ho	藟	Ch'ung	華	Pang	葛	Kot	蓄	Ch'uk
莧	In	藟	Ch'ung	菽	Shuk	葵	Kw'ui	蒿	Hó
莢	Káp	華	Fá	萃	Sui	落	Lok	蕒	Kim
莢	Ká	菲	Fí	莢	Tám	萬	Mán	蕒	K'ui
莢	Kán	菅	Kán	莢	Tám	萼	Ngok	蕒	Kw'ui
莢	Léung	其	Kí	樹	T'ò	葩	Pá	蕒	Lau
荊	Lí	菰	Ká	萋	Ts'ai	葆	Pò	蕒	Lo
荊	Lí	菇	Ká	菁	Tsing	葡	P'ò	蕒	Ming
莫	Mo	菊	Kuk	菜	Ts'oi	蔥	Sái	蕒	Mung
莫	Mok	菌	Kw'an	菹	Tsu	甚	Sham	蒲	P'ò
莓	Mái	菓	Kwo	菹	Tsu	蒂	Tai	桔	Pó
莪	Ngo	菱	Ling	華	Wá	蓂	Ts'am	莧	Sau
莆	P'ò	萊	Loi	葵	Wai	葍	Ts'ap	莧	Shí
苧	P'òt	萊	Luk	苑	Wat	莖	Tsong	莧	Shí
葵	Sai	萌	Mang	著	Chéuk	莖	Tsong	莧	Sín
莘	San	莽	Mong	著	Chú	莖	Ts'ung	莧	So
莖	Shau	菴	Om	葦	Fan	莖	Tung	莧	So



INDEX OF CHARACTERS.

蓀 <sup>2</sup>	Sun	蔓 <sup>2</sup>	Mán	蕃 <sup>2</sup>	Fán	薺 <sup>2</sup>	Hò	藐 <sup>2</sup>	
蒜 <sup>2</sup>	Sun	茂 <sup>2</sup>	Mít	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	lú	蕙 <sup>2</sup>	f	藕 <sup>2</sup>	
疾 <sup>2</sup>	Tsat	蕝 <sup>2</sup>	Ngai	蕎 <sup>2</sup>	K'íu	薊 <sup>2</sup>	Kai	藻 <sup>2</sup>	
蓍 <sup>2</sup>	Tsik	蔦 <sup>2</sup>	Níu	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	K'ü	薊 <sup>2</sup>	Kéung	薯 <sup>2</sup>	
蒼 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'ong	荀 <sup>2</sup>	Pák	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Kút	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Kwang	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	
秦 <sup>2</sup>	Tsun	華 <sup>2</sup>	Pat	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Kwai	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Kwo	薺 <sup>2</sup>	
蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Yéuk	蔀 <sup>2</sup>	Pò	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Mò	雷 <sup>2</sup>	Lui	藉 <sup>2</sup>	
蓍 <sup>2</sup>	Yuk	蔀 <sup>2</sup>	P'ò	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Pai	薇 <sup>2</sup>	Mí	藏 <sup>2</sup>	
蓉 <sup>2</sup>	Yung	蓬 <sup>2</sup>	P'ung	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Shun	薄 <sup>2</sup>	Pok	藏 <sup>2</sup>	
陳 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'an <sup>11</sup>	蔬 <sup>2</sup>	Sho	蕭 <sup>2</sup>	Síu	薪 <sup>2</sup>	San	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	
蔗 <sup>2</sup>	Ché	尊 <sup>2</sup>	Shun	荳 <sup>2</sup>	Tang	薩 <sup>2</sup>	Sát	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	
遂 <sup>2</sup>	Chuk	宿 <sup>2</sup>	Suk	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Tong	薛 <sup>2</sup>	Sít	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	
蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Fan	徒 <sup>2</sup>	Sz'	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Taiú	薺 <sup>2</sup>	T'ai	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	
蕘 <sup>2</sup>	ín	帶 <sup>2</sup>	Tái	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'út	蓬 <sup>2</sup>	Tát	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	
蕘 <sup>2</sup>	K'au	蔀 <sup>2</sup>	T'íu	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'út	薺 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'éung	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	
蕘 <sup>2</sup>	K'éung	蔀 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'éung	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Wá	薦 <sup>2</sup>	Tsín	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	
蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Lau	蔀 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'oi	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Wai	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	ü	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	
蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Lü	蔀 <sup>2</sup>	Tsuk	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Yau	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Wai	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	
蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Lín	蔀 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'uk	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Yui	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Yuk	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	
蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Liú	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	T'ung	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Yui	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Fan <sup>14</sup>	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	
蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Luk	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Wai	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Yui	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	f	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	
蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Lúi	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Yam	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Há <sup>13</sup>	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Kò	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	
蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Má	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Fan <sup>12</sup>	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Hái	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	Lám	蕘 <sup>2</sup>	

140	艸	蕓	K'í	藜	Lái <sup>21</sup>	虎	Fú	虫	Ch'ung	蛙	Cha
艸	蕓	藜	Lái	藜	Yik	虎	Fú	虫	Fai	蛙	Im
141	蕓	藜	Lò	藜	Ngong	虎	Yénk	虫	K'au	蛙	Nám
142	蕓	藜	Lun	藜		虎	Hán <sup>4</sup>	虫	Shat	蛙	Kó
虫	藜	藜	Oi	藜		虎	K'in	虫	Fú <sup>3</sup>	蛙	Im
	藜	藜	P'an	藜		虎	Ch'ú <sup>3</sup>	虫	Wai	蛙	Ling
	藜	藜	Sá	藜		虎	Ch'ú	虫	Hung	蛙	Shé
	藜	藜		藜		虎	Há <sup>6</sup>	虫	Kong	蛙	Tín

INDEX OF CHARACTERS.

蛎 <sup>1</sup> Kün	蝸 <sup>1</sup> T'ü	蟪 <sup>1</sup> Yau	蠱 <sup>1</sup> Máu	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Ch'ing
蛎 <sup>2</sup> Lí	蜻 <sup>1</sup> Tsing	蟪 <sup>10</sup> Kéung	螯 <sup>1</sup> Ngò	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Hái
娘 <sup>1</sup> Long	蝨 <sup>2</sup> Tung	媽 <sup>1</sup> Má	蟻 <sup>1</sup> P'ü	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Héung
蟻 <sup>1</sup> 'Ng	蛾 <sup>1</sup> Wik	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Máu	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Sik	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Hít
蟻 <sup>1</sup> Ngo	蟻 <sup>2</sup> Yik	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Ming	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Tai	蟻 <sup>1</sup> K'am
蟻 <sup>2</sup> Shan	蟻 <sup>2</sup> Yui	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Pán	蟻 <sup>1</sup> T'ong	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Kéung
蟻 <sup>1</sup> Shán	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Fuk	蟻 <sup>1</sup> P'ong	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Tséung	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Lúi
蟻 <sup>2</sup> Shuk	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Fuk	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Sz'	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Ts'ò	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Lo
蟻 <sup>2</sup> Tín	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Há	蟻 <sup>1</sup> T'ang	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Tsut	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Ngai
蟻 <sup>1</sup> T'ing	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Hít	蟻 <sup>1</sup> T'ong	蟻 <sup>12</sup> Ch'ung	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Shím
蟻 <sup>1</sup> T'ái	蟻 <sup>1</sup> ín	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Ts'un	蟻 <sup>1</sup> K'ai	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Shuk
蟻 <sup>1</sup> Yung <sup>8</sup>	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Mong	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Tsz'	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Kí	蟻 <sup>2</sup> Ts'ák
蟻 <sup>1</sup> Ch'á	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Pin	蟻 <sup>1</sup> ün	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Kíú	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Ying
蟻 <sup>1</sup> Ts'ü	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Shat	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Ying	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Kut	蟻 <sup>14</sup> Hò
蟻 <sup>1</sup> Chí	蟻 <sup>2</sup> Shik	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Yung	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Lò	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Mung
蟻 <sup>2</sup> Fau	蟻 <sup>1</sup> T'ai	蟻 <sup>11</sup> Chat	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Mong	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Pan
蟻 <sup>1</sup> Fí	蟻 <sup>2</sup> Típ	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Ch'ik	蟻 <sup>1</sup> P'áng	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Ts'ai
蟻 <sup>1</sup> K'í	蟻 <sup>1</sup> ũ	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Chung	蟻 <sup>1</sup> P'un	蟻 <sup>1</sup> ũ
蟻 <sup>1</sup> Kwo	蟻 <sup>1</sup> ũ	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Kwok	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Shín	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Wok
蟻 <sup>1</sup> Lun	蟻 <sup>2</sup> Wai	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Lau	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Shín	蟻 <sup>15</sup> Chák
蟻 <sup>1</sup> Mang	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Wo	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Lí	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Siú	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Ch'un
蟻 <sup>2</sup> Mat	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Wong	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Lo	蟻 <sup>2</sup> Wai	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Fán
蟻 <sup>1</sup> Sik	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Yau	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Má	蟻 <sup>13</sup> Ch'ái	蟻 <sup>1</sup> Lai
蟻 <sup>1</sup> Tai				蟻 <sup>1</sup> Lui

142	血	Hüt	行	Hang	衣	í	祖	Tán
143	虫		行	Hang	表	Píú	表	Tá
143	蠅	Lai	行	Hong	衫	Shám	補	Tau
144	血	Mí	衍	Hon	裏	Ch'ung	袴	Fá
144	蠶	Tò	衍	In	衾	K'am	袂	Kwá
144	蠶	Fung	術	Shut	衿	K'am	袂	Fuk
145	行	Kú	街	ün	袂	Kw'an	袂	Kíp
145	衣	Kón	街	Kái	袂	Mai	袂	Kí
145	衣	Wai	街	Tung	袂	Náp	袂	Lá
145	衣	Tá'm	街	Ngá	袂	Shui	袂	Tón
145	衣	Mán	街	Yung	袂	Sui	袂	Yan
145	衣	Nán	街	Ch'ung	袂	Tá'í	袂	Yan
			街	ó	袂	ün	袂	Yan
			街	Wai	袂	Yam	袂	Ch'ing
			街	Hang	袂	Ch'an	袂	Chong
			街	Wá	袂	Fat	袂	K'an
			街	Wai	袂	Ká	袂	Kw'an
			街	K'ó	袂	K'ó	袂	Lí
					袂	Ling	袂	Lí
					袂	Pí	袂	Lá
					袂	P'í	袂	Ní
					袂	P'í	袂	Ní
					袂	P'í	袂	Pó
					袂	P'í	袂	Pau
					袂	P'ó	袂	Shá
					袂	Tái	袂	ü
					袂	Toi	袂	Yai

製 <sup>8</sup>	Chai	製 <sup>8</sup>	Kwing	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Sui	西 <sup>1</sup>	Há	見 <sup>1</sup>	Kín	145
稠	Ch'an	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Nang	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Tong	西 <sup>2</sup>	Sai	覓 <sup>2</sup>	Kún	衣
排	Fí	襪 <sup>2</sup>	T'an	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Lám <sup>14</sup>	要 <sup>1</sup>	lá	覓 <sup>2</sup>	Kw'ai <sup>4</sup>	衣
裾	Kú	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Yuk	襪 <sup>2</sup>	K'ít <sup>15</sup>	要 <sup>2</sup>	lá	覓 <sup>2</sup>	Mik	146
褂	Kwá	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Chíp <sup>11</sup>	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Mát	覃 <sup>2</sup>	Tám <sup>6</sup>	覓 <sup>2</sup>	Mik	西
裏	Kwo	襪 <sup>2</sup>	K'éung	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Puk	覆 <sup>2</sup>	Fau <sup>12</sup>	覓 <sup>2</sup>	Chím <sup>5</sup>	147
裸	Lo	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Lí	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Shik	覆 <sup>2</sup>	Fuk	覓 <sup>2</sup>	Shí	見
裨	P'í	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Lú	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'an <sup>16</sup>	覓 <sup>2</sup>	llat <sup>13</sup>	覓 <sup>2</sup>	Hat <sup>7</sup>	
裨	Piá	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Séung	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Lung	覓 <sup>2</sup>	Kí <sup>19</sup>	覓 <sup>2</sup>	Shing <sup>8</sup>	
裴	P'ái	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Pò	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Tsáp	覓 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>	Tín <sup>9</sup>	
裳	Shéung	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Sín	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Nong	覓 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>	Tò <sup>9</sup>	
襦	T'ik	襪 <sup>2</sup>	S't	襪 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'an	
袍	T'ò	襪 <sup>2</sup>	K'éung <sup>12</sup>	襪 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>	ü	
複	Fuk <sup>9</sup>	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Kik	襪 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>	Kau <sup>10</sup>	
褐	Hot	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Pút	襪 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>	Kí	
褊	Pín	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Tán	襪 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>	Chong <sup>11</sup>	
褊	Pò	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Tsáp	襪 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>	Kan	
褊	Pò	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Chím <sup>13</sup>	襪 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'u	
提	T'ai	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Fúi	襪 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>	Káu <sup>13</sup>	
褊	Yau	襪 <sup>2</sup>	K'am	襪 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>	Kok	
褊	Ch'í <sup>10</sup>	襪 <sup>2</sup>	Lím	襪 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>	Lám <sup>15</sup>	
褊	Fú	襪 <sup>2</sup>	ò	襪 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>	Tik	
褊	Hín	襪 <sup>2</sup>	P'ik	襪 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>		覓 <sup>2</sup>	Kún <sup>18</sup>	



膨 <sup>1</sup> P'ang.	臣 <sup>1</sup> Shan	自 <sup>2</sup> Tsz'	至 <sup>1</sup> Chí	白 <sup>1</sup> K'au	130
膳 <sup>2</sup> Shin	臥 <sup>2</sup> Ngo	臭 <sup>1</sup> Ch'au	致 <sup>1</sup> Chí	與 <sup>1</sup> ü	肉 <sup>1</sup>
膳 <sup>2</sup> Tsia	減 <sup>2</sup> Tsong	泉 <sup>2</sup> ft	臺 <sup>1</sup> T'oi	昌 <sup>1</sup> 16	月 <sup>1</sup> 131
膳 <sup>2</sup> K'ü	臨 <sup>1</sup> Lam	皐 <sup>2</sup> Kò	臻 <sup>1</sup> Tsun	昇 <sup>1</sup> ü	臣 <sup>1</sup> 132
膳 <sup>2</sup> Lím		皐 <sup>2</sup> ft		春 <sup>1</sup> Ch'un	自 <sup>1</sup> 133
臉 <sup>2</sup> Lím				春 <sup>1</sup> Chung	至 <sup>1</sup> 134
膳 <sup>2</sup> Nung				鳥 <sup>1</sup> Sik	白 <sup>1</sup>
臂 <sup>1</sup> Pí				舅 <sup>1</sup> K'au	
膝 <sup>1</sup> Sat				與 <sup>1</sup> ü	
臊 <sup>1</sup> Sò				與 <sup>1</sup> ü	
膳 <sup>1</sup> Tám				興 <sup>1</sup> Hing	
臂 <sup>1</sup> T'un				興 <sup>1</sup> Hing	
臆 <sup>1</sup> Yik				舉 <sup>1</sup> Ku	
膺 <sup>1</sup> Ying				舊 <sup>2</sup> Kau	
膳 <sup>1</sup> Yung					
膳 <sup>1</sup> Pan					
膳 <sup>1</sup> Ts'z'					
膳 <sup>1</sup> Láp					
膳 <sup>1</sup> Piú					
膳 <sup>1</sup> Lò					
膳 <sup>1</sup> Tsong					
膳 <sup>1</sup> Lán					
膳 <sup>1</sup> Nín					







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足

足, Tsuk	跡, Tsik	踰, ü	蹤, Tsung	躍, Yéuk
趺, P'áu	踰, Ts'au	蹂, Yau	蹠, Fán <sup>12</sup>	躑, Chák <sup>15</sup>
趾, Chi	踰, Ki <sup>7</sup>	蹠, K'ai <sup>10</sup>	蹠, Hák	躑, Chi
趺, Fu	踰, Kuk	蹠, Kín	蹠, Kéuk	躑, Ch'ia
踰, Kat	踰, Léung	蹠, P'ong	蹠, Kiú	躑, Ch'á
踰, K'í	踰, P'ò	蹠, P'án	蹠, Kút	躑, Luk
踰, P'á	踰, Yung	蹠, P'ín	蹠, Kwai	躑, Líp
踰, Chik <sup>5</sup>	踰, Cháu	蹠, Tín	蹠, Lám	躑, Lun <sup>16</sup>
踰, Fú	踰, Ch'í	蹠, Tò	蹠, P'ít	躑, Ts'in
踰, K'á	踰, Kú	蹠, Ts'éung	蹠, Puk	躑, Lán <sup>17</sup>
踰, Pai	踰, K'án	蹠, Tsik	蹠, Sang	躑, Níp <sup>18</sup>
踰, P'áu	踰, Suk	蹠, Ts'o	蹠, Tsang	躑, Fok
踰, Pút	踰, Táp	蹠, Chik <sup>11</sup>	蹠, Sin	
踰, Shán	踰, T'ik	蹠, Ch'un	蹠, Tang	
踰, Tít	踰, Tsik	蹠, Hí	蹠, Ts'uk	
踰, T'ó	踰, Tsín	蹠, Liú	蹠, Ts'án	
踰, Kan	踰, Tsung	蹠, Mau	蹠, Chín <sup>13</sup>	
踰, Káp	踰, Chá <sup>9</sup>	蹠, Pat	蹠, Ch'ó	
踰, K'í	踰, Ch'ái	蹠, Sái	蹠, Chok	
踰, Kwá	踰, Chung	蹠, Suk	蹠, Nuk	
踰, Kwai	踰, Kú	蹠, Tik	蹠, P'ik	
踰, Lò	踰, T'ai	蹠, Ts'éung	蹠, Tan	
踰, Sín	踰, Típ	蹠, Ts'uk	蹠, Ts'ò	
踰, T'íú			蹠, Ch'au <sup>14</sup>	
			蹠, Tsai	







164	酉	Yau	醅	T'ò	醴	Lai <sup>13</sup>	采	Ts'oi	里	Li
酉	酏	Ting	醅	Chán <sup>8</sup>	醴	Nung	釋	Shik	重	Chung
165	會	Ts'au	醅	ím	醴	Fau <sup>14</sup>			重	Ch'ung
采	酏	Chau <sup>3</sup>	醅	Luk	醴	Lung <sup>17</sup>			野	Yé <sup>4</sup>
166	酏	Chéuk	醇	Shun	醴	Mí			量	Léang <sup>5</sup>
里	配	P'oi	醅	T'ò	醴	Yéung <sup>18</sup>			釐	Lí <sup>11</sup>
	酒	Ts'au	醅	Ts'ò	醴	Yan <sup>19</sup>				
	酏	Mò	醉	Tsui	醴	Sz'				
	酏	Tám <sup>4</sup>	醒	Sing <sup>9</sup>	醴	ím				
	酏	ü	醅	Sá						
	酏	Ch'au <sup>5</sup>	醅	Tai						
	酏	Hóm	醅	Tám						
	酏	Kú	醅	6						
	酏	Sá	醅	Chá <sup>10</sup>						
	酏	T'ò	醅	Ch'au						
	酏	Tsok	醅	Hoi						
	酏	Ch'au <sup>6</sup>	醅	Wan						
	酏	Lok	醫	f <sup>11</sup>						
	酏	Ming <sup>7</sup>	醅	Lí						
	酏	Huk	醅	Lò						
	酏	Káu	醅	Tséung <sup>12</sup>						
	酏	Lát	醅	Hí						
	酏	Pò	醅	Tsú						
	酏	Són								







INDEX OF CHARACTERS.

閨 <sup>1</sup>	T'ín	阜 <sup>2</sup>	Fau	陣 <sup>2</sup>	Chan <sup>7</sup>	隆 <sup>1</sup>	Lung	濟 <sup>1</sup>	Tsai
闕 <sup>11</sup>	Kw'ai	阡 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'ín	陟 <sup>2</sup>	Chik	隄 <sup>1</sup>	Tai	隰 <sup>2</sup>	Tsáp
關 <sup>12</sup>	Kwán	阨 <sup>2</sup>	Ak	除 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'u	隋 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'ui	隱 <sup>1</sup>	Yan
闡 <sup>12</sup>	Chín	阨 <sup>2</sup>	Ák	陝 <sup>2</sup>	Háp	隊 <sup>2</sup>	Túi	隳 <sup>1</sup>	Fai
閭 <sup>13</sup>	Fúi	阨 <sup>2</sup>	Chí	陞 <sup>2</sup>	Pai	隅 <sup>2</sup>	ü	隳 <sup>1</sup>	Chat
闕 <sup>13</sup>	Hòm	防 <sup>2</sup>	Fong	陝 <sup>2</sup>	Shím	限 <sup>2</sup>	ü	隳 <sup>1</sup>	Chat
闕 <sup>13</sup>	K'ap	阱 <sup>2</sup>	Tsing	陞 <sup>2</sup>	Shing	隍 <sup>2</sup>	Wong	隳 <sup>1</sup>	Lung
闕 <sup>13</sup>	P'ik	阮 <sup>2</sup>	ün	院 <sup>2</sup>	ün	陰 <sup>2</sup>	Yam		
闕 <sup>13</sup>	T'át	阿 <sup>2</sup>	Á	院 <sup>2</sup>	ün	陽 <sup>2</sup>	Yéung		
闕 <sup>13</sup>	Wán	阿 <sup>2</sup>	O	陞 <sup>2</sup>	Ying	隍 <sup>2</sup>	Ying		
		阻 <sup>2</sup>	Cho	陳 <sup>2</sup>	Ch'an	隘 <sup>2</sup>	Ái		
		附 <sup>2</sup>	Fú	陳 <sup>2</sup>	Chan	隔 <sup>2</sup>	Kák		
		陂 <sup>2</sup>	Pi	陷 <sup>2</sup>	Hám	隙 <sup>2</sup>	Kwik		
		陂 <sup>2</sup>	Po	陵 <sup>2</sup>	Ling	隕 <sup>2</sup>	Wan		
		阼 <sup>2</sup>	Tím	陸 <sup>2</sup>	Luk	障 <sup>2</sup>	Chéung		
		陀 <sup>2</sup>	T'o	陴 <sup>2</sup>	P'í	隙 <sup>2</sup>	Kwik		
		阼 <sup>2</sup>	Tsò	陪 <sup>2</sup>	P'úi	際 <sup>2</sup>	Tsai		
		限 <sup>2</sup>	Hán	陞 <sup>2</sup>	Shui	隕 <sup>2</sup>	T'úi		
		降 <sup>2</sup>	Hong	陶 <sup>2</sup>	T'ò	險 <sup>2</sup>	Hím		
		降 <sup>2</sup>	Kong	陴 <sup>2</sup>	Tsau	隧 <sup>2</sup>	Sui		
		陔 <sup>2</sup>	Koi	陰 <sup>2</sup>	Yam	隨 <sup>2</sup>	Ts'ui		
		陋 <sup>2</sup>	Lau	隊 <sup>2</sup>	Chui	隕 <sup>2</sup>	Yuk		
		陋 <sup>2</sup>	Mak	階 <sup>2</sup>	Kái	隳 <sup>2</sup>	Chat		



非 <sup>7</sup> Fí	面 <sup>2</sup> Mín	革 <sup>7</sup> Kák		韋 <sup>2</sup> Wai	175
靠 <sup>7</sup> K'áu	覲 <sup>7</sup> T'ín	鞣 <sup>7</sup> Tik	鞞 <sup>10</sup> Ts'au	韜 <sup>3</sup> Yan	非 <sup>176</sup>
靡 <sup>11</sup> Mí	蹟 <sup>12</sup> Fú	靴 <sup>4</sup> Hù	鞞 <sup>10</sup> P'ún	鞞 <sup>5</sup> Fat	面 <sup>177</sup>
	曆 <sup>14</sup> fín	斬 <sup>7</sup> Kan	鞞 <sup>11</sup> Kwok	鞞 <sup>2</sup> Mú	革 <sup>178</sup>
		靶 <sup>7</sup> Pá	鞞 <sup>13</sup> Kéung	鞞 <sup>6</sup> Káp	韋 <sup>178</sup>
		鞞 <sup>7</sup> Sáp	鞞 <sup>15</sup> Ts'ín	鞞 <sup>8</sup> Ch'éung	韋
		鞞 <sup>5</sup> P'áu		鞞 <sup>9</sup> Hon	
		鞞 <sup>6</sup> Yéung		鞞 <sup>9</sup> Típ	
		鞞 <sup>6</sup> Hái		鞞 <sup>2</sup> Tún	
		鞞 <sup>7</sup> Kung		鞞 <sup>10</sup> Wai	
		鞞 <sup>7</sup> On		鞞 <sup>10</sup> Kau	
		鞞 <sup>7</sup> T'ò		鞞 <sup>11</sup> T'ò	
		鞞 <sup>7</sup> Kún		鞞 <sup>11</sup> Wan	
		鞞 <sup>7</sup> Sháu		鞞 <sup>12</sup> Pat	
		鞞 <sup>7</sup> Ts'iu		鞞 <sup>12</sup> Wai	
		鞞 <sup>8</sup> T'iu		鞞 <sup>13</sup> Tuk	
		鞞 <sup>8</sup> Hung			
		鞞 <sup>9</sup> Kuk			
		鞞 <sup>9</sup> Ping			
		鞞 <sup>9</sup> T'ò			
		鞞 <sup>9</sup> Kuk			
		鞞 <sup>9</sup> Pín			
		鞞 <sup>9</sup> Pong			
		鞞 <sup>9</sup> Tai			

179	韭	Kau	音	Yam	頁	Ip	頤	Ngak	頤	Teuk
韭	Kau	韻	韻	Wau	頤	K'ing	頤	Sun	頤	Hò
181	載	Ts'ím	韶	Shiá	頤	Ting	頤	T'ia	頤	Ká
音			韻	Wan	頤	Hong	頤	Hòm	頤	Chín
181			響	Héung	頤	K'au	頤	Káp	頤	Hín
頁					頤	Shun	頤	King	頤	P'an
					頤	Su	頤	Lái	頤	Ló
					頤	Su	頤	P'an	頤	K'án
					頤	Hong	頤	Tau		
					頤	Huk	頤	T'ing		
					頤	K'í	頤	T'ái		
					頤	Pán	頤	T'ái		
					頤	Tsung	頤	Wing		
					頤	Tun	頤	Fo		
					頤	Tun	頤	Ngák		
					頤	ü	頤	Ngán		
					頤	Wán	頤	Sui		
					頤	Ling	頤	T'ai		
					頤	P'ó	頤	Yung		
					頤	P'ón	頤	Lai		
					頤	Át	頤	Song		
					頤	Hoi	頤			

風 Fung	飛 Fí	食 Shik	餓 Ngo <sup>7</sup>	餽 'T'ong	182
颶 Fú		食 <sup>2</sup> Tsz'	餒 Nzi	餽 Túi	183
颶 Sáp <sup>5</sup>		飢 Kí	餽 Pò	餽 Kan <sup>11</sup>	飛 184
颶 Kú <sup>8</sup>		飢 Ts'an	餽 Shik	饅 Mán	食
颶 Sz' <sup>9</sup>		飢 <sup>2</sup> Tsz'	饗 Ts'an	饅 Mún	
颶 Yéung		飢 <sup>3</sup> T'ok	饗 Ts'uk	饅 Sau	
颶 <sup>10</sup> lú		飯 <sup>2</sup> Fán	饗 Tsun	饅 <sup>12</sup> Chán	
颶 Sau		飭 Shik	餘 ü	饅 Ch'í	
颶 Sò		殮 Sün	餽 <sup>2</sup> Hám <sup>8</sup>	饅 f	
颶 <sup>11</sup> Lau		餽 T'an	餽 Kún	饅 Id	
颶 P'í		飢 ü	餽 Ngáu	饅 Kí	
颶 <sup>14</sup> T'ò		飲 Yam	餽 T'ám	饅 Kwai	
		飪 Yam <sup>5</sup>	餽 Tsín	饅 Sán	
		飪 f	餽 <sup>9</sup> Fan	饅 Shín	
		飽 Páu	餽 Hau	饅 <sup>13</sup> Chín	
		飭 Shik	饌 Nún	饅 Héung	
		飼 Tsz'	饌 T'ít	饅 Hóm	
		飼 <sup>6</sup> Héung	餽 6	饅 T'ò	
		餌 Ní	餽 Wan	饅 Yung	
		餅 Ping	餽 <sup>10</sup> Hí	饅 <sup>14</sup> ím	
		飮 T'ím	餽 íp	饅 Mung	
		養 Ts'z'	饌 Kò	饅 <sup>17</sup> Ts'ám	
		養 Yéung	餽 Kwai		
		養 <sup>2</sup> Yéung			

161  
辰  
162  
辰  
是  
走

辰 <sup>1</sup> Shan	是 <sup>1</sup> Ch'éuk	迷 <sup>1</sup> Mai	透 <sup>1</sup> T'au	道 <sup>2</sup> Tò
辱 <sup>2</sup> Yuk	迂 <sup>1</sup> Hū	迺 <sup>1</sup> Nái	逖 <sup>2</sup> Tik	遁 <sup>1</sup> Ts'an
農 <sup>6</sup> Nung	迄 <sup>2</sup> Ngat	迸 <sup>1</sup> Ping	途 <sup>2</sup> T'ò	遁 <sup>2</sup> Tun
	迅 <sup>1</sup> Sun	送 <sup>1</sup> Sung	造 <sup>2</sup> Tsò	逾 <sup>2</sup> ŭ
	迂 <sup>1</sup> Ts'in	逃 <sup>1</sup> T'ò	造 <sup>1</sup> Ts'ò	遇 <sup>2</sup> ŭ
	迤 <sup>4</sup> Chun	迹 <sup>1</sup> Tsik	造 <sup>1</sup> Ts'ò	違 <sup>1</sup> Wai
	返 <sup>1</sup> Fán	退 <sup>1</sup> T'úi	速 <sup>1</sup> Ts'uk	運 <sup>2</sup> Wan
	近 <sup>2</sup> Kan	迴 <sup>1</sup> ūi	通 <sup>1</sup> Tung	遑 <sup>1</sup> Wong
	迂 <sup>1</sup> Ng	逆 <sup>2</sup> Yik	週 <sup>1</sup> Chau <sup>8</sup>	遊 <sup>1</sup> Yan
	迂 <sup>2</sup> Ngá	這 <sup>1</sup> Ché <sup>7</sup>	追 <sup>1</sup> Kún	遺 <sup>1</sup> Hín <sup>10</sup>
	迂 <sup>2</sup> Wong	逞 <sup>1</sup> Ch'ing	逾 <sup>1</sup> Lun	遙 <sup>1</sup> Iú
	迎 <sup>1</sup> Ying	逐 <sup>2</sup> Chuk	逮 <sup>2</sup> Toi	遶 <sup>1</sup> Kan
	迤 <sup>1</sup> /	逢 <sup>1</sup> Fung	進 <sup>1</sup> Tsun	遶 <sup>2</sup> Lau
	迴 <sup>1</sup> Kwing	逕 <sup>1</sup> Káng	透 <sup>1</sup> Wai	遶 <sup>1</sup> Sò
	迫 <sup>1</sup> Pik	逕 <sup>1</sup> King	逸 <sup>2</sup> Yat	遶 <sup>1</sup> Sun
	述 <sup>2</sup> Shut	逑 <sup>1</sup> K'au	遏 <sup>1</sup> Át <sup>9</sup>	遶 <sup>2</sup> Tai
	迪 <sup>2</sup> Tik	逵 <sup>1</sup> Kwáng	遯 <sup>1</sup> Ch'un	遶 <sup>2</sup> Táp
	迭 <sup>2</sup> Tít	連 <sup>1</sup> Lín	遯 <sup>1</sup> Há	遠 <sup>1</sup> ūn <sup>11</sup>
	迨 <sup>1</sup> T'íu	逋 <sup>1</sup> Pò	遯 <sup>1</sup> Kwo	遮 <sup>1</sup> Ché
	迨 <sup>1</sup> T'ò	逝 <sup>2</sup> Shai	遯 <sup>1</sup> Pik	遲 <sup>1</sup> Ch'í
	迨 <sup>2</sup> Toi	遯 <sup>1</sup> Siú	遯 <sup>1</sup> P'in	遯 <sup>2</sup> Ngò
	迨 <sup>1</sup> Chui <sup>6</sup>	遯 <sup>1</sup> Sun	遂 <sup>2</sup> Sui	適 <sup>1</sup> Shik
	迨 <sup>2</sup> Hau	逋 <sup>2</sup> Tai	達 <sup>2</sup> Tát	適 <sup>2</sup> Tsò
	迨 <sup>2</sup> K'ut	逗 <sup>2</sup> Tau		

欬, Ts'uk	邇 <sup>2</sup> Lo <sup>19</sup>	邑, Yap	郛, Fú	郚, Tán	162
逵, Ig <sup>12</sup>		邙, Mong	郛, K'ok	鄧 <sup>2</sup> Tang	走
遼, Lit		邕, Yung	郛, Kwan	鄧 <sup>2</sup> íp <sup>13</sup>	163
遼, Lun		那, Ná <sup>4</sup>	郛, Long	鄧 <sup>2</sup> Tsau <sup>14</sup>	邑
通, Lut		那, No	郛, Shing	鄧 <sup>2</sup> Fung <sup>18</sup>	邑
邇 <sup>2</sup> , 'Ng		那, No	郛, Kwok <sup>8</sup>	鄧 <sup>2</sup> Lai <sup>19</sup>	
選, Sün		邠, Pan	郛, Pò		
選, Sün		邠, Pong	郛, Sham		
選, Sün		邠, Ts'é Yé	郛, Yau		
選, Sün		邠, Ts'ün	郛, Mí <sup>9</sup>		
遷, Ts'in		邠, Ying <sup>5</sup>	郛, Ngok		
遵, Tsun		邠, Hon	郛, Tò		
遺, Wai		邠, Ping	郛, Wan		
遘, Chín <sup>13</sup>		邠, P'úi	郛, Yéuk		
遘, Hái		邠, Shiú	郛, Héung <sup>10</sup>		
邀, Ig		邠, Tai	郛, Tsau		
遼 <sup>2</sup> , Kú		邠, T'oi	郛, 6		
遼 <sup>2</sup> , Mái		邠, Yau	郛, Chéung <sup>12</sup>		
遼 <sup>2</sup> , Pí		邠, Chat <sup>6</sup>	郛, P'í		
遼 <sup>2</sup> , Sui		邠, Chū	郛, Yung		
還, Sün Wán		邠, Káu	郛, Ch'ing		
邇 <sup>2</sup> , f <sup>14</sup>		邠, Sun	郛, Lun		
邇 <sup>2</sup> , Miú		邠, Yuk	郛, P'ò		
邊, Pín <sup>15</sup>		邠, Ch'ing <sup>7</sup>			

185  
首  
186  
香  
187  
馬

首 Shau  
首 Shau  
首 Kwei  
首 Kwik

香 Heng  
馥 Fuk  
馨 Hing

馬 Ma  
馮 Fong  
馭 ü

心 Mong  
魂 Ngai  
魑 Tai  
魍 Li  
魔 Mo  
魑 Ki  
魔 Im  
魑 Tsim

馮 Fong

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[illegible]

196 鳥  
197 鹵  
198 鹿

鷓 Hot  
鷓 Muk  
鷓 Ngok  
鷓 Tsau  
鷓 6  
鷓 An<sup>10</sup>  
鷓 Ang  
鷓 Hok  
鷓 Id  
鷓 Kat  
鷓 Kim  
鷓 Lau  
鷓 Sz  
鷓 Tsz  
鷓 Tok  
鷓 Tsong  
鷓 Wat  
鷓 Yet  
鷓 Yek  
鷓 Au<sup>11</sup>  
鷓 Ché  
鷓 Ché  
鷓 Ché  
鷓 Ché

鷓 f  
鷓 Id  
鷓 Ngò  
鷓 òm  
鷓 Tsuk  
鷓 Hán<sup>12</sup>  
鷓 Kid  
鷓 Lió  
鷓 Pít  
鷓 Tsau  
鷓 Tshé  
鷓 Wat  
鷓 Chín<sup>13</sup>  
鷓 Ló  
鷓 ū  
鷓 Ying  
鷓 Ngok<sup>14</sup>  
鷓 Lui<sup>15</sup>  
鷓 Ló<sup>16</sup>  
鷓 Ying<sup>17</sup>  
鷓 K'au<sup>18</sup>  
鷓 Kán<sup>19</sup>  
鷓 Li<sup>20</sup>

鷓 Lún

鹵 Ló  
鷓 Kán  
鷓 Hám  
鷓 ím<sup>12</sup>  
鷓 Kán

鹿 Lok  
鹿 Yau  
鹿 Pí  
鹿 Ché  
鹿 Mí  
鹿 ū  
鹿 Kí  
鹿 K'au  
鹿 Lau  
鹿 Lok  
鹿 Ngai  
鹿 Ká  
鹿 Ni  
鹿 Shé<sup>10</sup>  
鹿 Chéung<sup>11</sup>  
鹿 Lun<sup>12</sup>  
鹿 Lung  
鹿 Tró<sup>22</sup>

<p>閨 T'ín 闕 Kw'ái<sup>11</sup> 關 Kwán 闌 Chín<sup>12</sup> 閨 Fúi 闕 Hóm<sup>2</sup> 闕 K'ap 闕 P'ik<sup>13</sup> 闕 T'át 闕 Wán</p>	<p>阜<sup>2</sup> Fau 阡 Ts'ín<sup>4</sup> 阨 Ak 阨 Ák Ngak 阨 Chí 防 Fong 阱 Tsing 阮 ün<sup>5</sup> 阿 Á 阿 O 阻 Cho 附 Fú 陂 Pí 陂 Po 阨 Po 阨 Tím 陀 T'ò 阨 Tsò 限<sup>2</sup> Hán<sup>6</sup> 降 Hong 降 Kong 陔 Koi 陋 Lau 陋 Mak</p>	<p>陣<sup>2</sup> Chan<sup>7</sup> 陟 Chik 除 Ch'ü 陝 Háp 陞 Pai 陝 Shím 陞 Shing 院 ün 院 ün 陞 Ying 陳 Ch'an<sup>8</sup> 陳 Chan 陷 Hám 陵 Ling 陸 Luk 陞 P'í 陞 P'úi 陞 Shui 陶 T'ò 陞 Tsau 陰 Yam 隊 Chui<sup>9</sup> 階 Kái</p>	<p>隆 Lung 隄 Tai 隋 Ts'ui 隊 Tái 隅 ü 限 ü 隍 Wong 陰 Yam 陽 Yéung 陞 Ying 陞 Ái<sup>10</sup> 隔 Kák 隙 Kwik 隕 Wan 障<sup>11</sup> Chéung 隙 Kwik 際 Tsai 隕 T'úi<sup>12</sup> 險 Hím<sup>13</sup> 隧 Sui 隨 Ts'ui 隕 Yuk 隕 Chat<sup>14</sup></p>	<p>濟 Tsai 隕 Tsáp 隱 Yan 隕 Fai<sup>15</sup> 隕 Chat<sup>16</sup> 隕 Lung</p>	<p>169 門 170 阜</p>
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非 <sup>7</sup> Fi	面 <sup>2</sup> Mìn	革 <sup>4</sup> Kák	韞 <sup>10</sup> Ts'au	韋 <sup>3</sup> Wai	175
鼻 <sup>7</sup> K'áu	覲 <sup>7</sup> T'ín	鞅 <sup>4</sup> Tik	鞞 <sup>10</sup> P'ún	韜 <sup>3</sup> Yan	非 <sup>176</sup>
靡 <sup>11</sup> Mí	蹟 <sup>12</sup> Fú	靴 <sup>4</sup> Hù	鞞 <sup>11</sup> Kwok	鞞 <sup>5</sup> Fat	面 <sup>177</sup>
	曆 <sup>14</sup> Ím	斬 <sup>4</sup> Kan	鞞 <sup>13</sup> Kéung	鞞 <sup>6</sup> Múi	革 <sup>178</sup>
		靶 <sup>4</sup> Pá	鞞 <sup>15</sup> Ts'ín	鞞 <sup>8</sup> Ch'éung	韋 <sup>178</sup>
		鞞 <sup>5</sup> Sáp		鞞 <sup>9</sup> Hon	
		鞞 <sup>5</sup> P'áu		鞞 <sup>9</sup> Típ	
		鞞 <sup>6</sup> Yéung		鞞 <sup>10</sup> Tún	
		鞋 <sup>6</sup> Hái		鞞 <sup>10</sup> Wai	
		鞞 <sup>6</sup> Kung		鞞 <sup>10</sup> Kau	
		鞞 <sup>6</sup> On		鞞 <sup>10</sup> T'ò	
		鞞 <sup>7</sup> T'ò		鞞 <sup>11</sup> Wan	
		鞞 <sup>7</sup> Kün		鞞 <sup>11</sup> Pat	
		鞞 <sup>7</sup> Sháu		鞞 <sup>12</sup> Wai	
		鞞 <sup>7</sup> Ts'iu		鞞 <sup>13</sup> Tuk	
		鞞 <sup>8</sup> T'iu			
		鞞 <sup>8</sup> Hung			
		鞞 <sup>8</sup> Kuk			
		鞞 <sup>9</sup> Ping			
		鞞 <sup>9</sup> T'ò			
		鞞 <sup>9</sup> Kuk			
		鞞 <sup>9</sup> Pín			
		鞞 <sup>9</sup> Pong			
		鞞 <sup>9</sup> Tai			

179	韭	Kau	音	Yam	頁	Ip	頤	Ngák	頤	T'auk <sup>11</sup>
韭	韭	Kau <sup>4</sup>	韻	Wau <sup>4</sup>	頤	K'ing	頤	Son	頤	Hó <sup>12</sup>
181	載	Ts'ím	韶	Shiá <sup>5</sup>	頂	Ting	頤	T'ia	頤	Ká <sup>13</sup>
音			韻	Wan <sup>10</sup>	頤	Hong <sup>3</sup>	頤	Hóm	頤	Chín <sup>14</sup>
181			響	Héung <sup>13</sup>	頤	K'au	頤	Káp	頤	Hín <sup>15</sup>
頁					順	Shun	頤	King	頤	P'an <sup>16</sup>
					須	Su	頤	Lái	頤	Ló <sup>17</sup>
					須	Su	頤	P'an	頤	K'un
					頤	Hong	頤	Tau		
					頤	Huk	頤	T'ing		
					頤	—	頤	—		

風 Fung	飛 Fi	食 Shik	餓 Ngo <sup>7</sup>	餽 'ong	182 風
颶 Fú		食 <sup>2</sup> Tsz'	餒 Nui	餽 Tái	183 飛
颶 Sáp <sup>5</sup>		飢 Kí	餽 Pò	餽 <sup>11</sup> Kan	184 食
颶 <sup>2</sup> Kú		飢 Ts'an	餽 Shik	餽 Mán	
颶 Sz'		飢 <sup>2</sup> Tsz'	餽 Ts'an	餽 Sau	
颶 Yéung		飢 <sup>3</sup> T'ok	餽 Ts'uk	餽 <sup>12</sup> Chán	
颶 <sup>10</sup> Iú		飢 <sup>4</sup> Fán	餽 Tsun	餽 Ch'í	
颶 Sau		飢 Shik	餽 ü	餽 í	
颶 Sò		飢 Sün	餽 <sup>8</sup> Hám	餽 Iú	
颶 <sup>11</sup> Lau		飢 T'an	餽 Kún	餽 Kí	
颶 P'íú		飢 ü	餽 Ngáu	餽 Kwai	
颶 <sup>14</sup> T'ò		飢 Yam	餽 T'ám	餽 Sán	
		飢 Yam	餽 Tsín	餽 Shín	
		飢 <sup>5</sup> í	餽 <sup>9</sup> Fan	餽 <sup>13</sup> Chín	
		飢 Páu	餽 Hau	餽 Héung	
		飢 Shik	餽 Nán	餽 Hóm	
		飢 <sup>6</sup> Tsz'	餽 T'ít	餽 T'ò	
		飢 Héung	餽 6	餽 Yung	
		飢 <sup>2</sup> Ní	餽 Wan	餽 <sup>14</sup> ím	
		飢 Ping	餽 <sup>10</sup> Hí	餽 Mung	
		飢 T'ím	餽 íp	餽 <sup>17</sup> Ts'ám	
		飢 Ts'z'	餽 Kò		
		飢 Yéung	餽 Kwai		
		飢 <sup>2</sup> Yéung			

185 首	首 <sup>1</sup> Shau	香 <sup>1</sup> Héung	馬 <sup>1</sup> Má	駢 <sup>1</sup> San	騫 <sup>10</sup> Hín
186 首	首 <sup>2</sup> Shau	馥 <sup>9</sup> Fuk	馮 <sup>1</sup> Fung	駢 <sup>2</sup> Shai	騫 <sup>2</sup> Lan
186 香	馥 <sup>1</sup> Kw'ai	馨 <sup>11</sup> Hing	馭 <sup>2</sup> Ü	駢 <sup>3</sup> Yau	騫 <sup>3</sup> Ngau
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			駢 <sup>7</sup> Ngong	駢 <sup>7</sup> T'o	騫 <sup>7</sup> Tin
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			駢 <sup>11</sup> Ká	駢 <sup>11</sup> Chui	騫 <sup>11</sup> Lo
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			駢 <sup>19</sup> T'o	駢 <sup>19</sup> Mò	騫 <sup>19</sup> Lat
			駢 <sup>20</sup> T'oi	駢 <sup>20</sup> P'ín	騫 <sup>20</sup> Sak
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			駢 <sup>22</sup> Lok	駢 <sup>22</sup> Te'ung	騫 <sup>22</sup> ím
			駢 <sup>23</sup> P'ing	駢 <sup>23</sup> Wá	騫 <sup>23</sup> King
			駢 <sup>24</sup> Pok		



驛 <sup>2</sup> Yik	骨 <sup>1</sup> Kwat	高 Kò	髮 <sup>1</sup> Fíd	鬚 <sup>1</sup> Sò
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